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Marketing and
Regulatory
Programs

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Plant Protection
and Quarantine

Second Edition

Animal Product Manual



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1

Animal Product
Manual

Introduction

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Purpose

The *Animal Product Manual* (APM) provides the background, procedures, and regulatory actions to enforce the regulations governing the import and export of animals, animal products, and animal by-products. These regulations attempt to reduce the risk of introducing exotic animal diseases into the United States and facilitate the exportation of animal products.

The primary purpose of the APM is to enable Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) officers at ports of entry to do the following for animal products offered for importation:

- ◆ Identify and classify the importation
- ◆ Determine if any entry requirements are to be met
- ◆ Identify and validate the accompanying documents
- ◆ Take final regulatory action

The secondary purpose of the APM is to enable PPQ officers to do the following for animal products offered for export:

- ◆ Identify which animal products PPQ is authorized to certify
- ◆ Certify animal products for export
- ◆ Refer other animal products to the government agency responsible for regulating importations of animal products

Scope

The APM covers background information, procedures, and regulatory actions related to animals, animal products, and animal by-products. The procedures listed in this manual concentrate only on regulating the importations of animals, animal products, and animal by-products. Procedures for clearing carriers and passengers and controlling garbage and cargo are covered in the *Airport and Maritime Operations Manual*.

This manual is divided into three tabbed chapters:

- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Procedures
- ◆ Reference

The manual also includes tabbed appendixes, a glossary, and an index.

The *Introduction* chapter provides basic information about the manual. The information includes purpose, scope, users, related documents, how to use the manual, and a description of conventions (unfamiliar or unique symbols and highlighting that are used throughout the manual).

The *Procedures* chapter lists the general steps to regulate imports of animal products. This chapter also includes special procedures for disinfecting, authorizing transshipment, clearing mail importations, safeguarding live animals, handling pet birds, and certifying the export of animal by-products. This categories of the *Procedures* chapter are organized into sections as follows:

- ◆ Preparation
- ◆ Cargo
- ◆ Passenger Baggage
- ◆ Special Procedures

The *Reference* chapter provides the regulatory action to take on animal product importations. This chapter is organized by categories of animal products that have similar regulatory actions to take. Titles of the categories are as follows:

- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Animal Waste and Related By-Products
- ◆ Blood and Related By-Products
- ◆ Bones and Related By-Products

- ◆ Casings
- ◆ Eggs, Egg Products, and Egg By-Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds
- ◆ Hides and Related By-Products
- ◆ Live Animals
- ◆ Meat and Meat Products
- ◆ Milk and Milk Products
- ◆ Miscellaneous Products Associated with Animals
- ◆ Organs and Related By-Products
- ◆ Trophies

The *Appendix* is divided into sections containing information such as animal classes, countries' disease status, Spanish terms, label descriptions, approved establishments, Area Veterinarians in Charge, examples of certificates and forms, directions to keep the manual updated, directions for completing and distributing forms, and procedures for collecting user fees.

The *Glossary* defines specialized words, abbreviations and acronyms, and other difficult terms used to regulate animal products.

The *Index* contains topics and page numbers for quick reference.

What the APM Does Not Cover

Some of the guidelines, directions, and policies for clearing carriers and passengers and crew related to the animal product regulations have **not** been included in this manual. Guidelines, directions, and policies for controlling garbage and cargo are **not** included. The following topics are covered in the *Airport and Maritime Operations Manual* and will **not** be duplicated in the APM:

- ◆ Allowing movement of residue cargo
- ◆ Controlling cargo
- ◆ Developing compliance agreements for regulated garbage handlers, including companies that handle garbage (transport) and process garbage (sterilize or incinerate)
- ◆ Inspecting the aircraft and vessels including galley areas, stores, quarters, decks, and cargo holds
- ◆ Monitoring and controlling foreign garbage
- ◆ Monitoring caterers and cleaners
- ◆ Processing violations
- ◆ Removing and disposing of regulated garbage

- ◆ Sealing containers and vessels' stores
- ◆ Taking action on live or dead animals **not** intended for entry
- ◆ Transferring meat in vessels' stores

What the APM Covers That Is Also Covered in the *Airport and Maritime Operations Manual*

For easier reference, the following topics are covered in this manual as well as in the *Airport and Maritime Operations Manual*:

- ◆ Authorizing the transit of animal products or by-products for export
- ◆ Cleaning and disinfection
- ◆ Cooperating with other federal agencies
- ◆ Handling pet birds in baggage and aboard vessels
- ◆ Taking action on prohibited animal products in cargo

Users

PPQ Officers use this manual to assist them in deciding regulatory issues. The APM spans airport, maritime, and border operations. While primarily for regulatory decisions associated with imported cargo, the manual has an appendix that deals with baggage and the mail. The APM also has sections on procedures that cover such things as disinfection, export certification of animal products, handling pet birds, collecting user fees, and a glossary that provides some background on the variety of animals products the PPQ Officers may encounter.

PPQ, Veterinary Regulatory Services (VRS), uses this manual to inform and guide PPQ Officers. VS, TTSPS primarily will access the *Reference* chapter to verify the entry status of animal products and by-products.

Secondary users have no direct responsibility for regulating importations of animal products and by-products. Therefore, their access to this manual is informational and limited to the *Introduction* and *Reference* sections. Secondary users are as follows:

- ◆ Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) International Services personnel
- ◆ Agricultural Attaches
- ◆ PPQ, Headquarters staff
- ◆ Personnel in other governmental departments

The experience of users will vary, but it is assumed that PPQ officers have a working knowledge of the following:

- ◆ APHIS regulatory philosophy
- ◆ Regulatory decision making
- ◆ Codification of animal product regulations
- ◆ Consequences of disease outbreaks
- ◆ Detection and regulation principles
- ◆ Characteristics of viruses

Related Documents

The following act, regulations, VS memorandums, and PPQ manuals relate to the APM. The documents may provide the rules that govern your regulatory action. They may provide the guidelines and procedures for processing animal product importations. Also, they may operationally support the procedures and regulatory actions presented in this manual. The related documents include the following:

- ◆ Tariff Act of 1930
- ◆ Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 104, 122, and 156
- ◆ VS Memorandums 516.10, 590.3, 592.111, 593.2, 593.4, 593.5, 593.8, 593.9, 593.10, 593.15, 593.16, and 594.1
- ◆ PPQ Manuals

The Tariff Act of 1930, Section 1306(a) prohibits the importation of fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminant or swine from any country affected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

Title 9 of the CFR provides the rules that govern animals and animal products. Chapter I of 9CFR provides the authority for the regulatory programs of APHIS. The following parts of Chapter I, 9CFR give the authority to regulate imports of animals and animal products and to certify animal by-products for export.

These parts provide the basis for the background, procedures, and regulatory actions presented in this manual:

- ◆ Part 93, which is enforced by VS, regulates the importation of live animals and birds. PPQ helps enforce the regulations that deal with live animals, pet birds, hatching eggs, semen, and dogs that are imported to handle livestock

- ◆ Part 94 regulates edible animal products such as meat, milk and milk products, and eggs. This part lists the animal disease status of foreign countries
- ◆ Part 95 regulates inedible animal by-products, such as bones, hides, and skins; animal parts imported for manufacturing; contaminated material such as hay, straw, and meat covers; and provides for the cleaning and disinfection of carriers
- ◆ Part 96 regulates animal parts that are imported to make casings
- ◆ Part 98 regulates the importation of semen and embryos
- ◆ Part 104 regulates the importation of animal by-products as biological products
- ◆ Part 122 regulates the importation of organisms and vectors
- ◆ Part 156 provides certification of animal by-products for export. PPQ is responsible for certifying exports of animal by-products, primarily with reference to freedom from specific animal diseases. The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) certifies meat products, and VS certifies live animals and animal by-products

The procedures for handling, processing, and treating animal products and animal by-products are described in VS memorandums. VS memorandums are accessible at the following Internet address:

[<http://inside.aphis.usda.gov/property/apps/idea.html>](http://inside.aphis.usda.gov/property/apps/idea.html)

The following VS memorandums provide the basis for the procedures presented in this manual:

- ◆ VS Memorandum 590.3 re-emphasizes the prohibition established on animals and meat aboard vessels and aircraft
- ◆ VS Memorandum 591.55 provides the procedures and responsibilities for handling legally and illegally imported pet birds arriving in passenger baggage
- ◆ VS Memorandum 592.111 provides the procedures for disinfecting returned animal semen containers
- ◆ VS Memorandum 593.2 provides the procedures to regulate the importation of meat
- ◆ VS Memorandum 593.4 provides the guidelines to inspect and handle imported wool
- ◆ VS Memorandum 593.5 provides the procedures to handle and disinfect restricted imports
- ◆ VS Memorandum 593.8, Exhibit A provides a list of establishments approved to import restricted animal by-products

- ◆ VS Memorandum 593.9 provides the procedures to regulate the importation of horse meat and horse meat by-products
- ◆ VS Memorandum 593.10 provides the procedures to regulate, disinfect, and handle the importation of hay, straw, grasses, and similar materials
- ◆ VS Memorandum 593.15 provides the procedures to regulate the importation of cooked beef. Attachment A provides a list of approved foreign establishments
- ◆ VS Memorandum 593.16 provides instructions regarding VS Form 16-28 (please note that this is an obsolete form) that authorizes the use of VS Form 16-121 (please note that this is an obsolete form)
- ◆ VS Memorandum 593.19 provides guidelines to process VS Form 16-78
- ◆ VS Memorandum 594.1 provides the procedures to certify animal products and by-products for export

Other documents that include information related to regulating the import of animals, animal products, and animal by-products and certifying animal by-products for export are as follows:

- ◆ *Airport and Maritime Operations Manual*
- ◆ *PPQ Treatment Manual*
- ◆ *Federal Noxious Weed Inspection Guide* (instructions for inspecting specified animal products to find the propagules of noxious weeds)

Application

Use the APM to regulate importations of animal products and by-products and to certify the export of animal by-products. The *Introduction*, *Procedures*, and *Reference* sections of the APM apply as follows:

- ◆ *Introduction* provides general background information about the manual's purpose, scope, and related documents. The *Introduction* also gives instructions on how to use the manual. This chapter is beneficial for knowledge and education and provides the framework within which the users can apply the manual
- ◆ *Procedures* provide the general steps to follow to regulate imports and to certify exports of animal products. The procedures were written with the understanding that ports operate differently.

Because of the differences, this chapter allows ports the flexibility to regulate animal products within established national policies

- ◆ *Reference* provides the directions necessary to determine the entry status of all animal related importations

How to Use This Manual

Use the APM on the job as a reference when regulating animal product importations. Review other parts of the *Introduction* to understand the scope of the material covered. It is as important to know what is **not** covered in this manual. Some policies and procedures that relate to animal product importations are in the *Airport and Maritime Operations Manual* and are **not** duplicated here.

You will use the *Reference* chapter most frequently. It contains the regulatory actions to take on animal products and by-products that are imported. This chapter is further divided into sections alphabetically organized by categories of animal products and by-products. Each section has its own table of contents.

Use the *Procedures* chapter to identify general steps and special procedures which relate to processing animal product importations. The general procedures are divided into two parts: clearing regulated cargo and clearing regulated passenger baggage. Therefore, depending on where your tour of duty is, you will access only one of the general sections. On the baggage floor, you may access only the quick guide to entry status in passenger baggage which is [Appendix A](#) on [page A-1-1](#).



The appendixes are used as they relate to the *Procedures* and *Reference* sections. In some places, an appendix is referenced; while in other places, it is assumed that you accessed an appendix to get the necessary information before taking regulatory action.

If any table of contents is specific enough, use the index to find a topic and its page number.

Reporting Problems

Use [Table 1-1-1](#) to report suggestions, problems, situations, and disagreements which directly affect the content of the APM.

TABLE 1-1-1 Procedures to Report a Problem with the Manual

If you:	And the problems is:	Then:
Have a situation that requires an immediate response regarding a procedure or regulatory action		CALL PPQ-VRS-HQ, VMO at 301/734-7633
Have comments, suggestions, or complaints about the content of the APM or disagree with a policy, procedure, or regulatory action identified in the manual		CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ (see Appendix H) personnel through channels describing why you disagree and what you recommend
Have a suggestion for improving the formatting (design, layout, composition) grammar, spelling, of your APM or you have a problem with accessing or the availability of the on-line APM	Not urgent	CONTACT the Manuals Unit, either John Patterson at <john.l.patterson@aphis.usda.gov> or Deborah Briggs <deborah.j.briggs@aphis.usda.gov> or COMPLETE and MAIL the Comment Sheet which is located at the back of the APM
	Urgent	CALL the Manuals Unit, either John Patterson at 240/629-1934 or Deborah Briggs at 240/629-1928

Conventions

Conventions are established by custom and are widely recognized and accepted. Conventions used in this manual are listed below.

Advisories

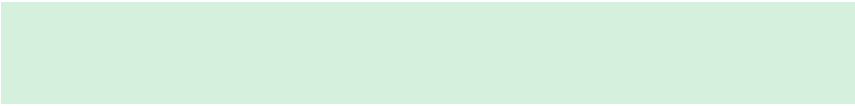
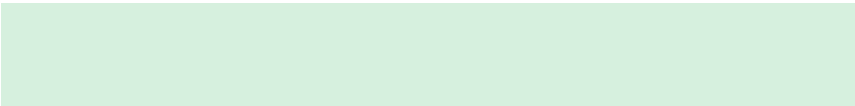
Advisories are used throughout the manual to bring important information to your attention. Please carefully review each advisory. The definitions have been updated so that they coincide with ANSI and are in the format shown below.



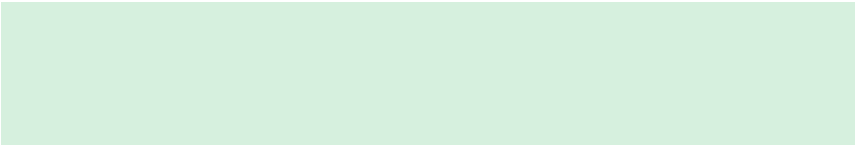
DANGER indicates that people could **easily** be hurt or killed.



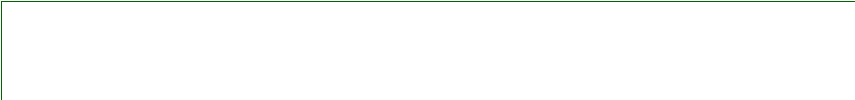
WARNING indicates that people could **possibly** be hurt or killed.



Important



EXAMPLE



Boldfacing

never, not do not other
than

Bullets

Chapters

Reference

Introduction Procedures

Table of Contents

Control Data

Heading Levels

Highlighting Tables, Figures, and Sections

[Glossary](#) for a definition of albumin.

Indentions

Entry requirements which are summarized from CFRs, permits, or policies are indented on the page.

Numbering Scheme

A three-level numbering scheme is used in this manual for pages, tables, and figures. The first number represents the chapter. The second number represents the section. The third number represents the page, table, or figure. This numbering scheme allows for easier updating and adding of pages without having to reprint an entire chapter. Dashes are used in page numbering to differentiate page numbers from decimal points.

Section

Some of the larger chapters in this manual are broken down into sections. Each section begins on a new, right-hand page. Sections are identified by the second number in the numbering scheme used for this manual. The manual chapters with sections are *Procedures* and *Reference*.

2

Animal Product
Manual

Procedures

Preparation

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Cooperation with Other Federal Agencies

Sometimes the regulations of different Federal agencies govern the same importations. As a result, Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) cooperates with the following Federal agencies at ports of entry regarding importations of animals, animal products, and animal by-products.

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)

Commercial importations of shell eggs are regulated by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). Refer to **Appendix I** for a list of AMS Regional offices.

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) maintains primary control over entries. Maintain communications with CBP when regulatory action is taken on animal products and by-products that are held by PPQ. Once PPQ requirements have been met, release the cargo to CBP if applicable to local operations.

Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior (FWS)

Refer the following importations to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for referral to a Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) officer or to CBP if an FWS officer is unavailable:

- ◆ All nonfarm animals including birds, but **excepting** horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, dogs, cats, and pet birds
- ◆ Animal by-products such as pelts, coats, skins, game trophies, ivory products, and tortoise shell products. Also, egg importations if from an endangered or threatened bird
- ◆ Abandoned pet birds (also contact VS who is the first concern)
- ◆ All amphibians, fish, and reptiles (to determine if they are protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna [CITES])

Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services (FDA)

Refer the following importations to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for referral to a Food and Drug Administration (FDA) inspector:

- ◆ Any drug, medication, or food intended for animals that FDA has indicated an interest in. Consult with your local FDA inspector for specific items of interest
- ◆ Commercial importations of food products
- ◆ Wild fowl meat
- ◆ Wild ruminant meat

Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)

Refer all meat and meat products and shell eggs for breaking to Customs for referral to Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS). Also, direct exporters to request from FSIS export certification of meat and meat products.

FSIS is responsible for regulating the importation of meat and meat products. FSIS makes sure that the meat and meat products are safe, wholesome, and pure products for human consumption (except wild

ruminant and wild fowl; see FDA). Foreign countries must have FSIS approval that the foreign inspection service is the equivalent of FSIS. The foreign country is then allowed to issue certificates for the commercial importation of meat and meat products. In addition, FSIS inspects and samples imported meat and meat products for meeting APHIS requirements and regulations designed to prevent the spread of animal diseases.

Refer importations of shell eggs for breaking to FSIS to issue FSIS Form 5200-8, Import Request Egg Products.

Public Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services (PHS)

Refer the following importations to Customs for referral to the local Public Health Service (PHS) inspector:

Dogs, cats, and monkeys (nonhuman primates)

Lather brushes made from hair and bristles

Human tissues, serum, blood, secretions, and excretions

- ❖ If you question whether an importation is of animal origin which is imported for biological use, ask your supervisor or PPQ, Veterinary Regulatory Support (VRS)

Veterinary Services (VS)

Veterinary Services (VS) regulations control domestic and foreign commerce of live animals, live poultry, and their products. Since 1971, VS and PPQ have shared the responsibility for implementing, enforcing, and administering animal product and foreign garbage regulations and policies to prevent the introduction of foreign animal diseases.

Refer the following to the local VS office:

- ◆ All live animals, live birds, and hatching eggs
- ◆ Animal semen, ova, or embryo importations to VS, IEAS (empty containers are handled by PPQ)
- ◆ Dogs imported to handle livestock **except** those dogs from Canada, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies



For dogs, require freedom from tapeworm *Taenia coenurus*.

- ◆ Abandoned pet birds (also contact FWS)

- ◆ When receiving a question relating to animal disease exclusions, consult your APM. If you cannot answer the question, use [Table 2-1-1](#) to determine who should answer the question.

TABLE 2-1-1 Determine Where to Refer Questions in Veterinary Services (VS)

If the question relates to:	And the APM does not answer the question, then refer the question to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Live animals including birds ◆ Hatching eggs ◆ Animal semen, ova, and embryos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The appropriate VS field office ◆ If the question cannot be answered locally, refer the question through normal channels to VS Import-Export Animals staff at 301/734-8364
Organisms and vectors	Contact PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMOs on page H-1-2 or PPQ-VRS-HQ, VMOs at 301/734-7633 or VS Technical Trade Services Product Staff (TTSPS) at 301/734-3277
Permit renewals for veterinary biological products	The Center for Veterinary Biologics (VS, CVB) at 301/734-8245
VS permit renewals	VS, TTSPS at 301/734-3277
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Meat ◆ Animal products ◆ Animal by-products ◆ Associated materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Your supervisor ◆ If the question cannot be answered locally, refer the question by contacting either PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMOs on page H-1-2 or PPQ-VRS-HQ, VMOs on page H-1-1

Description of Foreign Animal Diseases

The consequences of a foreign, exotic animal disease outbreak occurring in the United States would be devastating. An outbreak would affect the health and lives of animals, the quantity and quality of our nation's food supply, and the stability of our nation's international trade. The best principle for controlling the introduction of foreign exotic animal diseases into the United States is exclusion. Exclusion prevents the transmission of viruses through direct and indirect contact of an animal disease or contact with a vector.

VS enforces the regulations that exclude the introduction of foreign animal diseases. PPQ is responsible for inspecting animal products and related materials imported from foreign countries.

Foreign animal diseases listed in the regulations that PPQ is involved in controlling are identified below.

African Swine Fever (ASF)

African swine fever (ASF) is also known as Peste porcine africaine, fièvre porcine africaine, and maladie de Montgomery. ASF is a highly-contagious viral disease that affects only swine. The virus is acute, causing the swine to die within 4-7 days after getting a high fever. Wild swine carry the virus which may be transmitted by ticks. The virus is hardy, remaining viable in meat and by-products for several months.

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) is a neurological disease of ruminants. BSE was first diagnosed in 1986 in Great Britain. It is a serious animal disease that has caused great loss to the cattle industry of Great Britain. BSE can be spread through using ruminant feed containing meat and other products from infected ruminants. Also, BSE can be spread through using veterinary biologic products containing by-products from infected ruminants.

Classical Swine Fever (CSF)

Classical swine fever (CSF) is also known as hog cholera (HC). CSF is an acute, highly-contagious viral disease that affects only swine. The disease causes a high fever and kills the animal 5-19 days after exposure. The virus is inactivated by heat and most disinfectants, but may survive several months in pickled pork and bacon, and several years in frozen carcasses. The virus is transmitted by direct animal contact and by animals eating uncooked pork scraps. CSF can also be transmitted indirectly by contaminated feed, water, equipment, or clothing.

Exotic Newcastle Disease (END)

Exotic Newcastle disease (formerly known as viscerotropic velogenic Newcastle disease (VVND)) is also known as Asiatic Newcastle disease, pseudo fowl plague, Doyle's form of Newcastle disease, and Avian pneumoencephalitis. END is an acute, rapidly-spreading viral disease of poultry. END is the most serious disease that affects poultry. The disease is spread primarily by respiratory discharges and feces of infected birds; the disease can be spread when these excretions contaminate tools, boots, and clothing of people. Carcasses of birds being imported may spread the virus, as may raw garbage containing material from bird carcasses. END has been introduced into the United States on several occasions, and each outbreak was eradicated. The most serious outbreak began in 1971, which took three years to eradicate. The outbreak was traced to the importation of infected pet birds.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is also known as Aphthous fever, Aftosa, Epizootic aphthae, Fiebre aftosa (Spanish), fièvre aphteuse (French), Maul-und Klauenseuche (German), Afta epizootica (Italian), and Eda Rot Bolezn (Russian). FMD is a contagious, viral infection that affects ruminants and swine. Symptoms of the disease are blisters in the mouth and on the feet. The disease is spread by contact with infected animals or contaminated fomites. The virus is found in the body fluids of live animals and meat or other parts of slaughtered animals. Therefore, restrictions are placed on imports of animals and animal products such as meat, hides, bones, animal casings, and glands. The United States has had nine FMD outbreaks between 1870 and 1929. At least one of the outbreaks was traced to animals that had fed been uncooked garbage from foreign ships. Another outbreak was traced to the use of contaminated biological products of foreign origin such as vaccines and extracts.



Throughout this manual where RP is mentioned, RP will represent both RP and FMD. This is due to the phenomenon of wherever RP occurs FMD does, too.

Rinderpest (RP)

Rinderpest (RP) is also known as cattle plague and pestis bovina. RP is an acute viral disease of ruminants, especially cattle and buffaloes. Historically, it is one of the most devastating diseases of cattle and has had a major influence on man's food supply. Symptoms of the disease in its initial stages are lack of appetite, high fever, depression, severe panting, and racing pulse. The virus can be inactivated by heat, but will remain viable for weeks in the cold and for months in frozen animal products. The virus is present in all tissues and fluids of infected animals throughout the period of clinical illness. RP is usually transmitted by direct contact with infected animals, but may also be transmitted by indirect contact with the secretions, excretions, or meat from infected animals.



Throughout this manual where RP is mentioned, it will represent both RP and FMD. This is due to the phenomenon of wherever RP occurs FMD does, too.

Salmonella enteritidis (SE)

Salmonella enteritidis (SE) is a debilitating and sometimes fatal salmonellosis disease in poultry. Restrictions for SE pertain only to eggs.

Swine Vesicular Disease (SVD)

Swine vesicular disease (SVD) is a contagious viral infection that infects only swine. The symptoms are blisters on the mouth, snout and feet. The symptoms and course of SVD are indistinguishable from those of FMD.

How the Degree of Processing Correlates with Disease Risk

To allow importations of animal products and by-products while controlling the introduction of foreign animal diseases, prescribed procedures are carried out that stop the ability of viruses to infect healthy animals. These prescribed procedures are referred to as processes. The degree of processing is the extent of severity and length of application that makes the virus inactive. The four methods of processing related to animal products and by-products are temperature, pH, drying, and radiation.

Temperature

The temperature process is the heating and cooling of animal products or by-products. Freezing temperatures preserve viruses, while high temperatures (heat) inactivate viruses. The heating process inactivates viruses by raising the temperature above the tolerance level of the virus. The effectiveness of heating depends on the temperature and the exposure. Viruses are inactivated at moderate temperatures with longer exposure, and at higher temperatures with shorter exposure. The tolerance of viruses to heat varies. For example, to inactivate CSF, FMD, and SVD in canned meat, the meat must be heated by a commercially-accepted method to an internal (center of the product) temperature of 156° F. However, to inactivate END in poultry meat, the meat must be heated by a commercially accepted method to an internal temperature of 161° F.

pH

The pH is a measure of acidity or alkalinity. The pH process inactivates viruses by increasing or reducing the pH level of animal products or by-products. Viruses have a pH range within which they can survive. A pH outside this range inactivates the virus. Of the viral diseases of interest to APHIS, FMD is the most susceptible to pH changes, while SVD is the least susceptible. Extreme pH inactivates all viruses. The effectiveness of the pH process depends on the exposure, temperature, and pH level. A pH change during rigor mortis will inactivate some viruses in muscle tissue. Soaking products in solutions of extreme pH also inactivates viruses.

Drying

The drying process removes moisture from animal products or by-products. Drying alone preserves viruses. When water is added, the virus is reactivated. Drying permanently inactivates viruses when combined with heat, pH, or exposure. Combining drying, heat, pH, and exposure produces a condition called cured and dried, which inactivates viruses. When meat is dried to a water-to-protein ratio of 2.25:1 (2.25 parts water to 1 part protein), the pH level is low enough to inactivate FMD. CSF is inactivated by curing and drying meat for 90 days.

Radiation

The radiation process is approved to permanently inactivate viruses in only animal by-products. Six megarads of radiation inactivates all viruses.

How the Degree of Processing Relates to Meat and Meat Products

The conditions of perishable, chilled, and frozen are considered to be at the same level in regard to disease risk. When determining the degree of processing related to importations of meat and meat products, the following conditions are used:

- ◆ Cured and dried
- ◆ Cooked
 - ❖ Shelf stable
 - ❖ Canned, perishable (pasteurized, canned)
 - ❖ Chilled or frozen
- ◆ Fresh
 - ❖ Chilled or frozen

Cured and Dried

The condition of cured and dried combines the processing of drying, pH, heat, and exposure to render the meat or meat product shelf stable. (See additional information under this section on shelf stability.) For meat to be cured and dried, it must meet a certain degree of processing, depending on the animal class from which the meat was derived and the country of origin.

Meat from countries affected with FMD must have been processed to a degree where no refrigeration is needed, and the results of a wet test cannot exceed a water-to-protein ratio of 2.25 to 1. A certificate must accompany the importation attesting to the degree of processing.

Meat from countries affected with CSF must be dried for at least 90 days. When the meat originates in a country free from animal diseases, but is processed in a country affected with CSF, the meat must dry for at least 45 days. In either situation, a certificate must accompany the importation attesting to the degree of processing.

Cooked

Cooking occurs when meat is heated. The degree of heating results in one of the following: cooked, shelf stable; cooked, canned perishable; or cooked (then chilled or frozen).

Cooked, shelf stable is a condition in which high temperature is applied that renders the meat or meat product shelf stable. (See additional information under this section on shelf stability.) The process used is lock stepped as follows:

1. Pack the meat in containers.
2. Completely seal the containers against the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed).
3. Cook the meat. The temperature must be high enough to produce a fully sterile product (one that is free from bacteria or other micro-organisms).

Cooked, canned perishable (pasteurized canned) is a condition that applies high temperature to canned meat. The process used is the following:

1. Pack the meat in containers.
2. Completely seal the containers against the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed).
3. Cook the meat using a commercially accepted method. The internal (center of meat) temperature must reach a minimum of 156° F.

This condition is hot enough to kill viruses, but **not** hot enough to render the meat or meat product fully sterilized. The meat or meat product requires refrigeration. A certificate must accompany the importation attesting to the degree of processing.



Meat that is cooked before being placed in containers is **not** considered cooked, canned perishable. Regulate this meat as cooked (chilled or frozen), cured and dried, or fresh (chilled or frozen).

Cooked (chilled or frozen) is a condition that results from the heating process. The fresh, boneless meat is cooked without curing agents, except salt, for a sufficient period and at temperatures so that when inspected, the meat appears to be thoroughly cooked throughout.

Except for meat products which are shelf stable because they were cooked in their container, a certificate must accompany all importations of cooked meat attesting to the degree of processing.

Fresh

Fresh (chilled or frozen) is a condition that results from applying only cold or freezing temperatures. The meat is canned, cooked, or cured and dried.

Shelf Stability

The condition of shelf stability results from applying heat, alone or in combination with other ingredients and/or other treatments, to render the product free of microorganisms capable of growing in the product under non-refrigerated conditions.

Determining shelf stability of meat in containers accompanying passengers and in passenger baggage is a professional judgement. You cannot adequately determine the degree of processing if no certificate accompanies the importation. You must be confident that the meat or meat products were cooked in the container. If you are **not** sure, then seize the product.



Historically, PPQ, VRS has supported the restrictive actions taken by individual officers based on the lack of evidence necessary to take the proper regulatory action.

Use the following guidelines to determine if meat was cooked sufficiently enough in the containers rendering the meat to be hermetically sealed and shelf stable. Keep in mind that containers vary in appearance. You will need to rely on practical experience and professional judgment.

1. Determine if the container is acceptable.

TABLE 2-1-2 Determine if Meat Is Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable Based on How It Was Cooked in the Container

If the container is a:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Can ◆ Crock ◆ Flexible foil pouch ◆ Jar ◆ Pop-top can 	CONTINUE on to Step 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Transparent plastic pouch ◆ Container labeled as sterilized filling or pasteurized 	1. JUDGE the contents as not shelf stable 2. TAKE appropriate action

2. Examine the container. Match the properties of the container with those listed in **Figure 2-1-1**. Then follow **Table 2-1-3**

Properties of containers that are hermetically sealed and shelf stable:	Properties of containers that are not hermetically sealed and shelf stable:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The ends or lid of the container is concave, inwardly curved, flat, and smooth ◆ If a can container, it is seamless with no evidence of soldering ◆ The ends or lid of the container give only slightly when you press on it ◆ If a foil pouch container, there is liquid inside surrounding the meat, and it moves when you massage the pouch ◆ There is no odor ◆ The container is dry and clean ◆ The label is commercially printed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The ends or lid is swelled, bulged, or outwardly curved ◆ The seal shows evidence of soldering ◆ When the container lid is pressed, you feel the lid move inward or you hear the lid click ◆ The foil pouch is molded snugly around the meat with little or no liquid inside ◆ You are unable to move the meat when you massage the pouch ◆ There may be instructions on the pouch to further cook the meat beyond warming ◆ There is an objectionable odor ◆ The container shows evidence of leaking ◆ The label is handwritten

FIGURE 2-1-1 List of Container Properties Describing Both Those That Are and Are Not Hermetically Sealed

TABLE 2-1-3 Determine if Meat Is Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable Based on Your Examination of the Container

If:	Then:
One or more of the properties of containers that are not hermetically sealed and shelf stable listed in Figure 2-1-1 applies	1. JUDGE the contents as not hermetically sealed and shelf stable 2. TAKE appropriate action
None of the properties of containers that are not hermetically sealed and shelf stable listed in Figure 2-1-1 apply	1. CONSIDER that, in most probability, the contents are hermetically sealed and shelf stable 2. CONTINUE to Step 3 only if you are still unsure

3. Open a container. Then follow **Table 2-1-4**.

TABLE 2-1-4 Determine if Meat Is Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable Based on Your Inspection of the Contents

If the contents:	Then:
Appear processed and any fat present was melted by cooking EXAMPLE The fat will be greasy, gelatinous, or lard-like in appearance. Think of what bacon fat looks like after frying and the grease has congealed in the pan.	1. JUDGE the contents as hermetically sealed and shelf stable
Are unprocessed or you see pieces of fat EXAMPLE The fat will be more intact. Think of what fat looks like in a can of pork and beans.	1. JUDGE the contents as not hermetically sealed and shelf stable 2. TAKE appropriate action

2

Animal Product
Manual

Procedures

Clearing Regulated Cargo

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Introduction

The *Clearing Regulated Cargo* information presented in this section is a supplement to the guidelines, directions, and policy in the *Airport and Maritime Operations Manual* (AMOM).

Materials Needed

You will need the following items to clear regulated animal importations in cargo operations:

- ◆ Port guidelines for controlling cargo and for holding miscellaneous cargo
- ◆ *Animal Product Manual* (APM)
- ◆ Strip (Tyden), scrap, or button seals
- ◆ Ink pad
- ◆ Various PPQ rubber stamps, such as “Shipment Authorized,” “Hold,” “Released for Export”
- ◆ Various forms (VS Forms 1-86A, 10-4, 16-4, 16-78; PPQ Forms 212, 254, 523, and 518)

Step 1: Classify the Importation

After reviewing manifests, air waybills or bills of lading, Customs' entries, invoices, shipper and broker forms, endangered species documents, certificates, or permits, then decide whether the material or product is of animal origin or may have been associated with an animal. Use other sections of this manual to help clarify the information you are reviewing—[List of Animal Names and Their Classes](#), ([Appendix B](#)), [Dictionary of Spanish Words Relating to Animal Product/By-Product Importations](#) ([Appendix F](#)), the [Glossary](#), and the [Index](#).

If the documentation reveals any of the following, regulate the material as being of animal origin or having been associated with an animal:



- ◆ Shows the name of an animal
- ◆ Refers to a live animal
- ◆ Shows the name of a product or material that is derived from an animal
- ◆ Suggests something that is likely to have come in contact with animals or parts of animals (for example, semen containers, hay, or straw)

After you determine an importation is of animal origin or related to an animal, then further classify the importation as a live animal, animal product, animal by-product, or related animal product using [Table 2-2-1](#).



VS is responsible for importations of live ruminants, swine, horses, or poultry (including birds). When these importations arrive, consult with local VS for procedures. For animal products, by-products, organisms and vectors, contact TTSPS, VS, or [PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMOs](#) on [page H-1-2](#) or [PPQ-VRS-HQ, VMOs](#) on [page H-1-1](#).

TABLE 2-2-1 Classify an Importation as Live Animal, Animal Product, Animal By-Product, or Related Animal Product

If the importation is:	And its purpose is for:	Then classify it as:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Live hedgehogs, tenrecs, brushtail opossums, ruminants, swine, horses, birds (including poultry) ◆ Eggs for hatching ◆ Semen, embryos ◆ Organisms or vectors 		Live animals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Carriers ◆ Consolidated cargo ◆ Meat covers ◆ Semen and embryo containers ◆ Straw and hay 		Related animal products
From an animal	Human consumption, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bird nests ◆ Casings ◆ Eggs ◆ Meat ◆ Milk ◆ Processed products containing meat 	Animal products
	Pet food or feed, manufacturing or processing, research, biological or pharmaceutical products, testing, exhibition, recreation, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Animal waste ◆ Blood ◆ Bones ◆ Casings ◆ Extracts and derivatives of organs and glands ◆ Egg shells ◆ Hides ◆ Organs and glands ◆ Trophies 	Animal by-products

Step 2: Place a Hold on the Importation

There are two reasons for placing a hold on the importation:




- ◆ The importation is of agricultural interest
- ◆ There is a need to get additional information to decide what to do

By placing a hold on cargo, you are requiring that the cargo either meet specific conditions of entry listed in this manual or you want to inspect the cargo for contamination or pests or to verify the contents. The hold is **not** removed until final action is taken. Depending on local practice, hold the cargo in one or more of the following ways:

- ◆ Stamp “HOLD” on Customs’ papers or shipping forms
- ◆ Complete PPQ Form 212, Cargo Hold and Record
- ◆ Use the Automated Commercial System (ACS) computer to electronically hold cargo

In some cases, the importer will request a special movement of cargo which is intended for off loading at your port. The request may be for movement to another port for clearance by PPQ, export, transportation for export, or transfer to another container. To determine your next action, use [Table 2-2-2](#).

TABLE 2-2-2 Determine Next Action to Take When Importer Requests Special Movement

If the importer requests that PPQ allow:	And when using the <i>Reference</i> chapter, the importation is:	Then:
Movement of held cargo to another port for entry into the U.S.	Ineligible for entry	1. DO NOT allow off loading ¹ 2. Follow procedures in AMOM
	Eligible for entry (authorized to move to an approved establishment or eligible for entry under certification or permit)	AUTHORIZE movement under PPQ and Customs control, but no further than the port at which the products will first be removed from the carrier ◆ Either FOLLOW the directions on the permit ◆ Or FOLLOW the special procedures for Transiting of Products That Would Be Eligible for Entry on page 2-4-33 under Animal Products or By-Products Transiting for Export
	Unrestricted animal products	1. AUTHORIZE movement 2. FOLLOW procedures in AMOM
Exportation of held cargo		1. SAFEGUARD the cargo 2. FOLLOW Animal Products or By-Products Transiting for Export on page 2-4-33 3. If containers are leaking or packaging is flimsy or damaged, GO to Table 2-2-4
Transportation of held cargo for export		
Transfer of held cargo from one container to another		
Movement in transit overland through the U.S.A.	Eligible for entry	1. DO NOT ALLOW transiting ¹ 2. FOLLOW procedures in AMOM
	Ineligible for entry	

¹ Fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminant or swine from countries known to be affected with FMD are **not** admissible and are **not** allowed to transit the United States. (This footnote does **not** apply to stores for use aboard the vessel.)

Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements



Before continuing, find out if a VS permit covers the importation authorizing its entry. A VS permit takes precedence over the entry requirements listed in this manual. VS has the authority to write a permit for any animal product except for fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminant or swine from countries or regions known to be affected with FMD. This meat is prohibited by the Tariff Act of June 17, 1930, Section 306(a).

TABLE 2-2-3 Determine Entry Requirements

If the animal product importation is:	Then:
Covered by a VS permit	GO to the Processing Importations Authorized Entry by a VS Permit on page 2-4-28
Not covered by a VS permit	CONTINUE to determine the entry requirements using the <i>Reference</i> chapter

Also, for commercial shipments only, FDA and FSIS require that the food product's label shows the container's ingredients and the net weight of the product in English. If it is a meat product, FSIS and **not** FDA approves the label. If a commercial shipment lacks this information, you may wish to contact the appropriate agency. Officers are **not** required to translate and validate labels. The importer is responsible for satisfying entry requirements which includes providing the proper documents in the proper format and language. If an officer or other capable source cannot confidently translate a label, then take the most restrictive action which may be to refuse entry.

Investigate the importation by looking at the accompanying documents and interviewing the importer. Collect the following information that will help you determine if there is any entry requirement that must be met regarding the importation of live animals, animal products, animal by-products, or related animal products. Using all the information you collect, look up any requirement that must be met in the *Reference* chapter.

- ◆ Name and description of the importation
- ◆ Animal class
- ◆ Country of origin
- ◆ Disease status of the country of origin
- ◆ Itinerary
- ◆ Degree of processing
- ◆ Intended use
- ◆ Certificate statements

◆ Additional information

Name and Description of the Importation

The name and description of the importation are usually listed on accompanying documents as the kind of product, name of product, or description of goods. As part of the description, note the quantity and weight of the importation. Quantity and weight are factors used when deciding to release meat or meat products without the importer considering FSIS requirements. Use these sections of this manual to help clarify the name and description: [List of Animal Names and Their Classes \(Appendix B\)](#), [Dictionary of Spanish Words Relating to Animal Product/By-Product Importations \(Appendix F\)](#), the [Glossary](#), and the [Index](#).

Animal Class

Animal class is the kind of animal from which the product was derived. If you cannot determine the animal class from the collected information, use [List of Animal Names and Their Classes \(Appendix B\)](#). This appendix will help you find the class of an animal when all you have is its name. [Appendix B](#) lists common, foreign, and scientific names of animals. [Figure 2-2-1](#) shows the designation given for each animal name listed.

(H) = Horse (equine)
(P) = Poultry (avian)
(R) = Ruminant (cattle, deer, goat, sheep)
(nr) = Regulate as a ruminant; although not a ruminant, can transmit diseases of ruminants (e.g., FMD and bovine tuberculosis)
(S) = Swine (pigs and their relatives)
(O) = Other, which represents a class of animal other than horse, poultry, ruminant or swine. Animal products and by-products of other classes are not restricted by the agricultural requirements of APHIS.

FIGURE 2-2-1 Animal Class Designations

Country of Origin

The country of origin can be the country where the product was processed, the country from where the importation was shipped, or the country where the animal was slaughtered. If the importation is frozen, cooked beef from foreign countries affected with FMD, the documents will list a specific, approved establishment within the country of origin. If the importation is meat that was slaughtered in one country and processed in another, and if required by regulation, the documents will list both countries.

Disease Status of the Country of Origin

The status of exotic foreign animal diseases in the country or region of origin is defined in USDA regulations. Use the [Foreign Countries and Disease Status \(Appendix C\)](#) to identify the diseases related to animal

product importations that occur or **do not** occur in a foreign country. **Figure 2-2-2** lists the abbreviations used to identify the disease statuses.

ASF—African swine fever
BSE—Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
CSF—Classical swine fever (also known as hog cholera)
END—Exotic Newcastle disease
FMD—Foot-and-mouth disease
FMD/SR—Foot-and-mouth disease free with special requirements to apply
SE— <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>
SVD—Swine vesicular disease
SVD/SR—Swine vesicular disease free with special requirements to apply

FIGURE 2-2-2 Abbreviations for Exotic Animal Diseases

For importations of meat, two disease descriptions have been added. Listed in **Figure 2-2-2** are FMD/SR and SVD/SR. Even though a country is free from FMD or SVD, the country supplements its national meat supply by importing meat from affected countries, imports live ruminants or swine from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States, or has a common land border with an affected country.

If the country of origin is **not** known, use the most restrictive disease status for the importation.

Itinerary

The importation's itinerary is an account of which country the importation was produced and shipped from, what countries the importation may have transited, and the final destination of the importation.

If the importation transited a country which is known to be affected with diseases of concern, then sealing requirements would have to be met. If sealing requirements are **not** met, then the country of origin becomes that where the product transited, was off-loaded, was reprocessed, or was repackaged.

Some restricted importations are consigned to a final destination for further processing or treatment. In such cases, the final destination must be an approved establishment, plant, or warehouse that is listed in the **Establishments Approved to Import Restricted Animal By-Products (Appendix E)**. This appendix will help you identify and verify establishments in the United States that are approved to store and process restricted importations of animal by-products. The approval given to each establishment is for a specific animal

by-product or for a specific purpose. The establishments are listed alphabetically by State, and the animal by-product or purpose the establishment was approved to handle are also listed.

Use the URL that follows to get the most up-to-date information on approved establishments:

[<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/NCIE/query-app-estab.html>](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/NCIE/query-app-estab.html)

Degree of Processing

The degree to which meat and meat products have been processed may be classified into the following:

- ◆ Cured and dried
- ◆ Cooked
 - ❖ Shelf stable
 - ❖ Canned, perishable (pasteurized canned)
 - ❖ Chilled or frozen
- ◆ Fresh
 - ❖ Chilled or frozen

Intended Use

Determining the intended use of the importation will help you identify the correct entry requirements. For example, the entry requirements for intestines will differ if the intended use is to contain food (casings), or to feed animals, or to make fertilizer (rendered product).

Certificate Statements

Statements that are entered on an accompanying certificate may attest to entry requirements. These statements must be in English; otherwise the certification is unacceptable. Therefore, you need to know what the statements are to match and verify against established entry requirements.

Additional Information

Additional information may be needed for record keeping. This information includes the name of the carrier, date of arrival, nationality of carrier, bill of lading or air waybill number, port of lading, and name of the importer or broker for the shipment. This information is needed to complete other forms.

Step 4: Inspect the Importation

Match the information collected from accompanying documents and from importers with the actual importation. Many importations of animal products or by-products entering through air or maritime cargo are commercial. You will find that most commercial importations have the appropriate documents required by Federal agencies governing the importations.

Identify and validate that:

- ◆ The importation is what the documents state it is, including its degree of processing, quantity, weight, and packaging
- ◆ An appropriate permit, certificate, or letter from the shipper accompanies the importation
 - ❖ When reviewing permits, verify the identifying number, expiration date, and destination address
 - ❖ When reviewing foreign certificates, verify origin, destination, product description, and statements.

Examples and further information about foreign certificates and permits are detailed under the appropriate animal product or by-product in the *Reference* chapter and under [Appendix G, Certificates and Forms](#)

- ◆ All conditions are being met to allow entry of the importation

If there are **major** discrepancies between the importation and the accompanying documents or if the documents are missing, refuse entry. If there are minor discrepancies, contact PPQ, VRS for approval to continue clearing the importation.

Examine the containers to make sure that they are intact and **not** leaking or damaged in any way. All importations of restricted animal products or by-products must be in sturdy, leakproof containers. If the containers are flimsy, broken, or leaking, require that they be repackaged in sturdy, clean, leakproof containers. Clean and disinfect any leakage or spills. Seals must be intact and unbroken.



PPQ officers at the first port of arrival must check all seals of break-bulk vessels carrying meat or milk.

TABLE 2-2-4 Determine Action to Take on Leaking or Damaged Container or Broken or Missing Seals

If the restricted importation is:	Then:
Leaking or packaged in flimsy or damaged containers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE that the containers be replaced at the port of arrival before permitting the shipment to go forward 2. REQUIRE the importer to destroy any replaced containers by incineration 3. If leakage was detected, TAKE care of the leak; HAVE the importer clean and disinfect any contaminated surfaces (see Step 5: Take Action on Contaminants and Ticks on page 2-2-11)
In a container with a broken or missing seal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel (see Appendix H) and provide all the collected information on the importation and the circumstances connected with the broken or missing seal 2. HOLD the importation until a satisfactory explanation is given and guidance from PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel is received 3. TAKE action according to PPQ, VRS directions

Cleaning and disinfecting must occur when contamination is found during your inspection. Also, be aware of possible tick infestation on importations of hides, bones, and trophies.

TABLE 2-2-5 Determine Action to Take Based on Results of Inspection

As a result of your inspection you find:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Plant debris, hay and straw, or soil ◆ Manure, blood, or other known animal contaminants because leaking or spilling has occurred ◆ Ticks 	GO to Step 5: Take Action on Contaminants and Ticks on page 2-2-11
Importation to be clean and free of contaminants and ticks	GO to Step 6: Take Final Regulatory Action on page 2-2-14
Animal contamination related to a live animal importation	CONSULT local VS who is responsible for cleaning and disinfecting

Step 5: Take Action on Contaminants and Ticks

When an importation of prohibited or restricted animal products or by-products is contaminated because leaking or spilling has occurred, all the articles and surfaces that come in contact with the importation must be cleaned and disinfected before they are reused.




Also, when an importation of animal products or by-products is contaminated with plant debris, hay and straw, or soil all the articles and surfaces that come in contact with the importation must be cleaned and disinfected before they are reused.

Empty semen and embryo containers (sometimes manifested as nitrogen containers) and related animal products are included in this step because they automatically are considered contaminated and require cleaning and disinfection.

All ticks found on cargo are of interest to VS because ticks are vectors of animal diseases. It is necessary to identify and confirm the intercepted ticks to determine if quarantine action is needed.

Use [Table 2-2-6](#) that follows to determine your action on animal contaminants and ticks.

TABLE 2-2-6 Determine Action to Take on Contaminants and Ticks

If you find:	On:	Then:
Animal contamination	Containers, crates, boxes, drums, or related articles and surfaces such as docks or warehouses	CLEAN and DISINFECT the affected containers according to the special procedures listed in Disinfection on page 2-4-13
	Aircraft	CLEAN and DISINFECT the affected articles and surfaces before reuse (see Appendix Q of AMOM)
	Trucks transporting livestock from Mexico	GO to Trucks Transporting Livestock from Mexico on page 2-2-12
Plant debris, hay and straw, soil		CLEAN and DISINFECT the affected containers, articles, or surfaces according to Instructions for Cleaning and Disinfection on page 2-4-14
Empty semen or embryo containers		GO to Empty Semen and Embryo Containers on page 2-2-13
Ticks		GO to Ticks on page 2-2-13

Trucks Transporting Livestock from Mexico

If trucks transporting livestock from Mexico are found contaminated with animal material, **do not** allow entry until the trucks are returned to Mexico for cleaning.

Empty Semen and Embryo Containers

First, you must ensure that the semen or embryo containers are empty. Then you can take the appropriate action based on the country of origin of the semen or embryo.



Semen and embryo containers contain liquid nitrogen which may freeze or damage your skin. Avoid contact unless the container is free of liquid nitrogen.

1. Inspect the containers to determine whether there are any vials or straws left inside.

TABLE 2-2-7 Inspection of Semen and Embryo Containers

If:	Then:
There are vials or straws left inside the containers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel (see Appendix H) 2. TAKE action as directed by PPQ, VRS
The containers are empty, free of vials and straws	PROCEED to Step 2

2. Recall the country of origin and determine if you will clean and disinfect the empty containers.

TABLE 2-2-8 Determine Whether to Clean and Disinfect Empty Semen and Embryo Containers

If the country of origin or the country from where the containers were shipped is:	Then:
Canada	RELEASE; no cleaning and disinfecting are required
A foreign country other than Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CLEAN and DISINFECT inside and outside surfaces of the containers with 4 percent sodium carbonate solution (see Instructions for Cleaning and Disinfection on page 2-4-14) 2. COMPLETE a VS Form 1-86A (see the procedures for completing and distributing forms, Appendix K)

Ticks

All ticks found on cargo are of interest to VS because ticks are vectors of animal diseases. Cargo from the Western Hemisphere infested with the following ticks require quarantine action because they are the principle agents in the spread of bovine piroplasmosis (cattle fever):

- ◆ *Amblyomma variegatum*
- ◆ *Boophilus annulatus*

◆ *B. microplus*

Use [Table 2-2-9](#) to determine your action when ticks are found.

TABLE 2-2-9 Procedures to Follow When Ticks Are Found

If you are located at a PPQ office:	Then:
Along the Mexican border	1. SEND the ticks to the local PPQ identifier for identification 2. HOLD the infested importation until the ticks are identified and you receive a recommended action
Other than along the Mexican border	1. SEND the ticks to the National VS Laboratory in Ames, IA. Refer to the Steps for Sending Samples to NVSL on page 2-4-32 2. HOLD the infested importation until the ticks are identified and you receive a recommended action

Step 6: Take Final Regulatory Action

Based on the entry requirements and your inspection, take final regulatory action on the importation. Your action will resolve the hold placed on the cargo. To resolve the hold, take **one** of the three following regulatory actions:

- ◆ Release
- ◆ Authorize shipment to an approved establishment or warehouse (including approved defrost facilities)
- ◆ Refuse entry

Depending on the method of holding cargo at your port, document your final regulatory action using one of the following:

- ◆ Stamp the action taken on all copies of the Customs' and shipping forms
- ◆ Write the action taken on all copies of PPQ Form 212
- ◆ Attach a copy of the import documents to PPQ Form 212
- ◆ Use the ACS computer to post the action on the air waybill or the bill of lading

Your recorded action serves as notification to Customs and other interested parties that the cargo has met PPQ requirements or that the cargo is authorized to move. When you refuse entry to the importation and complete the appropriate forms (PPQ 254 or PPQ 523), Customs will get a copy documenting the disposition ordered against products still under their control. Also, if the importation is held pending final regulatory action, apply warning labels (PPQ Forms 214 and 244) according to port policy.

In specific situations identified in the *Reference* chapter of this manual, the final regulatory action will be to hold the importation and contact PPQ, VRS who will make the final decision.



Release

When you release a hold, you are allowing entry of the importation because it complies with APHIS agricultural requirements. Commercial importations of meat must also be cleared by FSIS.

Authorize Shipment to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse

When you authorize shipment to an approved establishment or warehouse, you are allowing entry of the importation, but restricting its movement to a final destination within the United States for further processing or treatment. This movement may be to an approved defrost facility. Refer to [Table 2-2-10](#) when authorizing shipment to an approved establishment.

TABLE 2-2-10 Action to Take on Cargo When Authorizing a Shipment to an Approved Establishment

If the importation is:	And the importation is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse		Go to Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-2-16
Consigned to an establishment or warehouse not approved	Meat or meat products	CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMOs or PPQ-VRS-HQ, VMOs who will help the importer
	Animal products or by-products other than meat	GO to Action to Take on Importations of Animal Products or By-Products Other Than Meat Consigned to an Establishment or Warehouse Not Approved on page 2-2-16
Not consigned to an establishment, but needs to be consigned to an approved one		GO to Action to Take on Importations Not Consigned to an Establishment or Warehouse, but Needs to Be Consigned to such an Establishment on page 2-2-17

**Action to Take
on Importations
Consigned to an
Approved
Establishment
or Warehouse**

Follow the steps below for action to take on importations consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse:

1. Safeguard the importation.
2. Stamp Customs' entry documents and shipping forms or update PPQ Form 212 or ACS to show the importation is authorized to a specific destination.
3. Examine the containers to make sure that they are intact and **not** leaking or damaged in any way. If the containers are flimsy, broken, or leaking, require that they be repackaged in sturdy, clean leakproof containers. Clean and disinfect any leakage or spills.
4. Ensure that all package labels and accompanying documents show the address of the approved establishment or warehouse. Require labels and documents to be rewritten if **not** accurate.
5. Complete VS Form 16-78. Refer to the procedures for completing and distributing forms in [Appendix K](#).
6. Ensure that the importation is moving under a bonded carrier or under Customs' bond.
7. Seal the importation.

**Action to Take
on Importations
of Animal
Products or
By-Products
Other Than Meat
Consigned to an
Establishment
or Warehouse
Not Approved**

Provide the following options to the importer or the importer's agent on importations of animal products or by products **other than** meat consigned to an establishment or warehouse **not** approved:

1. Change the consignment to an approved establishment. After the importation is consigned to an approved establishment, follow the directions listed under [Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse](#) on page 2-2-16.
2. Apply to VS for approval of the designated establishment. A HQ, PPQ, VMO in PPQ, VRS notifies the port of entry that the establishment is approved. Follow the directions listed under [Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse](#) on page 2-2-16.
3. Export immediately. Follow the directions under the regulatory action, refuse entry.
4. Destroy the importation under APHIS supervision. Follow the directions under the regulatory action, refuse entry.

**Action to Take
on Importations
Not Consigned
to an
Establishment
or Warehouse,
but Needs to Be
Consigned to
such an
Establishment**

Take the following action on importations that are **not** consigned to an establishment or warehouse, but need to be consigned to such an establishment:

1. Explain to the importer why the importation must go to an approved establishment.
2. Use [Appendix E, List of Establishments Approved to Import Restricted Animal By-Products](#) to help the importer choose an approved establishment, follow the directions under [Step 1: Classify the Importation](#) on [page 2-2-2](#).



PPQ does **not** recommend one establishment over another.

3. Refuse entry if the importer chooses to immediately export the importation under APHIS supervision. Follow the directions under the regulatory action, refuse entry.

Refuse Entry

Refuse entry when the importation is **not** eligible for entry¹ according to APHIS' agricultural requirements. The following options of disposition are available to the importer:

- ◆ Immediate export
- ◆ Destruction by the importer under APHIS supervision



If a shipment is abandoned to PPQ, incinerate the importation and complete PPQ Form 254 to document the incineration.

¹ If the importation is meat or related products and by-products, a violation report and investigation may be required. Contact PPQ, VRS.

TABLE 2-2-11 Action to Take When Shipment Is Not Eligible for Entry

If the importer chooses to:	Then:
Immediately export	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SAFEGUARD the importation 2. REQUEST a new air waybill or bill of lading 3. STAMP the shipping document with a warning "For Export Only" 4. WATCH any change of container and loading onto exporting vessel 5. DISINFECT or destroy used containers 6. COMPLETE PPQ Form 523 to document disposition
Destroy the importation under APHIS supervision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SPECIFY that the importation must be incinerated. If the importer wants to destroy the importation in a different manner, contact PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMOs or PPQ-VRS-HQ, VMOs to approve the final disposition 2. SUPERVISE the destruction 3. COMPLETE PPQ Form 523 to document disposition
Authorize shipment to an approved establishment ¹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MAKE SURE there is an approved establishment for the specific article 2. HAVE the importer make arrangements with the approved establishment 3. AUTHORIZE SHIPMENT under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)

¹ There are no approved establishments for prohibited products (such as bones or trophies) that are prohibited from BSE affected countries; these shipments must be re-exported or destroyed. Milk and milk products are **not** prohibited from BSE affected countries.

Documenting Violations

When cargo is moved without the proper treatment or inspection and PPQ release, regulations have been violated by the individual or party responsible for the movement—the violator moved the cargo which did **not** yet meet the requirements of a regulation. Specifically, when meat or fresh animal products are under a PPQ hold and are moved without your being presented with the required certification or permit, then regulations have been violated.

Document all violations by completing PPQ Form 518, Report of Violation, and by conducting an investigation of the incident. Refer to the AMOM for instructions on how to complete PPQ Form 518 and how to conduct an investigation and assemble a case file.

Use [Table 2-2-12 on page 2-2-19](#) to identify your authority when documenting violations.

TABLE 2-2-12 Determine the Authority to Identify When Documenting Violations

If the importation is:	Then your authority is:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pet birds ◆ Hatching eggs 	9CFR Part 93
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Semen ◆ Embryos 	9CFR Part 98
Edible animal products such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Meat and meat products ◆ Milk and milk products ◆ Eggs 	9CFR Part 94
Inedible animal by-products such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones ◆ Hides ◆ Skins ◆ Hay, straw 	9CFR Part 95
Casings	9CFR Part 96
Biological products such as viruses, serum, toxins that are intended for use in treating animals	9CFR Part 104
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Organisms ◆ Vectors 	9CFR Part 122

Step 7: File the Documents and Associated Paperwork

Documents and associated paperwork are kept to provide information in case of litigation. An accessible filing system will enable you to justify the regulatory actions you took in case of audits or requests from the Office of the Inspector General.

1. Decide on the filing system that is most practical for your location. Devise one that keeps the records complete and accessible. File by subject matter (for example, bones, casings, eggs, meat, trophies, etc.). Two methods currently being used are as follows:
 - ❖ Behind subject matter, file alphabetically by permittee, company, or importer's name
 - ❖ Behind subject matter, file chronologically by month and year

2. Select the documents that need to be filed. At a **minimum**, file the following:
 - ❖ Copy of the VS Permit (if issued)
 - ❖ Customs entry
 - ❖ Invoice
 - ❖ Lading or airway bill
 - ❖ Meat certificate or other certification accompanying the shipment (like certification that details processing, identifies country of origin, or provides country of processing)
3. Maintain each file for a minimum of three years.



Veterinary Regulatory Support will audit these files when conducting Port Reviews.

2

Animal Product
Manual

Procedures

Clearing Regulated Passenger Baggage

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Introduction

The *Processing Passenger Baggage* information presented in this section is a supplement to the guidelines, directions, and policy in the *Airport and Maritime Operations Manual* (AMOM), and the general procedures for clearing regulated cargo in this manual.

Materials Needed

You will need the following items to clear regulated animal importations in passenger baggage:

- ◆ *Animal Product Manual* (APM)
- ◆ Bolt cutters
- ◆ Brochure handouts
- ◆ Can opener
- ◆ Container or receptacle with a tight fitting lid for placing contraband
- ◆ Disinfectants for footwear
- ◆ Disposable gloves
- ◆ Hand lens
- ◆ Luggage keys
- ◆ Paper or plastic bags for separating and identifying contraband
- ◆ Paper towels
- ◆ Pocket knife
- ◆ Tape or twine for resealing and safeguarding packages
- ◆ Various forms (VS Forms 10-4, 16-78, 17-8; PPQ Form 277; Customs Form 6059B; and APHIS Form 7091)

Step 1: Classify the Importation

When reviewing the written Customs Declaration (Customs Form 6059B), interviewing the passenger¹, inspecting passenger's baggage, or screening baggage using a detector dog or an X-ray system, consider the following criteria. Use these criteria when determining if an importation is of animal origin or related to an animal.

¹ If when interviewing the passenger, you discover that the individual **doesn't** speak English, use a Customs Declaration Form (Customs Form 6059B) and point to the appropriate text to ask the questions. See [Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration](#) on [page 2-3-16](#) for samples of the form in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish.

Overview of Criteria to Use to Determine if an Importation Is of Animal Origin or Related to an Animal

- Described using the name of an animal
- From an animal
- Is a live animal
- Likely to have come in contact with animals or parts of an animal



FIGURE 2-3-1 Criteria to Use for Determining Whether an Importation Is of Animal Origin or Related to an Animal

Step 2: Refer the Importation

After you determine the importation is of animal origin or related to an animal, refer the passenger to secondary inspection where a more detailed interviewing of the passenger and a visual examination of the baggage will be done.

In secondary inspection, further classify the importation as a live animal, animal product, animal by-product, or related animal product using **Table 2-3-1**. Use other sections of this manual to help clarify the information you receive from interviewing the passenger and examining the importation. See the ***List of Animal Names and Their Classes (Appendix B)***, ***Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels (Appendix D)***, ***Dictionary of Spanish Words (Appendix F)***, the ***Glossary***, and the ***Index***.

TABLE 2-3-1 Classify an Importation as Live Animal, Animal Product, Animal By-Product, or Related Animal Product

If the importation is:	And its purpose is for:	Then classify it as:
Pet birds Semen, embryos Organisms or vectors		Live animals
From an animal	Human consumption such as: Casings Edible bird nests Eggs Meat Milk Processed products containing meat	Animal products
	Manufacturing, research, biological or pharmaceutical products, testing, aesthetics, and recreation such as: Animal waste Blood Bones Casings Extracts and derivatives of organs and glands Hides Organs and glands Trophies	Animal by-products
Inedible bird nests Footwear Straw and hay		Related animal products

Handling Passengers in Transit

See ***Handling Passengers That Are In Transit*** on page A-1-2.

Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements



Veterinary Services **prohibits** the hand carrying of certain biological agents such as those moving in contradiction of the permit. Therefore, follow these directions in handling such hand-carried biological agents:

1. Review the accompanying VS Form 16-6A, Import Permit.
2. Check if the agent is moving in contradiction¹ of the permit.
3. If the biological agent is moving in contradiction of the permit, then confiscate the biological agent, and contact the National Center for Import and Export at 301/734-3277, for directions on proper storage, transport, and destruction of the materials.

- ¹ For example, the VS Form 16-6A, Import Permit, specifies that "imported materials must be shipped by a commercial carrier," yet the biological agent is being hand carried. The biological agent would be moving in contradiction of the permit.



Before continuing, find out if a VS permit covers the importation authorizing the importation's entry. A VS permit takes precedence over the entry requirements listed in this manual.

TABLE 2-3-2 Determine if the Importation Is Admissible Using Information Collected

If the importation is:	And the animal product is:	Then for the regulatory action:
Covered by a VS permit		GO to Processing Importations Authorized Entry by a VS Permit on page 2-4-28
Not covered by a VS permit	Meat or eggs	Go to Appendix A, Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail on page A-1-1
	Other than meat or eggs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GO to the <i>Reference</i> chapter 2. REGULATE the same as for a commercial entry

Investigate the importation by looking at accompanying documents or labels, and by interviewing the passenger. Officers are **not** required to translate and validate labels. The importer is responsible for satisfying entry requirements which includes providing the proper documents in the proper format and language. If an officer or other capable source

cannot confidently translate a label, then take the most restrictive action which may be to refuse entry. Collect the following information to help you determine if there are entry requirements:

Name and description of the importation

Animal class

Country of origin and the country's disease status

Intended use

Degree of processing

Certificate statements

Name and Description of the Importation

If the item is commercially packaged, the name and description will be identified on the container. If the item is **not** commercially packaged, the name and description must come from the passenger. Use other sections of this manual to help clarify the name and description. See the **List of Animal Names and Their Classes (Appendix B)**, **Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels (Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels)**, **Dictionary of Spanish Words (Appendix F)**, the **Glossary**, and the **Index**.



Your investigative techniques will prove valuable in determining the contents of containers and cans. Be particularly suspicious of canned products from Taiwan. The labels on products regularly sold by some supermarkets and food companies state the product's name in English, but **do not** mention meat. However, on the label in a block about 1 inch square appears the Chinese character for meat (see **Figure 2-3-2**). Also, containers and cans labeled as preserved fruit and tea often contain meat (see **Appendix D, A Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels**).



FIGURE 2-3-2 Chinese Character for Meat

Animal Class

Animal class is the kind of animal from which the product was derived. If you cannot determine the animal class from the collected information, use **List of Animal Names and Their Classes**.

Country of Origin

Unless identified on the package label or documented on an official certificate, company-issued statement, or invoice, consider the country of origin as the country from which the carrier has arrived. If more than one country is involved, consider the most restricted country as the country of origin.

Disease Status of the Country of Origin

The disease status of the country of origin is identifying the exotic animal diseases that are known to exist in that country. Use the [**List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status**](#) on page C-1-1 to identify the disease related to animal importations that occur or **do not** occur in a foreign country. If the country of origin is **not** known, use the most restrictive disease status for the importation.

Destination

Some restricted importations are consigned to a final destination for further processing or treatment. In such cases, the final destination must be an approved establishment, plant, or warehouse that is listed in [**List of Establishments Approved to Import Restricted Animal By-Products**](#) on page E-1-1 ([**Appendix E**](#)).

Degree of Processing

Degree of processing only pertains to importations of animal products and by-products. At the beginning of the *Procedures* chapter, information is given on how the degree of processing correlates with disease risk. The information presented on determining shelf stability has been repeated here. When products are made shelf stable by heating them in a hermetically sealed container (i.e., retorted), they may be released unless the product is ruminant material from a country or region affected with BSE.

Determining shelf stability of meat in containers that accompany passengers is a professional judgement. You cannot adequately determine the degree of processing if no certificate accompanies the importation. You must be confident that the meat or meat products were commercially cooked in the container. If you are **not** sure, then seize the product.



Historically, PPQ, VRS has supported the restrictive actions taken by individual officers based on the lack of evidence necessary to take the proper regulatory action.

Use the following guidelines to determine if meat was cooked sufficiently enough in the containers thereby rendering the meat to be hermetically sealed and shelf stable. Keep in mind that containers vary in appearance. Rely on your practical experience and professional judgement. Take the following steps:

1. Determine if the container is acceptable.

TABLE 2-3-3 Determine if Meat Is Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable Based on How It Was Cooked in the Container

If the container is a:	Then:
Can Crock Flexible foil pouch Jar Pop-top can	Examine the container using Figure 2-3-3
Transparent plastic pouch Container labeled as sterile filling or pasteurized	1. JUDGE the contents as not shelf stable 2. TAKE appropriate action

2. Examine the container. Match the properties of the container with those listed in **Figure 2-3-3**. Then follow **Table 2-3-4**

Properties of containers that are hermetically sealed and shelf stable:	Properties of containers that are not hermetically sealed and shelf stable:
The ends or lid of the container is concave, inwardly curved, flat, and smooth	The ends or lid is swelled, bulged, or outwardly curved
If the container is a can, the seal is seamless with no evidence of soldering	The seal shows evidence of soldering
When you press the ends or lid of the container, the ends or lid gives only slightly	When the container lid is pressed, you feel the lid move inward or you hear the lid click
If the container is a foil pouch, there is liquid inside surrounding the meat and the meat moves when you massage the foil pouch	<p>The foil pouch is molded snugly around the meat, with little or no liquid inside</p> <p>You are unable to move the meat when you massage the pouch</p> <p>There may be instructions on the pouch to further cook the meat beyond warming up</p>
There is no odor	There is an objectionable odor
The container is dry and clean	The container shows evidence of leaking
The label is commercially printed	The label is handwritten

FIGURE 2-3-3 List of Container Properties Describing Both Those That Are and Are Not Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable

TABLE 2-3-4 Determine if Meat Is Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable Based on Your Examination of the Container

If:	Then:
One or more of the Properties of Containers that Are Not Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable, as listed in Figure 2-3-3 applies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JUDGE the contents as not hermetically sealed and shelf stable 2. TAKE appropriate action
All of the Properties of Containers that Are Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable, as listed in Figure 2-3-3 apply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CONSIDER that, in most probability, the contents are hermetically sealed and shelf stable 2. CONTINUE to 3., and OPEN a container, if you are still unsure

3. Open a container. Follow [Table 2-3-5](#).

TABLE 2-3-5 Determine if Meat Is Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable Based on Your Inspection of the Contents

If the contents:	Then:
Appear processed and any fat present was melted by cooking EXAMPLE The fat will be greasy, gelatinous, or lard-like in appearance. Think of what bacon fat looks like after frying and the grease has congealed in the pan.	1. JUDGE the contents as hermetically sealed and shelf stable
Are unprocessed or you see pieces of fat EXAMPLE The fat will be more intact. Think of what fat looks like in a can of pork and beans.	1. JUDGE the contents as not hermetically sealed and shelf stable 2. TAKE appropriate action



The dry-pack, canned chorizo or sausage does **not** meet the requirements of cooking or sealing. Chorizos are sealed **after** heating and are **not** commercially cooked in the container. Home produced or small butcher shop produced cans are **not** always sterile or completely shelf stable. Therefore, you need to look at labels and markings on the cans that will indicate whether the product was commercially processed.

Intended Use

Determining the intended use of the importation will help you identify the correct entry requirements. An example of an intended use would be a small quantity of milk for personal use from a country free from FMD.

Certificate Statements

Statements listed on an accompanying certificate may attest to entry requirements. Therefore, you need to know what the statements are in order to match and to verify them against established entry requirements.

Step 4: Inspect the Importation

If a certificate, permit, or invoice accompanies the importation, then match the information collected with the actual importation. Identify and validate the following:

The importation is what the documents state the importation is, including the degree of processing, quantity, weight, and packaging

An appropriate permit or certificate accompanies the importation

When reviewing permits, verify the identifying number, expiration date, and destination address

When reviewing foreign certificates, verify origin, destination, product description, and statements

Examples and further information about foreign certificates and permits are detailed under the appropriate animal product or by-product in the *Reference* chapter and under **Appendix G, Certificates and Forms**


All conditions are being met that will allow entry of the importation

Look at the packaging and containers for possible breaks, leaks, and spills. All importations of restricted animal products or by-products must be in sturdy, leakproof containers. They must be intact and must **not** be leaking or damaged in any way that could provide the possibility of contamination. Additional cleaning and disinfecting must occur when contamination is found during your inspection. Check the article (like footwear) for animal contamination.

TABLE 2-3-6 Determine Action Based on Results of Inspection

As a result of your inspection you find:	Then:
Restricted animal products or by-products packed in a leaking, damaged, or otherwise unacceptable container	1. SEIZE the restricted animal products or by-products 2. CLEAN and DISINFECT any contaminated surfaces according special procedures for Disinfection on page 2-4-13
Manure, blood, or other animal contaminant	
Plant debris, hay and straw, or soil	GO to Table 2-3-7
No contamination; the article is clean	GO to Step 5: Take Final Regulatory Action on page 2-3-12

TABLE 2-3-7 Action to Take on Plant Debris, Soil, or Manure Contaminates

If the contamination is associated with:	And the article was used in:	Then:
A live animal importation		CONSULT local VS who is responsible for cleaning and disinfecting
Adhering to any of the following: Farm machinery Footwear Vehicle	Canada, but not Newfoundland or that portion of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	GO to "Step 5: Take Final Regulatory Action" on page 2-3-12
	A country other than Canada, or if Canada, Newfoundland or that portion of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road ¹	1. HAVE the individual REMOVE the plant debris, manure, or soil 2. DISINFECT the article according to the <i>Special Procedures</i> for Disinfection on page 2-4-13

¹ Countries or regions where harmful, cyst-forming nematodes are found.

Step 5: Take Final Regulatory Action

Given the results of your inspection and determination of the entry requirements, you must take final regulatory action on the importation. Take **one** of the following four regulatory actions:

Release

Refuse entry

Authorize shipment to an approved establishment or warehouse (including approved defrost facilities)

Give the importer the opportunity to get a permit

In specific situations, the final regulatory action will be to hold the importation and contact PPQ, VRS, who will make the final decision. Occasionally, PPQ will hold an importation until a permit can be obtained from VS. These situations may be as follows:

An importer of a costly importation objects to a determination that it **does not** meet the entry requirements

The importation is intended for scientific research

Clearing passengers and their baggage is a high priority of PPQ since it represents an avenue of risk for an animal disease outbreak. Unless you are clearing an importation that is accompanied by the required certificate or permit, most of your final regulatory actions will be to release or to refuse entry.

Document your final regulatory action by doing the following:

1. Write the action taken, along with your initials, on the Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration.
2. Fill in PPQ Form 277, Baggage Information Data.

Release

When you release an importation, you are allowing entry of the importation because the importation complies with APHIS agricultural requirements.

Refuse Entry

When you refuse entry, seize the importation and safeguard the importation to disposition because the importation is **not** eligible for entry according to APHIS' agricultural requirements. Refuse entry to the animal product or by-product for any of the following reasons:

You could **not** determine shelf stability

You could **not** identify the product, the product's animal class, or the product's origin

The product was packed in a leaking, damaged, or unacceptable container

Authorize Shipment to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse

When you authorize shipment to an approved establishment or warehouse, you are allowing entry of the importation, but restricting the importation's movement to a final destination within the United States for further processing or treatment.

Refer to [Table 2-3-8](#) when authorizing shipment to an approved establishment.

TABLE 2-3-8 Action to Take on Passenger Baggage When Authorizing a Shipment to an Approved Establishment

If the product is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse	GO to Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-3-14
Consigned to an establishment or warehouse not approved	GO to Options to Give Importer on Importations Consigned to an Unapproved Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-3-14
Not consigned to an establishment, but needs to be consigned to an approved one	GO to Action to Take on Importations Not Consigned to an Establishment or Warehouse, but Needs to Be on page 2-3-15

Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse

Take the following steps for importations consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse:

1. Safeguard the importation.
2. Stamp Customs' entry documents and shipping forms or update PPQ Form 212 or ACS to show the importation is authorized to a specific destination.
3. Examine the containers to make sure that they are intact and **not** leaking or damaged in any way. If the containers are flimsy, broken, or leaking, then require that they be repackaged in sturdy, clean leakproof containers. Clean and disinfect.
4. Ensure that all package labels and accompanying documents show the address of the approved establishment or warehouse. Require labels and documents to be rewritten if **not** accurate.
5. Complete VS Form 16-78. Refer to the procedures for completing and distributing forms in [Appendix K](#).
6. Ensure that the importation is moving under a bonded carrier or under Customs' bond.
7. Seal the importation.

Options to Give Importer on Importations Consigned to an Unapproved Establishment or Warehouse

Give the importer of importations of animal products or by-products consigned to an **unapproved** establishment or warehouse the following options:

1. Redirect the consignment to an approved establishment. Follow the directions listed under [Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse](#) listed above.
2. Apply to VS for approval of the designated establishment. Follow the directions listed under Step 1.
3. Export immediately. Follow the directions under the regulatory action [Refuse Entry](#) on page 2-3-13.

**Action to Take
on Importations
Not Consigned
to an
Establishment
or Warehouse,
but Needs to Be**

4. Destroy the importation under APHIS supervision. Follow the directions under the regulatory action **Refuse Entry**.

Take the following steps on importations **not** consigned to an establishment or warehouse, but needs to be:

1. Explain to the importer why the importation must go to an approved establishment.
2. Use **Appendix E, List of Establishments Approved to Import Restricted Animal By-Products**, to help the importer choose an approved establishment. When the importation is consigned to an approved establishment, follow the directions under Step 1.



PPQ **never** recommends one establishment over another.

3. Refuse entry if the importer chooses to immediately export the importation under APHIS supervision. Follow the directions under the regulatory action **Refuse Entry** on page 2-3-13.

Assessing Civil Penalties

If you judge the passenger intentionally tried to smuggle animal products or by-products that are prohibited or have restrictions that cannot be met, then issue a civil penalty if **all** the following criteria are met:

The passenger made a negative declaration (oral or written)

You gave the passenger an opportunity to amend their declaration

You have the legal authority to assess the civil penalty (see **Table 2-3-9**)

If you have the authority to refuse entry to an article, then you have the legal authority to assess a civil penalty. You have authority to issue a civil penalty for articles that are outright prohibited, that require treatment as a condition of entry, that require foreign certification, but lack that certification, or that require a written permit, but lack such a permit. Go to the procedures on assessing civil penalties and completing PPQ Form 591, Notice of Alleged Violation, in *Aircraft and Maritime Operations Manual*.

Use **Table 2-3-9** to identify your authority when documenting violations.

TABLE 2-3-9 Identify Your Authority When Documenting Violations

If the importation is:	Then your authority is:
Pet birds Hatching eggs	9CFR Part 93
Semen Embryos	9CFR Part 98
Edible animal products such as: Meat and meat products Milk and milk products Eggs	9CFR Part 94
Inedible animal by-products such as: Bones Hides Skins Hay Straw	9CFR Part 95
Casings	9CFR Part 96
Biological products that are intended for use in treating animals or diagnosing animal diseases, such as the following: Vaccines Serum Test kits	9CFR Part 104
Organisms Vectors	9CFR Part 104

Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration

Examples of the new blank Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration (revised 11/02), in Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Vietnamese are on the following pages.

6059B, Customs Declaration in Arabic

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**

تصريح جمركي
استمارة معتمدة
OMB NO. 1515-0041
19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498, 31 CFR 5318

يجب على كل مسافر قادم أو أي فرد مسؤول في العائلة أن يقدم المعلومات التالية (فقط، تصريح
شخصي واحد مطلوب من كل عائلة):

1. اسم العائلة
الاسم الأول
الأوسط
الاسم الأخير

2. تاريخ الميلاد اليوم الشهر السنة

3. عدد أفراد العائلة المسافرين معك

4. العنوان في أمريكا: الرقم والشارع (اسم الفندق/ المكان المقصود)

5. المدينة (ب) الولاية (ج)

6. الجهة التي أسدرت الجواز (البلد)

7. رقم الجواز

8. بلد الإقامة

9. البلدان التي زرتها في هذه الرحلة قبل الوصول إلى أمريكا

10. شركة الطيران / رقم الرحلة أو اسم المركب

11. أ. أأنا (نحن) أحضرت معي (معنا):
نعم لا
(أ) فواكه، نباتات، طعام، حشرات:
نعم لا
(ب) لحوم، حيوانات، منتجات حيوانية/ بيرة:
نعم لا
(ج) عناصر مرشحة، خلايا خزعات، حلزونات:
نعم لا
(د) تراب، أو كتبت في مزرعة نباتات/ حيوانات/ مزارعي:

12. كنت (كنت) قريباً من المواشي (بالمس أو بالعمل):
نعم لا

13. أنا (نحن) أحمل عملة نقدية أو مستندات مالية أكثر من 10,000 دولار أمريكي أو ما يعادلها من العملة الأجنبية (الطو: تعريف المستندات المالية في الخلف):
نعم لا

14. معي (معنا) بضاعة تجارية:
نعم لا
(أشياء للبيع، نماذج تجارية لترويج البيع، أو بضاعة لا تعتبر الخواص شخصية)

15. المقيمون - إن القيمة الإجمالية لجميع البضائع، بما في ذلك الحاجيات التجارية التي اشتريتها/ اشتريتها أو حصلت عليها في الخارج (بما في ذلك هدايا الآخرين، عدا عن الأشياء التي أرسلتها بالبريد إلى أمريكا) وأنا أدخلها معي إلى أمريكا هي:
الزوار - إن القيمة الإجمالية لجميع الحاجيات التي ستنقل في أمريكا بما في ذلك الحاجيات التجارية هي:
اقرأ التعليمات في خلف هذه الاستمارة. يوجد فيها مكان لكتابة جميع المواد التي يجب عليك التصريح بها.
لقد قرأت المعلومات الهامة خلف هذه الاستمارة وأدليت بتصريح صادق.

(التوقيع) X
للاستعمال الرسمي فقط



التاريخ (اليوم/ الشهر/ السنة)

Customs Form 6059B (Arabic) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-4 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Arabic (front)

[illegible]

6059B, Customs Declaration, in Chinese

		DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE	
海關申報		核准的表格 OMB NO. 1515-0041	
19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316			
每個抵達的旅客或負責的家庭成員一定要提供以下的資料 (每個家庭只需要填寫一份申報單):			
1. 姓氏			
名字		西方人的中間名	
2. 出生日期 日 月 年			
3. 與您一起成行的家庭成員有幾位			
4. (a) 美國街道地址 (旅館名稱/目的地)			
(b) 城市		(c) 州	
5. 護照發照國			
6. 護照號碼			
7. 居住國家			
8. 此次抵達美國之前到訪的國家			
9. 航空公司/班機號碼或船隻名稱			
10. 此次旅行的主要目的是商務: 是 否			
11. 本人 (我們) 有攜帶			
(a) 水果、植物、食物、昆蟲: 是 否			
(b) 肉類、動物、動物/野生動物產品: 是 否			
(c) 疾病因子、細胞培養物、蝸牛: 是 否			
(d) 泥土或曾經在農地/牧場/畜牧場待過: 是 否			
12. 本人 (我們) 曾經接近過牲畜 (例如觸摸或處理) 牲畜: 是 否			
13. 本人 (我們) 攜帶超過美金 10,000 元或等值外幣的貨幣或幣值票據: 是 否 (請參閱反面的幣值票據定義)			
14. 本人 (我們) 有商業用品: 是 否 (銷售物品、招攬訂單用的樣品、或非個人用的物品)			
15. 居民-本人/我們在海外購買或獲得 (包括別人給的禮物, 但不是郵寄到美國的物品), 並攜帶到美國的所有物品總價值, 包括商業用品, 是: 美元			
訪客-所有將留在美國的所有物品總價值, 包括商業用品: 美元			
請詳細閱讀本表格後面的說明。您可以在空格處列出所有需要申報的項目。			
本人已閱讀過本表格反面的重要資訊, 並做了誠實的申報。			
		日期 (日/月/年)	
(簽名)			
僅限官員使用			

Customs Form 6059B Chinese (Traditional) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-6 Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Chinese (front)

美國海關服務處歡迎您來到美國

“美國海關服務處”負責預防違禁物品非法進入美國。海關官員有權可以向您進行盤尋以及檢查您和您的個人物品。如果您是被選擇做檢查的旅客之一的話，我們會以禮貌、專業、和尊重的態度對待您。“海關督察員”和“旅客服務代表”可以為您回答問題。您可以利用意見卡來提供意見回饋。

實事求是

美國居民—申報您在海外獲取並攜帶進入美國的所有物品。

訪客(非居民)—申報所有將留在美國之物品的價值。

在這張表格中申報所有的物品並以美金價值填寫。若是禮物，請以零售價值填寫。

釐金—税金由海關官員決定。美國居民通常有資格隨身攜帶價值 800 美元的免付稅物品。訪客（非居民）通常有資格攜帶價值 100 美元的免付稅物品。超過免付稅價值的第一個 1,000 美元將以目前的利率計算税金。

管制物品、變態物品、以及毒性物品一般是禁止攜帶入境的。

謝謝：歡迎來到美國。

攜帶貨幣或幣值票據，不論金額多少，都是合法的。但是，如果您攜帶進入美國或從美國帶出超過 10,000 元（美金或等值外幣，或兩者的組合），根據法律規定，您需要向“美國海關服務處”以“海關表格 4790”（Customs Form 4790）提出報告。幣值票據包括硬幣、貨幣、旅行支票和持票人形式的流通票據，例如個人或銀行本票、證券或債券。如果是他人替您攜帶貨幣或幣值票據，您也一樣必須用“海關表格 4790”申報。沒有提出必要的報告或申報您攜帶物品的總價值可能會導致所有的貨幣或幣值票據被扣留，並且，您也可能會受到民事和/或刑事的制裁。閱讀過以上的重要資訊並做出誠實的申報後，請在本表格反面簽名。

[illegible]


1993

減少船上作業法案通知：1995 年的「減少船上作業法案」說明，我們一定需要新案，我們為什麼需要收集那些資料，我們該如何使用那些資料，以及它是否一定要那些資料才能達到目的。本報收集的資料是執行其「海關」、「海軍」、「海軍司法所」的。海關要此些資料以確保其香港海關法律條定，並且可以讓我們計算和收集正確的關稅。海關海軍法律師知道，除非具有有效性的 OMS 控制號碼，否則海關不可以進行海關資料的收集，而個人也不清楚海關資料的收集。個人的信息而定，有關此些資料的收集，每個國家有這些條件有可地位計開關口海關的條件完成。有關此些條件的準確性意見以及減少時間的複雜性直接按照 U.S. Customs Service, Foreign Consulate Office, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20229，以及 Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041), Washington, DC 20503。未經美國海關與稅務管理人的批准，不可隨意與那些來往。

Customs Form 6059B Chinese (Traditional) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-7 Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Chinese (back)

6059B, Customs Declaration in Dutch

 **DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

Douaneaangifte OEDGEKEURD FORMULIER
OMB nr. 1515-0041

19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498, 31 CFR 5316
Iedere reiziger die aankomt in de VS of ieder verantwoordelijk familielid moet de volgende informatie verschaffen (slechts EEN schriftelijke verklaring per familie vereist):

- Familienaam**
Voornaam Tweede voornaam
- Geboortedatum** Dag Maand Jaar
- Aantal familieleden** dat met u reist
- (a) Adres in VS** (naam hotel/bestemming)
(b) Stad **(c) Staat**
- Paspoort uitgereikt door** (land)
- Paspoortnummer**
- Land van woonplaats**
- Landen die u hebt bezocht tijdens deze reis, vóór uw aankomst in de VS**
- Luchtvaartmaatschappij/vluchtnummer of naam van toestel**
- Het voornaamste doel van deze reis is zakelijk: Ja ☐ Nee ☐
- Ik/wij breng/brengen het volgende mee:
 - fruit, planten, voedsel, insecten: Ja ☐ Nee ☐
 - vlees, dieren, dierlijke producten/wildproducten: Ja ☐ Nee ☐
 - ziekteverwekkende stoffen, celculturen, slakken: Ja ☐ Nee ☐
 - grond, of ik heb onlangs een boerderij/hoeve/weide bezocht: Ja ☐ Nee ☐
- Ik/wij bevond mij/bevonden ons dichtbij (waaronder aanraken of omgaan met) vee: Ja ☐ Nee ☐
- Ik/wij heb/hebben meer dan \$10.000 of het equivalent in vreemde valuta's in mijn/ons bezit: Ja ☐ Nee ☐
(zie definitie van geldelijke instrumenten op koersijde)
- Ik/wij heb/hebben koopwaar in mijn/ons bezit: Ja ☐ Nee ☐
(artikelen voor verkoop, stalen gebruikt om bestellingen te krijgen of goederen die niet als persoonlijke bezittingen worden beschouwd)
- Ingezetenen** – de totale waarde van alle goederen, inclusief koopwaar die ik/wij heb/hebben gekocht of verworven in het buitenland, (waaronder geschenken voor iemand anders, maar geen items die werden verstuurd naar de VS) en die ik/wij in de VS breng/brengen is: \$
- Bezoekers** – de totale waarde van alle artikelen die in de VS zullen blijven, waaronder koopwaar, is: \$

Lees de instructies op de achterszijde van dit formulier. Er is ruimte voorzien om alle artikelen die u moet aangeven, te vermelden.

IK HEB DE BELANGRIJKE INFORMATIE OP DE ACHTERZIJDE VAN DIT FORMULIER GELEZEN EN HEB EEN WAARHEIDSGETROUWE AANGIFTE GEDAAN.

X (Handtekening) Datum (dag/maand/jaar)

Alleen voor officieel gebruik

Customs Form 6059B (Dutch) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-8 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Dutch (front)

FIGURE 2-3-9 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Dutch (back)

6059B, Customs Declaration, in English

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**

Customs Declaration
19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 149.05, 31 CFR 5316
FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1515-0041

Each arriving traveler or responsible family member must provide the following information (only ONE written declaration per family is required):

- Family Name**
First (Given) _____ Middle _____
- Birth date** Day _____ Month _____ Year _____
- Number of Family members** traveling with you _____
- (a) U.S. Street Address** (hotel name/destination) _____

(b) City _____ **(c) State** _____
- Passport issued by** (country) _____
- Passport number** _____
- Country of Residence** _____
- Countries visited** on this trip prior to U.S. arrival _____
- Airline/Flight No. or Vessel Name** _____
- The primary purpose of this trip is **business**: Yes ☐ No ☐
- I am (We are) bringing:
 - fruits, plants, food, insects: Yes ☐ No ☐
 - meats, animals, animal/wildlife products: Yes ☐ No ☐
 - disease agents, cell cultures, snails: Yes ☐ No ☐
 - soil or have been on a farm/ranch/pasture: Yes ☐ No ☐
- I have (We have) been in close proximity of (such as touching or handling) **livestock**: Yes ☐ No ☐
- I am (We are) carrying **currency or monetary instruments** over \$10,000 U.S. or foreign equivalent (see definition of monetary instruments on reverse): Yes ☐ No ☐
- I have (We have) **commercial merchandise** (articles for sale, samples used for soliciting orders, or goods that are not considered personal effects): Yes ☐ No ☐
- Residents** — the total value of all goods, including commercial merchandise I/we have purchased or acquired abroad, (including gifts for someone else, but not items mailed to the U.S.) and am/are bringing to the U.S. is: \$ _____
Visitors — the total value of all articles that will remain in the U.S., including commercial merchandise is: \$ _____

Read the instructions on the back of this form. Space is provided to list all the items you must declare.

I HAVE READ THE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM AND HAVE MADE A TRUTHFUL DECLARATION.

X _____
(Signature) _____ Date (day/month/year) _____

For Official Use Only

Customs Form 6059B (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-10 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in English (front) (Revised 04/02)

**The U.S. Customs Service Welcomes You
to the United States**

The U. S. Customs Service is responsible for protecting the United States against the illegal importation of prohibited items. Customs officers have the authority to question you and to examine you and your personal property. If you are one of the travelers selected for an examination, you will be treated in a courteous, professional, and dignified manner. Customs Supervisors and Passenger Service Representatives are available to answer your questions. Comment cards are available to compliment or provide feedback.

Important Information

U.S. Residents — declare all articles that you have acquired abroad and are bringing into the United States.

Visitors (Non-Residents) — declare the value of all articles that will remain in the United States.

Declare all articles on this declaration form and show the value in U.S. dollars. For gifts, please indicate the retail value.

Duty — Customs officers will determine duty. U.S. residents are normally entitled to a duty-free exemption of \$800 on items accompanying them. Visitors (non-residents) are normally entitled to an exemption of \$100. Duty will be assessed at the current rate on the first \$1,000 above the exemption.

Controlled substances, obscene articles, and toxic substances are generally prohibited entry.

Thank You, and Welcome to the United States.

The transportation of currency or **monetary instruments**, regardless of the amount, is legal. However, if you bring in to or take out of the United States more than \$10,000 (U.S. or foreign equivalent, or a combination of both), you are required by law to file a report on Customs Form 4790 with the U.S. Customs Service. Monetary instruments include coin, currency, travelers checks and bearer instruments such as personal or cashiers checks and stocks and bonds. If you have someone else carry the currency or monetary instrument for you, you must also file a report on Customs Form 4790. Failure to file the required report or failure to report the *total* amount that you are carrying may lead to the seizure of *all* the currency or monetary instruments, and may subject you to civil penalties and/or criminal prosecution. **SIGN ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THIS FORM AFTER YOU HAVE READ THE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOVE AND MADE A TRUTHFUL DECLARATION.**

Description of Articles (List may continue on another Form 6059B)	Value	Customs Use Only
Total		

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 says we must tell you why we are collecting this information, how we will use it, and whether you have to give it to us. The information collected on this form is needed to carry out the Customs, Agriculture, and currency laws of the United States. Customs requires the information on this form to ensure that travelers are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of duty and tax. Your response is mandatory. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information, unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The estimated average burden associated with this collection of information is 4 minutes per respondent or record keeper depending on individual circumstances. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing this burden should be directed to U.S. Customs Service, Reports Clearance Officer, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20226, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041), Washington, DC 20503. **THIS FORM MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT APPROVAL FROM THE U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE MANAGER.**

Customs Form 6059B (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-11 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in English (back)

6059B, Customs Declaration in Farsi

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**


اعلان گمرکی

فرم تصویب شده
OMB NO. 1515-0041 31 CFR 531E, 149E, 148.111, 148.110, 148.13, 148.12, 19 CFR 122.27

هر مسافری یا عضو مسئول خانواده ای که وارد میشود باید اطلاعات زیر را ارائه دهد. (فقط یک اعلان گمرکی برای هر خانواده).

- نام خانواده
- نام اول
- تاریخ تولد روز ماه سال
- تعداد اعضا - خانواده که با شما مسافرت میکنند.
- (الف) نشانی شایانی در ایالات متحده (نام هتل، مقصد)
- (ب) شهر
- کشور محل سکونت
- کشورهای که در این مسافرت پیش از ورود به ایالات متحده دیدن کرده اید
- خط هوایی/شماره پرواز یا نام گمرکی
- مقصد اصلی این مسافرت کسب و کار است.
- من (ما) به همراه خود می آوریم:
 - (الف) گیاه، گیاه، غذا، حشرات
 - (ب) گوشت، حیوانات، محصولات حیوانی/بهداشت و بهداشتی
 - (ج) عوامل بیماری - کتک، یاخته (سلول)، حلقون
 - (د) خالد یا در مزرعه - مزرعه پرورشگاه گاو/پراگانه - مرتع بوده باشید
- من (ما) در نزدیکی مسافت کم (مانند نسبت زمین یا تماس داشتن) چارپایان اهلی بوده ام (بوده ایم)
- من (ما) پول یا ابزار پولی بیشتر از \$10,000 آمریکایی یا پول خارجی برابر آن را حمل میکنم (می کنیم) برای تعریف ابزار پولی به پشت این برگه مراجعه کنید.
- من (ما) کالای تجارتي دارم (داریم):
 - (کالا برای فروش - نمونه کالا برای کسب سفارشات از مشتری، یا کالاهایی که به عنوان لوازم شخصی به حساب نمی آیند).
- ساکتین - ارزش کلی تمام کالاهای از جمله کالای تجارتي که من (ما) خریداری کرده ام (کرده ایم) یا در خارج کسب شده است، (از جمله هدایا برای شخصی دیگر، اما نه کالای ارسال شده به ایالات متحده) و من/ما به ایالات متحده به همراه می آوریم (می آوریم)، به قرار زیر است:
 - بازدید کنندگان - جمع کل کالاهایی که در ایالات متحده باقی می ماند، از جمله کالاهای تجارتي به قرار زیر است:

مستورات پشت این فرم را بخوانید، چرا برای فهرست کردن تمام کالاهایی که شما باید اعلان کنید فراهم شده است. من اطلاعات مهم را که در پشت این فرم وجود دارد، خوانده ام و اعلان صادقانه ای را ارائه داده ام.

(امضاء) 

تاریخ (روز/ماه/سال)

فقط برای استفاده اداری


Customs Form 6059B (Farsi) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-12 Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Farsi (front)

[illegible]

FIGURE 2-3-13 Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Farsi (back)

6059B, Customs Declaration, in French

 **DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE


Dclaration en douane FORMULAIRE APPROUVÉ
19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498, 31 CFR 5316 OMB NO. 1515-0041

Chaque voyageur ou membre responsable d'une famille à l'arrivée doit fournir les informations ci-après (UNE déclaration écrite est nécessaire par famille) :

- Nom de famille**
Prénom (une) Autres prénoms
- Date de naissance** Jour Mois Année
- Nombre de membres de votre famille** voyageant avec vous
- (a) Adresse aux États-Unis** (nom de l'hôtel/destination)
(b) Ville **(c) État**
- Passeport émis par (pays)**
- Numéro de passeport**
- Pays de résidence**
- Pays visités** lors de ce voyage, avant votre arrivée aux États-Unis
- Compagnie aérienne/n° du vol ou nom du navire**
- L'objectif premier de ce voyage est **professionnel** : Oui ☐ Non ☐
- Je détiens (Nous détenons) :
(a) des fruits, plantes, aliments, insectes : Oui ☐ Non ☐
(b) des produits carnés, animaux, produits d'origine animale/du gibier : Oui ☐ Non ☐
(c) des agents infectieux, cultures cellulaires, escargots : Oui ☐ Non ☐
(d) de la terre/ou je me suis (nous sommes) rendu(s) dans une ferme/un ranch/un pâturage : Oui ☐ Non ☐
- Je me suis (nous sommes) trouvé(x) à une très grande proximité (au point de toucher ou de manipuler) des animaux d'élevage : Oui ☐ Non ☐
- Je transporte (nous transportons) des **monnaies** pour une valeur supérieure à 10 000 USD ou l'équivalent en devises étrangères : Oui ☐ Non ☐
(voir, au verso, la définition de l'expression « instruments monétaires »)
- Je détiens (nous détenons) des **marchandises commerciales** : Oui ☐ Non ☐
(articles destinés à la vente, échantillons utilisés pour solliciter des commandes, ou d'autres biens autres que des effets personnels)
- Résidents** – la valeur totale de l'ensemble des marchandises, y compris les marchandises commerciales que j'ai/nous avons achetées ou acquises à l'étranger (y compris les cadeaux destinés à des tiers, mais non les articles postés vers les États-Unis) et que j'apporte/nous apportons aux États-Unis, est de : \$
Visiteurs – la valeur totale de l'ensemble des marchandises qui resteront aux États-Unis, y compris les marchandises commerciales, est de : \$

Lisez attentivement les instructions figurant au verso de ce formulaire. Un espace est prévu pour l'énumération de la totalité des articles que vous devez déclarer.

J AI LU LES INFORMATIONS IMPORTANTES FIGURANT AU VERSO DE CE FORMULAIRE, ET J ATTESTE QUE MA D CLARATION EST CONFORME . LA V RIT .

 (Signature) Date (jour/mois/année)

Réservé à l'usage administratif

Customs Form 6059B (French) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-14 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in French (front)

[illegible]

FIGURE 2-3-15 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in French (back)

6059B, Customs Declaration in German

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**

Zollerklärung FORMULAR GENEHMIGT
19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 149B, 31 CFR 531E OMB-NR. 1515-0041

Jeder ankommende Reisende oder das zuständige Familienmitglied muss die nachfolgenden Angaben machen (es ist lediglich EINE schriftliche Zollerklärung pro Familie erforderlich):

- Familienname**
Vorname (Surname) _____ Zweiter Vorname _____
- Geburtsdatum** Tag _____ Monat _____ Jahr _____
- Anzahl der mit Ihnen reisenden Familienmitglieder _____
- (a) Anschrift in den USA (Name des Hotels/Zielfort) _____
(b) Ort _____ (c) Bundesstaat _____
- Ausstellung des Reisepasses durch (Land) _____
- Reisepassnummer _____
- Land des Wohnsitzes _____
- Folgende Länder wurden auf dieser Reise vor der Ankunft in den USA besucht _____
- Fluggesellschaft/Flugnummer oder Name der Schiffe _____
- Der Hauptzweck dieser Reise ist geschäftlicher Natur: Ja ☐ Nein ☐
- Ich führe (wir führen) Folgendes ein:
(a) Früchte, Pflanzen, Lebensmittel, Insekten: Ja ☐ Nein ☐
(b) Fleisch, Tiere, Tier- oder Wildprodukte: Ja ☐ Nein ☐
(c) Krankheitserreger, Zellkulturen, Schnecken: Ja ☐ Nein ☐
(d) Erde oder ich war (wir waren) auf einem landwirtschaftlichen Betrieb/einer Weide: Ja ☐ Nein ☐
- Ich habe mich (wir haben uns) in unmittelbarer Nähe eines Viehbestands aufgehalten (darunter fällt z.B. das Berühren von und der Umgang mit Tieren): Ja ☐ Nein ☐
- Ich führe (wir führen) Geld, Zahlungsmittel oder ausländische Geldmittel im Wert von mehr als US\$ 10.000 mit mir (uns): Ja ☐ Nein ☐
(Eine Definition von Zahlungsmittel ist auf der Rückseite des Formulars zu finden)
- Ich führe (wir führen) Handelswaren mit mir (uns): Ja ☐ Nein ☐
(Zum Verkauf bestimmte Waren, Warenmuster zur Kundenwerbung oder andere Güter, die nicht als persönliche Gebrauchsgegenstände gelten.)
- Einwohner** – Der Gesamtwert aller Güter, einschließlich Handelswaren, die ich (wir) im Ausland gekauft oder erworben habe (haben) (darunter fallen auch Geschenke für jemand anders, jedoch nicht in die USA versandte Gegenstände) und in die USA einführe (einführen), beläuft sich auf: \$ _____
Besucher – Der Gesamtwert aller Gegenstände, die in den USA verbleiben, einschließlich Handelswaren, beläuft sich auf: \$ _____

Lesen Sie bitte die Anleitungen auf der Rückseite dieses Formulars. Dort ist auch Platz zur Auflistung aller von Ihnen anzumeldenden Gegenstände vorgesehen.

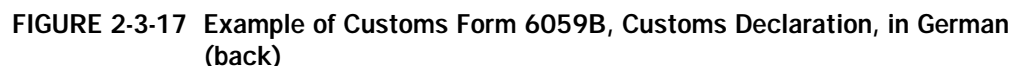
ICH HABE DIE WICHTIGEN HINWEISE AUF DER RÜCKSEITE DIESES FORMULARS GELESEN UND WAHRHEITSGETREUE ANGABEN GEMACHT.

X (Unterschrift) _____ Datum (Tag/Monat/Jahr) _____

Nur für amtliche Vermerke _____

Customs Form 6059B (German) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-16 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in German (front)



6059B, Customs Declaration, in Hebrew

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**

הצהרת מכס
19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 149.98; 31 CFR 531.6

על כל נוסע נכנס, או בן המשפחה האחראי לספק את הנתונים הבאים (יש צורך רק בהצהרת מכס אחת עבור כל משפחה).

1 שם משפחה _____ שם פרטי (הידוע) _____
שם אמצעי _____ שנה _____ חודש _____ יום _____

2 תאריך לידה _____
3 מסי בני המשפחה הנוסעים עמך _____
4 (א) כתובת בארה"ב (שם המלוך/היעד) _____
(ב) עיר _____ (ג) מדינה _____

5 דרכון הונפק ע"י (ארץ) _____
6 דרכון מסי _____
7 ארץ המגורים _____
8 ארצות בהם ביקרת בטיולך לפני הגעתך לביקור בארה"ב _____

9 חב' תעופה/טיסה מסי או אוניה מסי _____

10 המטרה העיקרית של טיול זה היא עיסקית : ☐ לא ☐ כן

11 אני (אנו) מביא (מביאים) :
(א) פירות, צמחים, אוכל, חרקים : ☐ לא ☐ כן
(ב) בשרים, חיות, מוצרי חיות/חיות בר : ☐ לא ☐ כן
(ג) נושאי מחלות, תרבויות תאים, חלזונות : ☐ לא ☐ כן
(ד) עפר, או לאחר שהות במשק/חוזה/מרעה : ☐ לא ☐ כן

12 אני (אנו) הייתי (היינו) בקרבת (במגע-יד, או נגיעה) משק-חי : ☐ לא ☐ כן

13 אני (אנו) נושא (נושאים) עמנו מטבע או אמצעי תשלום אשר מעל \$10,000 דולר ארה"ב, או שווה ערך במטבע זר : ☐ לא ☐ כן
(נראה הנדרת אמצעי התשלום בצד השני).

14 אני (אנו) מחזיק (מחזיקים) בסחורה לשימוש מסחרי (פריטים למכירה, דוגמיות לקידום מכירות, או טובין כלשהם אשר אינם נחשבים לחפצים אישיים) : ☐ לא ☐ כן

15 תושבים - הערך הכולל של כל הטובין, כולל סחורה לשימוש מסחרי אשר נרכשו על-ידי (על-ידינו) או הושגו בחו"ל (כולל מתנות עבור מישהו אחר, אך לא פריטים אשר נשלחו לארה"ב) ואשר מובאים על-ידי (על ידינו) לארה"ב הינו \$ דולר ארה"ב _____

מבקרים - הערך הכולל של כל הפריטים אשר יושארו בארה"ב, כולל סחורה לשימוש מסחרי הינו \$ דולר ארה"ב _____

קרא את ההנחיות אשר כתובות בגב הטופס. מקום מיוחד מוקצה לצורך פירוט שימות הפריטים אשר הנך (הנכם) חייב (חייבים) להצהיר עליהם. קראתי את המידע החשוב המצוי בצדו השני של טופס זה, והצהרתי הצהרת אמת.


חתימה _____ תאריך (יום/חודש/שנה) _____

לשימוש משרדי בלבד

Customs Form 6059B (Hebrew) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-18 Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Hebrew (front)

6059B, Customs Declaration, in Italian


**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**

Dichiarazione doganale MODULO APPROVATO
N. OMB 1515-0041

19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 149B, 31 CFR 5316
Ogni passeggero in arrivo o membro della famiglia responsabile deve fornire le seguenti informazioni (si richiede UNA sola dichiarazione scritta per famiglia):

- Cognome** _____
Nome di battesimo _____ Secondo nome _____
- Data di nascita** Giorno _____ Mese _____ Anno _____
- Numero di familiari che viaggiano insieme a Lei _____
- (a) **Indirizzo negli Stati Uniti** (nome dell'hotel/destinazione) _____
(b) Città _____ (c) Stato _____
- Passaporto rilasciato da (Paese)** _____
- Numero del passaporto** _____
- Paese di residenza** _____
- Paesi visitati durante il presente viaggio** _____
prima dell'arrivo negli Stati Uniti _____
- Compagnia aerea/n. di volo o nome della nave** _____
- Lo scopo principale del presente viaggio è **professionale**: Sì ☐ No ☐
- Sto (stiamo) portando:

(a) frutta, piante, beni alimentari, insetti:	Sì <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b) carni, animali, prodotti di origine animale/selvaggina:	Sì <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) agenti patogeni, colture cellulari, lumache:	Sì <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d) humus, oppure sono stato/a (siamo stati/e) in una fattoria/azienda agricola/pascolo:	Sì <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
- Sono stato/a (siamo stati/e) a contatto ravvicinato con **bestiame** (per es., toccandolo o maneggiandolo): Sì ☐ No ☐
- Porto (portiamo) **valuta o strumenti monetari** per un valore superiore a US\$ 10.000 o importo equivalente in valuta estera: (per la definizione del termine "strumenti monetari", si rimanda al retro del modulo) Sì ☐ No ☐
- Ho (abbiamo) **merci commerciali** (articoli destinati alla vendita, campioni usati per ottenere ordinazioni o beni non considerati effetti personali) Sì ☐ No ☐
- Residenti** - il valore totale di tutta la merce, compresi i beni commerciali che ho/abbiamo acquistato o acquisito all'estero (compresi regali destinati a terzi, ma non articoli spediti negli Stati Uniti per posta) e sto/stiamo portando negli Stati Uniti è pari a: \$ _____
Visitatori - il valore totale di tutti gli articoli che rimarranno negli Stati Uniti, compresi beni commerciali, è pari a: \$ _____

Si prega di leggere le istruzioni riportate sul retro del modulo. È previsto uno spazio destinato all'elenco di tutti gli articoli da dichiarare.

HO LETTO LE IMPORTANTI INFORMAZIONI RIPORTATE SUL RETRO DEL PRESENTE MODULO E HO RESO UNA DICHIARAZIONE VERITIERA.

X _____
(Firma) Data (giorno/mese/anno) _____

Riservato agli usi ufficiali

Customs Form 6059B (Italian) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-20 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Italian (front)

Il Servizio doganale statunitense vi porge il benvenuto negli Stati Uniti

Il Servizio doganale statunitense è responsabile per la protezione degli Stati Uniti contro l'importazione illegale di articoli proibiti. I funzionari doganali sono autorizzati a farLe domande e ad ispezionare Lei e i Suoi effetti personali. Se Lei sarà uno dei passeggeri selezionati per un'ispezione, verrà trattato/a con cortesia, professionalità e rispetto della Sua dignità. I Responsabili del Servizio doganale e i Rappresentanti dei Servizi per i Passeggeri sono a Sua disposizione per rispondere ad eventuali domande. Sono anche disponibili schede per commenti, che potrà usare per complimentarsi o per esprimere la Sua opinione.

Informazioni importanti

Residenti negli Stati Uniti - dichiarare tutti gli articoli acquistati all'estero, che si stanno riportando negli Stati Uniti.

Visitatori (non residenti) - dichiarare il valore di tutti gli articoli che resteranno negli Stati Uniti.

Dichiarare tutti gli articoli nel presente modulo di dichiarazione e riportarne il valore espresso in dollari statunitensi. Per i regali, si prega di indicare il valore di acquisto.

Dazio - i funzionari doganali determineranno l'importo del dazio. I residenti negli Stati Uniti normalmente hanno diritto a un'esenzione di US\$ 800 sugli articoli che li accompagnano. I visitatori (non residenti) normalmente hanno diritto ad un'esenzione di US\$ 100. Il dazio viene calcolato all'aliquota attuale sui primi US\$ 1.000 eccedenti l'esenzione.

In generale, non è consentita l'introduzione di sostanze controllate, articoli osceni e sostanze tossiche.

Grazie e benvenuti negli Stati Uniti.

Il trasporto di valuta o strumenti monetari, indipendentemente dall'importo, è legale. Tuttavia, se si importano negli Stati Uniti, o si esportano da essi, più di US\$ 10.000 (in dollari o equivalente in valuta estera, o una combinazione di entrambi), è obbligatorio per legge presentare al Servizio doganale statunitense la relativa dichiarazione sul Modulo doganale 4790. Gli strumenti monetari comprendono, fra l'altro, monete, valuta, travelers checks e strumenti al portatore, per esempio assegni personali o circolari, azioni ed obbligazioni. L'obbligo di presentazione della dichiarazione sul Modulo doganale 4790 vige anche se un'altra persona trasporta la valuta o lo strumento monetario per conto del dichiarante. La mancata presentazione della dichiarazione obbligatoria, o la mancata dichiarazione dell'importo *totale* che si trasporta, potrebbe comportare la confisca dell'intero importo in valuta o strumenti monetari, nonché l'imposizione di sanzioni civili e/o l'avvio di procedimenti penali. **SI PREGA DI APPORRE LA PROPRIA FIRMA SUI RETRO DEL PRESENTE MODULO DOPO AVER LETTO LE IMPORTANTI INFORMAZIONI RIPORTATE QUI DI SOPRA ED AVER RESO UNA DICHIARAZIONE VERITIERA.**

Descrizione degli articoli

(L'elenco può continuare su di un altro Modulo 6059B)

Valore

Riservato all'uso del
Servizio doganale


Totale

INFORMATIVA AI SENSI DELLA LEGGE PER LA RIDUZIONE DEGLI ADOCCIMENTI BUCROCRATICI: la Legge per la riduzione degli adempimenti burocratici (Paperwork Reduction Act) del 1980 si applica ai moduli e tutti i moduli per cui l'aggiornare le informazioni qui riportate gli sei che ne fanno, e se Lei è tenuto a fornire. Le informazioni raccolte nel presente modulo sono necessarie per l'applicazione delle normative statutarie vigenti in materia di Dogana, Agricoltura e Valute. Il Servizio doganale richiede le informazioni nel presente modulo per assicurare che i viaggiatori osservino tali leggi e per consentire di ridurre e risolvere l'importo corretto trasferire ai dazi e alle imposte. La Sua risposta è obbligatoria. Agli enti governativi è proibito richiedere informazioni, per conto proprio o attraverso terzi, a nessuno persona può essere obbligata a rispondere a una tale richiesta, se assista di un numero valido di controllo Ufficio Dogana e Bianco (Office of Management and Budget - OMB). Il tempo medio stimato per la compilazione della presente richiesta di informazioni è di 4 minuti per compilare e inviare del dati, e secondo dei singoli casi. Eventuali commenti in merito alla precisione di tale stima e suggerimenti altri a ridurre il tempo necessario vanno inviati a: U.S. Customs Service, Reports Clearance Officer, Information Service Branch, Washington, DC 20220, o a: Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0047), Washington, DC 20503. E' vietata la riproduzione del presente MODULO SENZA L'AUTORIZZAZIONE DEL RESPONSABILE DEI MODULI DEL SERVIZIO DOGANALE STATUNITENSE.

Customs Form 6059B (Italiani) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-21 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Italian (back)

6059B Customs Declaration in Japanese


**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**

税関申告
19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498, 31 CFR 5316
用紙承認 OMB NO. 1515-0041

到着者各人もしくは家族の責任者は、下記の情報を提示する必要があります
(一家族につき書面による申告は一件のみ必要)

- 姓
名 ミドルネーム
- 生年月日 日 月 年
- 旅行を共にしている家族の数
- (a) 米国における滞在地 (ホテル名/到着地)
(b) 市 (c) 州
- パスポート発行国
- パスポート番号
- 居住国
- 今回、米国到着
以前に旅行した国
- 航空会社/フライト番号または船名
- 今回の旅行の主な理由はビジネスである はい ☐ いいえ ☐
- 下記の物品を持ち込んでいる
(a) 果物、植物、食物、虫など はい ☐ いいえ ☐
(b) 肉、動物、動物/野生動物に関わる製品 はい ☐ いいえ ☐
(c) 病原体、細胞培養、カタツムリ はい ☐ いいえ ☐
(d) 土を持ち込んでいる、または農場/
飼育場/牧場に滞在したことがある はい ☐ いいえ ☐
- 家畜に近い場所 (家畜を触ったり取り扱うなど)
に滞在していたことがある はい ☐ いいえ ☐
- 10,000 米国ドル以上もしくは同等額以上の外貨
金額を通貨または通貨代替物で持ち込んでいる
(通貨代替物の定義については裏側を参照) はい ☐ いいえ ☐
- 商業用商品 (販売品、注文促進用のサンプル品、
または個人所有物と見なされない物品) を持っている はい ☐ いいえ ☐
- 米国居住者 — 海外で購入もしくは得た、そして米国に持ち込んでいる
商業用商品を含む物品全て (米国への別送品を除く贈答品を含む)
の価値金額は: ドル
訪問者 — 商業用商品を含む、米国内に残す予定の物品全ての価値金額:
 ドル

この用紙の裏側にある説明をよくお読みください。申告すべき項目を全て記載
できるよう、スペースを空けてあります。
私はこの用紙の裏側に記載されている重要な情報を読み、真実に基づいた申告を
行いました。

X (署名) 日付 (日/月/年)

税関使用欄

Customs Form 6059B (Japanese) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-22 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Japanese (front)

アメリカ合衆国税関局は皆様を歓迎いたします。

アメリカ合衆国税関局には、米国国内への禁止品目の不法な輸入を防止する責務があります。税関検査官には、旅行者に質問し、旅行者やその荷物の検査を行う権限があります。税関検査の対象に選ばれた場合でも、旅行者の皆様には専門家としての礼儀正しい尊厳をもった態度で検査官が対応いたします。税関監督者や税関旅客サービス係が皆様のご質問にお答えいたします。コメントカードでお礼やサービスに対するフィードバックをお寄せいただくこともできます。

大切な情報

合衆国居住者 — 海外で得た物品すべてと、アメリカ合衆国に持ち込む物品すべてを申告する義務があります。

旅行者 (非合衆国居住者) — アメリカ合衆国内に残していく物品すべての価値金額を申告する義務があります。

この申告用紙に**すべての品目を申告し**、価値金額は米国ドルで提示してください。贈答品については、小売価格を記入してください。

関税 — 税関審査官が決定します。アメリカ合衆国居住者には、通常、持ち込み品に対して 800 米国ドルの免税控除があります。旅行者 (非合衆国居住者) には通常、100 米国ドルの免税控除があります。関税は控除額を超えた最初の 1,000 米国ドルに対し、現行の関税率で課金されます。

規制物質、公序良俗に反する物品および毒性薬物は、通常、持ち込みが禁止されています。

ご協力ありがとうございました。アメリカ合衆国へようこそ！

通貨や通貨代替物の輸送は、金額如何にかかわらず合法です。しかし、10,000 米国ドル (米国ドルもしくは外国通貨での同等額、または双方の合計額) を超える金額を米国内に持ち込む、または米国外に持ち出す場合、旅行者はアメリカ合衆国税関局に対して税関用紙 4790 を提出することが法律で義務付けられています。通貨代替物には、コイン、貨幣、トラベラーズ・チェック、および個人小切手、海外送金小切手、証券、債権などの無記名書類が含まれます。他人があなたの通貨や通貨代替物を持っている場合でも、あなたには税関用紙 4790 で報告する必要があります。必要な報告を行わなかった場合、または持ち込む金額の全額を報告しなかった場合は、その通貨や通貨代替物すべてを没収したり、民事罰または刑事罰に至る場合もあります。上記の大切な情報をよく読み、真実に基づいた申告を行った後に、この用紙の裏側に署名してください。

物品についての記述 (リストは用紙 6059B に続けることができます)	価値金額	税関 使用欄
合計額		

文書業務削減法についての通知：文書業務削減法 (1998 年) によると、税関局にはこの情報を収集している理由、情報の利用方法、および旅行者が強制的に情報を提供しなければならないかを旅行者に伝える必要があります。この用紙で収集された情報は、米国内における税関法、農業法および通関法を実施するために必要です。税関では、旅行者が上記の法律を遵守している点を確認し適切な関税と税金を決定・収集するために、この用紙に記載される情報が必要となります。旅行者の回答は必須です。有効な OMB 管理番号を表示していない限り、ある機関が情報収集を指揮したり支援することはなく、個人にも回答する義務はありません。この情報収集にかかる平均負担時間は、状況にもよりますが回答者もしくは記録係り一人あたり約 4 分と予想されています。この負担時間予測の正確性に関するコメントやこの負担削減に対するご意見は、U.S. Customs Service, Reports Clearance Officer, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20224 および Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041), Washington, DC 20503 までご連絡ください。この用紙は、アメリカ合衆国税関局用紙担当部長の承認なく再生されることはありません。

Customs Form 6059B (Japanese) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-23 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Japanese (back)

6059B, Customs Declaration in Korean

6

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**

세관신고서
19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1490; 31 CFR 53.16
차석승인
OMB 번호 1518-0041

입국하는 모든 여행자 또는 책임 있는 가족은 다음의 정보를 제공해야 한다 (가족
당 한 장의 신고서만 작성하여야 함):

1. 성
이름 _____ 중간이름 _____
2. 생년월일 일 _____ 월 _____ 년 _____
3. 여행에 동반하는 가족의 수 _____
4. (a) 미국 내 주소 (호별 이름/목적지) _____
(b) 도시 _____ (c) 주 _____
5. 여권 발행국가 _____
6. 여권번호 _____
7. 거주 국가 _____
8. 이번 여행 중 미국 도착
전에 방문한 국가들 _____
9. 항공사/항공편 번호 또는 선박명칭 _____
10. 이번 여행의 일차적 목적은 사업임: 예 ☐ 아니오 ☐
11. 본인(우리)은 다음의 것을 휴대하고 있음
(a) 과일, 식물, 식물, 곤충: 예 ☐ 아니오 ☐
(b) 육류, 동물, 동물/야생생물 제품: 예 ☐ 아니오 ☐
(c) 병원재, 세포 배양물, 달팽이: 예 ☐ 아니오 ☐
(d) 흙 또는 농장/목장/목초지를 다녔음: 예 ☐ 아니오 ☐
12. 본인(우리)은 가족과 가까이 지냈음
(만져거나 다루는 등): 예 ☐ 아니오 ☐
13. 본인(우리)은 미화 1만 달러 이상 또는 그에 상당한
외화금액의 통화 또는 금전적 수단을 소지하고 있음:
(뒷면의 금전적 수단의 정의를 참조 바람) 예 ☐ 아니오 ☐
14. 본인(우리)은 상업용 물품:
(판매할 상품, 주문을 정하기 위해 사용하는 견본, 또는
개인용품으로 간주되지 않는 물건들)을 가지고 있음 예 ☐ 아니오 ☐
15. 거주자 — 본인(우리)이 해외에서 구입 또는 취득하여, 미국으로 가지고
오는 상업용 물품을 포함한 모든 재화 (다른 사람에게 줄 선물은 포함되지
미국으로 우송한 물건은 제외함)의 총가액은 미화: \$ _____
방문자 — 상업용 물품을 포함하여 미국에 남아 있을 모든 물건의 총가액은
미화: \$ _____

이 서식의 뒷면에 적힌 지시사항을 읽어보십시오. 귀하가 신고해야만 하는 모든
물품을 기재할 지면이 제공되어 있습니다.
본인은 이 서식의 이면에 적혀 있는 중요한 정보를 읽었으며 사실 그대로 신고
하였음.

X (서명) _____ 작성일자 (일/월/년) _____
공적인 용도에 국한함


Customs Form 6059B (Korean) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-24 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Korean (front)

[illegible]

FIGURE 2-3-25 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Korean (back)

6059B, Customs Declaration in Polish


DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

Deklaracja celna FORMULARZ ZATWIERDZONO
OMB Nr 1515-0041


19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 148B; 31 CFR 5316

Każdy przybywający podróżny lub członek rodziny za nią odpowiedzialny zobowiązany jest do przedłożenia następujących informacji (wymagana jest tylko JEDNA deklaracja na rodzinę):

- Nazwisko**
Imię _____ Drugie imię _____
- Data urodzenia** Dzień _____ Miesiąc _____ Rok _____
- Liczba członków rodziny podróżujących z Tobą _____
- (a) Adres w USA (nazwa hotelu/miejsce docelowe podróży) _____
(b) Miejscowość _____ (c) Stan _____
- Paszport wydany przez (kraj): _____
- Numer paszportu _____
- Kraj stałego zamieszkania _____
- Kraje odwiedzane w tej podróży bezpośrednio przed przybyciem do USA _____
- Linie lotnicze/Nr lotu lub nazwa statku _____
- Zasadniczym celem tej podróży są **Interesy** Tak ☐ Nie ☐
- Przywożę (przewożymy)
(a) owoco, rośliny, żywność(b), owoady: Tak ☐ Nie ☐
(b) produkty mięsne, zwierzęta, produkty pochodzenia zwierzęcego/dziczyzny: Tak ☐ Nie ☐
(c) czynnik chorobotwórczy, hodowle komórek, ślimaki: Tak ☐ Nie ☐
(d) próbnik gruntu, Owad/ przebywałem (przebywałam) w gospodarstwie rolnym/na pastwisku: Tak ☐ Nie ☐
- Byłem (byliśmy) w bliskim kontakcie (dotykanie, obrzadzanie) ze **zwierzętami hodowlanymi**: Tak ☐ Nie ☐
- Przywożę (przewożymy) **walutę lub środki walutowe** o wartości ponad 10 tys. USD lub ekwiwalent w walucie obcej (definicja środków walutowych znajduje się na odwrocie) Tak ☐ Nie ☐
- Posiadam (posiadamy) **artykuły handlowe**: Tak ☐ Nie ☐
(artykuły na sprzedaż, próbki artykułów w celu uzyskania zamówień lub artykuły nie uważane za osobiste)
- Stali mieszkańcy USA - całkowita wartość wszystkich artykułów**, w tym artykułów handlowych nabytych za granicą (w tym prezenty dla innych osób, lecz nie artykuły przesłane pocztą do USA) i przywiezionych do USA wynosi: USD _____
Osoby przyjeżdżające - całkowita wartość wszystkich artykułów, które pozostaną docelowo w USA, w tym artykułów handlowych, wynosi: USD _____

Proszę przeczytać instrukcje na odwrocie formularza. Przewidziano tam miejsce na wyszczególnienie wszystkich artykułów, które należy zadeklarować.

STWIERDZAM NINIEJSZYM, ŻE PRZECZYTAŁEM INFORMACJE NA ODWRÓCIE TEGO FORMULARZA I ŻE MOJA DEKLARACJA JEST ZGODNA Z PRAWDĄ.

 _____ Data (dzień/miesiąc/rok) _____
(Podpis)

Do użytku służbowego

Customs Form 6059B (Polish) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-26 Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration in Polish (front)

[illegible]

FIGURE 2-3-27 Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Polish (back)

O Serviço de Alfândega Americano lhe dá as boas-vindas aos Estados Unidos

O Serviço de Alfândega Americano é responsável pela proteção dos Estados Unidos contra a importação ilegal de itens proibidos. Os funcionários da Alfândega têm a autoridade para interrogá-lo e para examinar seus bens pessoais. Se você for um dos viajantes selecionados para exame, você será tratado de maneira cortês, profissional e digna. Os Supervisores da Alfândega e os Representantes do Serviço de Passageiros estão à disposição para responder às suas perguntas. Os cartões de comentários estão disponíveis para que você coloque seus elogios ou para nos fornecer feedback.

Informa o importante

Residentes americanos – declare todos os artigos que você adquiriu no estrangeiro e está trazendo para os Estados Unidos.

Visitantes (Não-Residentes) – declare o valor de todos os artigos que permanecerão nos Estados Unidos.

Declare todos os artigos neste formulário de declaração e coloque os valores em dólares americanos. Para presentes, por favor, indique o valor de varejo.

Imposto – Os funcionários determinarão o imposto. Os residentes americanos são, normalmente, contemplados com isenção de imposto para artigos que estão em seu poder no valor total de US\$ 800. Os visitantes (não-residentes) são, normalmente, contemplados com isenção de impostos para artigos que estão em seu poder no valor de US\$ 100. O imposto será avaliado à taxa atual para os primeiros US\$ 1.000 que excederem a isenção.

Substâncias controladas, artigos obscenos e substâncias tóxicas têm, geralmente, entrada proibida.

Obrigado, e seja bem-vindo aos Estados Unidos.


O transporte de meio circulante e instrumentos monetários, independentemente da quantidade, é legal. Porém, se você está trazendo aos, ou levando para fora dos, Estados Unidos mais que US\$ 10.000 (em dólares americanos ou seu equivalente em moeda estrangeira, ou a combinação de ambos) você tem a obrigação, por lei, de preencher o Formulário 4790 da Alfândega, junto ao Serviço da Alfândega Americano. Os instrumentos monetários incluem moeda, meio circulante, cheques de viagem e instrumentos ao portador tais como cheques pessoais ou administrativos, ações e títulos. Se você tem outra pessoa transportando meios circulante ou instrumento monetário para você, você também deve preencher o Formulário 4790 da Alfândega. O não preenchimento dos formulários exigidos ou a ausência em relatar a quantia total que você está transportando pode conduzir à apreensão de tudo o meio circulante e instrumentos monetários em seu poder e pode sujeitá-lo às penalidades civis e/ou a processo criminal. ASSINE NO VERSO DESTES FORMULÁRIOS APÓS VOCÊ TER LIDO A IMPORTANTE INFORMAÇÃO ACIMA E FAÇA UMA DECLARAÇÃO VERDADEIRA.

Descrição dos artigos (relate-o pode continuar em outro Formulário 6059B)	Valor	Para uso exclusivo da Alfândega
Total		

Aviso sobre a Lei para a Redução da Burocracia: A Lei para a Redução da Burocracia de 1995 (Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995) diz que devemos reduzir a carga porque estamos solicitando esta informação, como a planejamos e se você tem de fornecer isso. A informação solicitada neste formulário é necessária para atender à alfândega, agricultura e às leis monetárias dos Estados Unidos. A Alfândega solicita a informação contida neste formulário para assegurar que os viajantes estão em conformidade com tais leis e para permitir que se faça o cálculo e a arrecadação da quantia certa de imposto e taxa. Sua resposta é obrigatória. Uma agência pode não concordar ou solicitar, e uma pessoa pode não ser obrigada a responder a, uma coleta de informações se ela apresentar um número de controle OMB válido. O tempo médio estimado associado a esta solicitação de informações é de 4 minutos por pessoa ou por representante por dependente das circunstâncias individuais. Comentarista a respeito da precisão deste tempo estimado e sugestões para redução deste tempo devem ser dirigidos ao U.S. Customs Service, Records Clearance Officer, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20226, e ao Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-1041), Washington, DC 20503. ESTE FORMULÁRIO NÃO PODE SER REPRODUZIDO SEM A APROVAÇÃO DO GERENTE DE FORMULÁRIOS DA ALFÂNDEGA AMERICANA.

Customs Form 6059B (Portuguese) (11/02)

6059B, Customs Declaration in Russian



**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**

Таможенная декларация ФОРМА УТВЕРЖДЕНА
OMB № 3515-0041

19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 149B, 31 CFR 53.16
Каждый прибывающий пассажир или глава семьи должен представить «связующую» информацию (требуется только США декларация на семью)

1. **Фамилия** _____
Имя _____ Отчество _____
2. **Дата рождения** День _____ Месяц _____ Год _____
3. **Количество членов семьи, путешествующих с Вами** _____
4. **(a) Адрес в США (название гостиницы/пункт назначения)** _____
(b) Юрид. _____ (c) Штат _____
5. **Паспорт выдан (страна)** _____
6. **Номер паспорта** _____
7. **Страна проживания** _____
8. **Страны, посещенные во время этой поездки до прибытия в США** _____
9. **Авиакомпания/№ рейса или название судна** _____
10. **Главной целью этой поездки является бизнес** Да ☐ Нет ☐
11. **Я беру (мы берем)**
 - (a) фрукты, растения, пищевые продукты, насекомые: Да ☐ Нет ☐
 - (b) мясо, животных, продукты животноводства/охоты: Да ☐ Нет ☐
 - (c) возбудителей болезней, диетические культуры, эмбрионы: Да ☐ Нет ☐
 - (d) почву или был(-и) на ферме/районе/настилке: Да ☐ Нет ☐
12. **Я был (мы были) в непосредственной близости от сельскохозяйственных животных (касались их руками или работали с ними):** Да ☐ Нет ☐
13. **Я беру (мы берем) деньги или другие финансовые инструменты на сумму свыше 10 000 долларов США или их иностранного эквивалента (см. определение финансовых инструментов на обороте):** Да ☐ Нет ☐
14. **У меня (у нас) есть коммерческие товары (вещи на продажу, образцы для привлечения заказов или товары, которые не могут считаться личным имуществом):** Да ☐ Нет ☐
15. **Постоянные жители - общая стоимость всех товаров (в том числе коммерческих товаров, купленных или приобретенных мною/нами за границей (включая подарки, но исключая вещи, отправленные в США по почте) и ввозимых мною/нами в США, составляет:** \$ _____
Гости - общая стоимость всех вещей (в том числе коммерческих товаров), которые останутся в США: \$ _____

Прочитайте инструкции на обороте этого документа. Там же оставлено место для перечня всех вещей, подлежащих декларации.

Я ОЗНАКОМИЛСЯ С ВАЖНОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИЕЙ, ПРИВЕДЕННОЙ НА ОБОРОТЕ ЭТОГО ДОКУМЕНТА, И СОСТАВИЛ ПРАВИДНУЮ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЮ.

X _____
(Подпись) _____ Дата (день/месяц/год) _____

Только для официального использования

Customs Form 6059B (Russian) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-30 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Russian (front)

[illegible]

FIGURE 2-3-31 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Russian (back)

6059B, Customs Declaration in Spanish




 DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE	
Declaración de Aduanas <small>19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 53.16</small> <small>Cada viajero o encargado de familia que arribe debe suministrar la siguiente información (se exige sólo UNA declaración escrita por familia):</small>	
<small>FORMULARIO APROBADO</small> <small>OMB No. 1515-0041</small>	
1. Apellido	<input type="text"/>
Nombre	<input type="text"/>
Segundo nombre	<input type="text"/>
2. Fecha de nacimiento	Día <input type="text"/> Mes <input type="text"/> Año <input type="text"/>
3. Cuántos familiares viajan con usted	<input type="text"/>
4. (a) Dirección en los EE.UU. (nombre del hotel/lugar)	<input type="text"/>
(b) Ciudad	<input type="text"/>
(c) Estado	<input type="text"/>
5. Pasaporte expedido en (país)	<input type="text"/>
6. Número del pasaporte	<input type="text"/>
7. País de residencia	<input type="text"/>
8. Países que visitó durante este viaje antes de su llegada a los EE.UU.	<input type="text"/>
9. Línea aérea/número de vuelo o nombre del barco	<input type="text"/>
10. El propósito principal de este viaje es de negocios:	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
11. Traigo (Traemos)	
(a) frutas, plantas, alimentos, insectos:	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b) carnes, animales, productos de animales o silvestres:	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) agentes de enfermedades, cultivos celulares, caracoles:	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d) tierra o he (hemos) estado en finca/granja/pastizales:	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
12. He (Hemos) estado en cercanías de ganado (tocando o manipulándolo):	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
13. Llevo (Llevamos) divisas o instrumentos monetarios por valor superior a \$10,000 o su equivalente en moneda extranjera: (Véase la definición de instrumentos monetarios al dorso)	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
14. Tengo (Tenemos) mercancías comerciales: (artículos para la venta, muestras para solicitar pedidos o bienes que no constituyen efectos personales)	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
15. Residentes — el valor total de todos los bienes, incluidas las mercancías comerciales que he (hemos) comprado en el extranjero, (incluyendo regalos para otras personas, pero sin incluir los artículos enviados por correo a los EE.UU.) y que estoy (estamos) introduciendo en los EE.UU. es de: \$ <input type="text"/>	
Visitantes — el valor total de todos los artículos que permanecerán en los EE.UU., incluidas las mercancías comerciales, es de: \$ <input type="text"/>	
<small>Lea las instrucciones al dorso del presente formulario. Se suministra espacio para enumerar todos los artículos que deberá declarar.</small>	
HE LEÍDO LA INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE AL DORSO DEL PRESENTE FORMULARIO Y HE RENDIDO UNA DECLARACIÓN FIDEDIGNA.	
 (Firma)	Fecha (día/mes/año) <input type="text"/>
<small>Para uso oficial exclusivamente</small>	
<small>Customs Form 6059B (Spanish) (11/02)</small>	

FIGURE 2-3-32 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Spanish (front)

[illegible]

FIGURE 2-3-33 Example of Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Spanish (back)

6059B, Customs Declaration, in Vietnamese



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

Tờ Khai Hải Quan BIỂU MẪU ĐÃ ĐƯỢC PHÊ CHUẨN
OMB NO. 1515-0041

19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316

Mỗi khách đến hay người chánh trong gia đình phải cung cấp thông tin sau đây (chỉ cần điền MỘT tờ khai cho cả gia đình):

- Họ Tên đệm
Tên (Tên thánh) Tên đệm
- Ngày sinh Ngày Tháng Năm
- Số người trong gia đình cùng đi
- (a) Địa chỉ tại Hoa Kỳ (tên khách sạn/nơi đến)
(b) Thành phố (c) Tiểu bang
- Nơi cấp hộ chiếu (quốc gia)
- Số hộ chiếu
- Quốc gia thường trú
- Những quốc gia đã viếng trong chuyến đi này trước khi đến Hoa Kỳ
- Hãng hàng không/Số chuyến bay hoặc tên tàu
- Lý do chánh của chuyến đi này là công tác: Đúng Không
- Tôi (Chúng tôi) mang theo:

(a) hoa quả, thực vật, thực phẩm, côn trùng:	Đúng	Không
(b) thịt, thú, sản phẩm từ động vật nuôi/hoang dã:	Đúng	Không
(c) tác nhân truyền bệnh, mẫu cấy tế bào, ốc sên:	Đúng	Không
(d) đất, hoặc đã đến nông trại/trại gia súc/bãi chăn nuôi:	Đúng	Không
- Tôi (Chúng tôi) đã tiếp xúc (chẳng hạn sờ hay cầm nắm) gia súc: Đúng Không
- Tôi (Chúng tôi) mang theo tiền hay phương tiện tiền tệ trên \$10,000 Mỹ kim hoặc ngoại tệ tương đương: Đúng Không
(xem định nghĩa phương tiện tiền tệ ở mặt sau)
- Tôi (Chúng tôi) có hàng thương mại: Đúng Không
(vật phẩm thương mại, mẫu chào hàng, hoặc hàng hóa không được xem là vật dụng riêng)
- Cư dân — tổng giá trị mọi hàng hóa, kể cả hàng thương mại tôi/chúng tôi đã mua hoặc có được ở hải ngoại (gồm cả quà cho người khác, nhưng không là vật phẩm gửi qua bưu điện đến Hoa Kỳ) và mang theo vào Hoa Kỳ là: US\$
Khách đến — tổng giá trị mọi vật phẩm sẽ lưu lại tại Hoa Kỳ, kể cả hàng thương mại là: US\$

Đọc chỉ dẫn tại mặt sau biểu mẫu này. Có chừa chỗ trống để liệt kê mọi vật phẩm phải khai báo.

TÔI ĐÃ ĐỌC THÔNG TIN QUAN TRỌNG TẠI MẶT SAU BIỂU MẪU NÀY VÀ KHAI ĐÚNG SỰ THẬT.

X
(Chữ ký) Ngày (ngày/tháng/năm)

Chỉ dành cho viên chức

Customs Form 6059B (Vietnamese) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-34 Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration, in Vietnamese (front)

[illegible]

FIGURE 2-3-35 Customs Form 6059, Customs Declaration, in Vietnamese (back)

2

Animal Product
Manual

Procedures

Special Procedures

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Introduction

The *Special Procedures* section provides direction and guidance for additional tasks you are responsible for doing. These additional tasks supplement the general procedures for clearing regulated cargo and passenger baggage.

User Fees

See [Appendix L](#) for directions for setting and collecting user fees. These fees are collected each time an officer signs a certificate or an endorsement for the export of animal products.

Certifying Animal Products and By-Products for Export

Introduction

In general, PPQ officers are responsible for certifying both edible and inedible animal products for export. Some special considerations follow.

European Union

The majority of animal products and by-products exported to the European Union¹ (EU) require a veterinary certificate endorsed by an APHIS veterinarian. In those instances, PPQ Officers may **not** issue or endorse an export certificate.

Some by-products, such as treated game trophies² (i.e., bones, horns, hooves, claws, antlers, teeth, hides, or skins) require an EU veterinary certificate. Game trophies that have **not** been finished require an EU veterinary certificate signed by a veterinarian. The U.S. exporter can get an EU veterinary certificate from the exporter's European importer or from the State AVIC.

Refer requests for export certificates for fish meal to the local Area Veterinarian in Charge.

Japan

Fish meal for export to Japan must be endorsed by VS.

Refuse to issue export certificates for any product derived from cervidae. Japan has prohibited the importation of such products from the United States because of chronic wasting disease (transmissible spongiform encephalopathy in deer and elk). This prohibition does not affect other ruminant products exported to Japan.

Japan bans³ poultry and poultry products from New York, West Virginia, and Virginia (States with avian influenza). Therefore, **do not** issue an export certificate for poultry or poultry products from these States unless the exporter provides a valid Japanese Import Permit. You may certify shipments of poultry and poultry products from **other than** New York, West Virginia, or Virginia without having a valid Japanese Import Permit.

Mexico

Refuse to issue export certificates for ostrich hides being exported to Mexico.

-
- 1 The European Union consists of the following member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
 - 2 EU definition of treated refers to: (1) hides and capes which have been either dried or dry-salted or wet-salted for a minimum of 14 days prior to exportation; and (2) bones, horns, hooves, claws, antlers, or teeth which have been (a) immersed in boiling water for an appropriate time to ensure that any other bone, horn, hoof, claw, antler, or tooth is removed or (b) disinfected with a product authorized by VS (hydrogen peroxide is the disinfectant of choice for bony game trophies).
 - 3 The ban covers all heat-treated and otherwise treated poultry products.

Special certification is required for milk and milk products, meat products and by-products, and meat and bone meal of ruminants (cow, deer, goat, and sheep). The two required statements are as follows:

The animals from which the product was obtained were not fed ruminant-origin meat and bone meal.

In the country of origin, there are animal health regulations that forbid the feed of ruminant-origin meat and bone meal to ruminant animals.

South Africa

PPQ Officers **do not** issue export certificates for animal products to South Africa. Advise the exporter that the only certificate acceptable is one provided by the South African government and endorsed by an APHIS veterinarian. Recommend that the exporter contact South African government officials for exact guidelines, and direct them to the nearest AVIC. Refer to [Appendix H](#) for a list of AVICs.

Sri Lanka

Use USDA letterhead certification for animal products or by-products exported to Sri Lanka. (See [USDA Letterhead Certification](#) on [page 2-4-8](#).) **Never** issue a VS Form 16-4.

Aquaculture and Fish Products, Including Fish Meal and Fish Oil

U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (228/762-7402, xt. 312) provides certification for fish meal and fish oil. FDA, Office of Seafood (202/418-3198) certifies seafood and seafood products.

Dairy Products

PPQ Officers should only issue export certificates for dairy products being exported for human consumption if one or more of the following criteria are met:

- ◆ Importing country requires APHIS certification
- ◆ Certification involves statements regarding the animal health status of specific animals of the United States⁴

If PPQ is required to endorse a dairy product certificate that includes statements regarding public health, verify the statements by contacting either the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service, Dairy Standardization Branch at 202/720-9382, or U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Office of Plant and Dairy Foods and Beverages at 202/205-4681.

⁴ The only statements about the health status of animals in the United States that PPQ is authorized to certify refers to the animals receiving ante- and post-mortem inspection. Refer requests for export certificates with any other animal health statement to the nearest Area Veterinarian In Charge (AVIC).

Meat and Meat Products

If the exporter needs certification about the animal health status of the United States, and if the certification is for personal quantities of meat (that is, **less than** 50 pounds), then PPQ Officers may sign an export certificate. However, PPQ Officers are **never authorized** to sign export certificates for quantities of meat **greater** than 50 pounds. USDA, Food Safety and Inspection Service is responsible for endorsing these certificates. Exporters may call FSIS's Export Services at 1-800-233-3935 for information or for service.

Poultry and Poultry Products and By-Products

Contact your local AQI Veterinarian to determine the appropriate action. Because of the exotic Newcastle disease (END) outbreak in California and Nevada, some countries have imposed restrictions on the importation of poultry and poultry products or by-products from the U.S. Current information on these trade restrictions may be viewed on the Internet at the following URL:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/lpa/issues/enc/exoticnc.html>

Ways of Certifying Animal Products, By-Products, or Nonanimal Products for Export



Never endorse a certificate for a product that has already been exported, or that is on HOLD in another country, or that has been rejected by the importing country based on the documentation submitted prior to entry. Refer these requests for endorsement to VS National Center for Import/Export in Riverdale, MD at 301/734-3277.

There are three forms for certifying animal products, by-products, or nonanimal products for export as follows:







- ◆ USDA Letterhead Certification
- ◆ VS Form 16-4, Export Certificate for Animal Products
- ◆ Rubber Stamp Export Certificate

When you receive a request to export animals, animal products, animal by-products, or nonanimal products, first determine what is being exported. See [Table 2-4-1](#).



It is the exporter's responsibility to get the correct exporting documents and certification statements. PPQ should require a copy of the certification statements before endorsing a certificate that has additional declarations.

TABLE 2-4-1 Determine if PPQ Can Certify the Export Product

If the item being exported is:	And is being exported:	And the quantity is:	Then:
Dairy product			GO to Table 2-4-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Fish meal ◆ Fish oil ◆ Seafood 			GO to Table 2-4-4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Inedible animal product ◆ Inedible by-product 			ISSUE VS form 16-4
Live animal such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Semen or embryos ◆ Eggs for hatching ◆ Live aquatics, e.g., fish, fish eggs, prawns, shrimp 			ADVISE exporter to request a certificate from the nearest AVIC (see VS, AVICs on page H-1-4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Meat ◆ Meat product, e.g. pot pie, ravioli, or salami 	Commercially	More than 50 pounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ADVISE the exporter to request a certificate from FSIS ◆ If FSIS will not certify, CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMOs or PPQ-VRS-HQ, VMOs
	Personally	50 pounds or less (personal quantify)	ISSUE VS Form 16-4
Nonanimal product such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Farm machinery ◆ Grain¹ ◆ Hay¹ ◆ Lumber¹ ◆ Personal effects ◆ Straw¹ 			Issue either one: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ USDA letterhead certificate ◆ Rubber stamp export certificate
Other than listed above			Contact PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMOs or PPQ-VRS-HQ, VMOs for directions

¹ May also require phytosanitary certification. Grain exported to Russia needs a special certificate which must be signed by a veterinarian.

TABLE 2-4-2 Determine if PPQ can Certify the Export of Dairy Products

If the product is for:	And the importing country requires:	And the declarations involve statements regarding:	Then:
Human consumption	Additional declarations	The animal health status of the United States	ISSUE VS Form 16-4
		The animal health status of specific animals	
		Human health	ADVISE the exporter to request a certificate from AMS or FDA ¹
Other than human consumption	No additional declarations	—————→	ISSUE VS Form 16-4
	—————→	—————→	

1 If applicable, certification may also be obtained from the dairy authority in the State of origin.

TABLE 2-4-3 Determine if PPQ Can Certify the Export of Fish Meal, Fish Oil, or Seafood

If the certificate is for:	And certification refers to:	Then:
Fish or fish meal	Testing of fish meal or fish oil	ADVISE the exporter to request a certificate from NOAA/ National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) ¹
	Fish meal or fish oil coming from an approved facility	
	Only to information referring to animal health ²	ISSUE VS Form 16-4
Seafood	—————→	ADVISE the exporter to request a certificate from FDA ¹

1 Once the Fish Meal Program Manager of NOAA or the Office of Seafood of FDA, or an applicable State Agency has issued its document, you may endorse VS Form 16-4 with information regarding animal health issues.

2 Refer certification for fish meal or fish oil for export to Japan or the European Union to the local Veterinarian in Charge.

Rubber Stamp Export Certificate

The rubber stamp export certificate is a boxed, certification endorsement for specific diseases. Use a rubber stamp certificate when it is acceptable to make a general certification. General certification includes statements such as, “Foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, swine vesicular disease, classical swine fever, African swine fever, and bovine

spongiform encephalopathy **do not** exist in the United States.” A rubber stamp certificate is **never** acceptable for exportations that require additional certification; for example, an anthrax statement.

Place the stamp impression on shipping documents or other papers accompanying the exportation. The wording on the stamp must be enclosed in a box to set it apart from all other information on the document. See [Figure 2-4-1](#) below for an example of a rubber stamp export certificate.

DATE _____
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, RINDERPEST, CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA, SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE, CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER, AFRICAN SWINE FEVER, AND BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY DO NOT EXIST IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
_____ INSPECTOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE INSPECTION PROGRAM DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATION REFERS ONLY TO MATTERS CONTAINED IN THIS BOX

FIGURE 2-4-1 Example of a Rubber Stamp Export Certificate

USDA Letterhead Certification

Use the USDA letterhead certificate to certify exports of **nonanimal** products. These products include grain, hay, straw, lumber, farm machinery, and personal effects. Also, the USDA letterhead can be used when additional statements are necessary beyond the general certification on VS Form 16-4. **Never** use VS Form 16-4 to certify exports of nonanimal products.

The USDA letterhead certificate is used most often for exports of grain that may require an anthrax statement or additional disease statement. An anthrax statement must be confirmed by the AVIC from the State where the grain originated.

"This office has on file an affidavit from <i>[enter the grain company]</i> , stating that the grain originated in the following States: <i>[list the States of origin]</i> There have been no outbreaks of anthrax in the States listed above during the past 12 months."
--

FIGURE 2-4-2 Standard Anthrax Statement Entered on the USDA Letterhead Certificate for the Export of Grain

See [Figure 2-4-2](#) for the standard anthrax statement entered on the USDA letterhead certificate.



See [Figure 2-4-3](#) for the standard disease statement entered on the USDA letterhead certificate.

"This is to certify that rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease, African swine fever, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia **do not** exist in the United States of America."

FIGURE 2-4-3 Standard Disease Statement Entered on the USDA Letterhead Certificate

1. Determine what statements the exporter requires or wants on the USDA letterhead certificate. See [Table 2-4-4](#).

TABLE 2-4-4 Determine Which Statements Exporter Requires or Wants on the USDA Letterhead Certificate

If the exporter:	And an affidavit is:	Then:
Requires an anthrax statement for an export shipment of grain		1. CONTACT the AVIC in the State where the grain originated to confirm the anthrax statement 2. ENTER the standard anthrax statement on the USDA letterhead certificate
Wants to make an additional statement  Important	On file for the same product If the exporter wants to add a disease statement, contact the AVIC to verify the disease status requested.	ENTER the additional statement on the USDA letterhead certificate; for example, "This office has on file a notarized affidavit from <i>[insert name of company]</i> verifying the statements below."
	Not on file	CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI , VMOs or PPQ-VRS-HQ , VMOs for further action

2. Sign and date the USDA letterhead certificate.
3. Collect the appropriate user fee.
4. Maintain a copy of the USDA letterhead certificate.

VS Form 16-4, Export Certificate for Animal Products



Use only VS Form dated March 1999 or later. Earlier forms are obsolete. If an obsolete form is presented for signature, then require the exporter to type a new one.

VS Form 16-4, Export Certificate for Animal Products, is used for exports of **both** edible and inedible animal products and by-products. The certificate can be issued for various animal products without inspection if the exporter provides a notarized affidavit.

Never issue VS Form 16-4 for meat or meat products over 50 pounds or for nonanimal products. Shipments of meat or meat products over 50 pounds are certified for export by FSIS. Use a USDA letterhead certificate for nonanimal products.

The exporter will ask for VS Form 16-4. The exporter is responsible for completing the description of the consignment, and will most likely have entered the required and requested additional declarations.

Before signing VS Form 16-4, do the following:

1. Complete the upper, right-hand block of the form which includes the following:
 - ❖ Port—office issuing the form
 - ❖ Date—date the form is issued
 - ❖ And No.—Assigned number unique to the office where the form will be signed. The number must be typed on all copies of the form
2. Verify that the form was typewritten or computer generated.



Never accept a handwritten form. The form must be typewritten or computer generated. Corrections to typographical errors are acceptable. To correct a form, draw a single thin line through the incorrect word or phrase so that the original may be read; initial each correction. **Never** black out a correction or type over a mistake.


3. Verify that the information is in English (mandatory). Bilingual information is acceptable as long as one of the languages is English.
4. Verify that the product information (quantity, unit of measure, and kind) is complete enough to determine the animal class (e.g., ruminant, swine).



If a brand name is used, a brief explanation should be included (e.g., dairy product of bovine origin or collagen product of swine origin).

5. Validate that all statements under Additional Declaration are supported by a notarized affidavit or a laboratory report if necessary. Refer to [Table 2-4-5](#) for determining what additional statements are acceptable. If there are no statements present or added, continue on to [Step 6](#). If the exporter needs endorsement for statements regarding public health, have the exporter contact AMS or FDA for such endorsement.

TABLE 2-4-5 Validate Additional Declarations on VS 16-4, Export Certificate for Animal Products

If the additional statements are known to be:	And there is:	Then:
Factual and true	A notarized affidavit present or on file supporting the statements presented or added for the same product	1. GO to Notarized Affidavits on page 2-4-11 to verify the supporting statements 2. The first statement on the VS Form 16-4 must read as follows: "This office has on file a notarized affidavit from [<i>insert name of company here</i>] verifying the statements below" 3. RETURN to Step 5 .
	No notarized affidavit present on file or if there is one on file, it's for a different product	CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMOs or PPQ-VRS-HQ, VMOs for further action
False or you are uncomfortable with the affidavit or the nature of the statements to be included on the health certificate		

6. Draw a diagonal line from just under the statement to the bottom of the *Additional Declaration* space. Draw a line through any other space left blank to ensure that the form is **not** altered after signature.
7. Verify that the name and title (APHIS Officer) of the endorsing official are **typed** or stamped on the form.
8. Date and sign the form **before** the product is shipped.
9. Distribute copies as follows:
 - A. Give the exporter the original and up to three copies
 - B. File a copy in the office where issued
 - C. File any notarized affidavit or laboratory report



If there are additional declarations, send a copy to PPQ, VRS in Riverdale, MD.

Notarized Affidavits

When notarized affidavits are used to support statements placed under *Additional Declaration* on VS Form 16-4, verify the following information:

1. The affidavit must be made on company letterhead.
2. The signing official of the affidavit must:
 - A. Be a person of authority within that company who is qualified to verify the affidavit (e.g., owner, president, chief executive officer, or quality control manager)
 - B. Explain the person's authority within the company by describing the person's qualifications to make or verify the statements
 - C. State that the person is authorized to represent the company in this manner
3. The affidavit must contain information that the company wishes to have included on an export certificate about the processing and/or quality of the product.
4. The last statement above the signature on the affidavit must read as follows:

"I certify that the statements listed above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief."

(Statements that **may not** be made on a VS Form 16-4 based on a notarized affidavit include those about the animal health status of the United States and those referring to testing of the export products.)

5. The signing official's name and title must be typed under the official's signature.
6. The affidavit must be notarized (signed before a notary public) within the past year.
7. Attach a copy of the affidavit to the office copy of VS Form 16-4.
8. Obtain information about the animal health status of the United States by reviewing the APHIS Home Page at the following URL:

[<http://www.aphis.usda.gov>](http://www.aphis.usda.gov)

or by contacting **one** of the following offices:

- ❖ PQ, VRS
 - ❖ VS, Technical Trade Services Product Staff (TTSPS)
 - ❖ AVIC (see [Appendix H](#))
9. Any certificate indicating that a product has been tested may **not** be signed until the test results have been verified. Instruct the exporter to send the test results along with the certificate.

Disinfection

Articles That Require Cleaning and Disinfection

If any article or surface is contaminated with animal material, then the article or surface must be cleaned and disinfected. If you encounter an importation of prohibited or restricted animal products, and the packaging or containers holding those products have leaked—then the contaminated pallets, machinery used in handling, dock or warehouse areas used for storage, or trucks or railroad cars used for transporting the products must be cleaned and disinfected before they are reused.

Materials for Disinfectant Kit

Collect the following materials for a ready-to-use disinfectant kit:

- ◆ Gallon plastic container filled with water
- ◆ Insulated box, such as an ice chest, for holding the equipment used to disinfect; label the box “Disinfectant Kit” and type and affix directions for its use inside the lid
- ◆ Leakproof, double plastic bags to hold collected material
- ◆ Pint spray bottle
- ◆ Roll of paper towels
- ◆ Scrub brush and a scraping tool
- ◆ Whisk broom and dust pan

Protective Clothing and Safety Materials

Assemble the following protective clothing and safety materials for use while disinfecting:

- ◆ Disposable, plastic shoe covers
- ◆ Pair of rubber gloves or disposable, plastic gloves
- ◆ Plastic bottle of vinegar (necessary only if you use a solution that contains lye; vinegar neutralizes lye)
- ◆ Safety goggles and coveralls (necessary only if you must prepare a solution that contains lye)

Instructions for Cleaning and Disinfection

Follow the steps listed below for cleaning and disinfection.

Step 1

Select from [Table 2-4-6](#) the appropriate disinfectant based on the article being disinfected, the animal class involved, and the disease at risk. Then, go to [Step 2](#) for preparation.

TABLE 2-4-6 Select the Appropriate Disinfectant

If the article is:	And the animal class is:	And the disease status is:	Then use a solution with water that contains:
Empty semen container			4 percent sodium carbonate with 0.1 percent sodium silicate
Footwear			Sodium hypochlorite ¹ or Virkon® S
Other than an empty semen container; for example storage area, farm machinery, pallet, forklift, pier, stall, railroad car	Swine	Solely FMD	Sodium hypochlorite, sodium hydroxide, or Virkon® S
		Solely CSF	Sodium hypochlorite or Virkon® S
		Any combination of ASF, CSF, FMD, and/or SVD	Sodium hypochlorite or Virkon® S
	Ruminant		Sodium hypochlorite, sodium hydroxide, or Virkon® S
	Poultry		Sodium hypochlorite, sodium hydroxide, or Virkon® S
	Unknown or combination of animals		Sodium hypochlorite or Virkon® S

¹ Warn passengers that the strength of the solution may bleach out color depending on the type of footwear.

Step 2

Use [Table 2-4-7](#) for formulas and instructions for mixing disinfections.



Never use the disinfectants listed in [Table 2-4-7](#) around food or in areas where food is handled or prepared. When disinfecting such areas, allow the use of a sanitizer that is normally used around foods. The sanitizer **must be** one approved by the EPA.

TABLE 2-4-7 Formulas and Instructions for Mixing Disinfectants





If you need a solution of:	Then:
4 percent sodium carbonate (common name: soda ash)	<div>  <p>The solution is only mildly caustic, but can dull paint and varnished surfaces.</p> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ADD 5.33 ounces of the sodium carbonate to each gallon of water (or 1 pound to 3 gallons of water or 15 pounds to 55 gallons of water) 2. MIX thoroughly 3. CONTINUE to Step 3 on page 2-4-16
4 percent sodium carbonate with 0.1 percent sodium silicate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ADD 5.33 ounces of sodium carbonate to each gallon of water 2. ADD 4 ml of sodium silicate solution to each gallon of water 3. MIX thoroughly 4. CONTINUE to Step 3 on page 2-4-16
1 percent Virkon® S	<div>  <p>Mixed solutions of Virkon S are stable for 7 days or when the pink color fades, whichever is shorter. Do not soak metal objects longer than 10 minutes.</p> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ADD 1.3 ounces (8 teaspoons) of the chemical to each gallon of water 2. MIX thoroughly 3. SKIP to Step 4 on page 2-4-17
Sodium hydroxide (2 percent solution of lye)	<div>  <p>This solution is highly caustic. Never use unless you have prior approval from PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel (see Appendix H)</p> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PUT on protective rubber clothing and safety goggles 2. HAVE some vinegar available to neutralize the lye in case of a spill 3. ADD 1/3 cup NaOH pellets (2.66 ounces of the lye) to 1 gallon of water <div>  <p>Never pour the water over the lye because the concentrated lye could splash on you. If any of the solution comes in contact with your eyes, immediately flush with water and immediately get medical attention. If the solution comes in contact with your skin, immediately flush with water and rinse with vinegar.</p> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. WARNING: MIX thoroughly 5. SKIP to Step 4 on page 2-4-17
Sodium hypochlorite (household bleach)	GO to Table 2-4-8

TABLE 2-4-8 Formulas and Instructions for Mixing Sodium Hypochlorite

If you need a solution of:	And the available concentration of sodium hypochlorite is:	Then:
3 percent solution of the disinfectant ¹	5.25%	1. ADD 3 gallons of bleach to 2 gallons of water 2. MIX thoroughly 3. SKIP to Step 4 on page 2-4-17
	6%	1. ADD 1 gallon of bleach to 1 gallon of water 2. MIX thoroughly 3. SKIP to Step 4
.1 percent solution of the disinfectant ²	5.25%	1. ADD 5 tablespoons (2-1/2 ounces) of bleach to each gallon of water (or 1 gallon of bleach to 50 gallons of water) 2. MIX thoroughly 3. SKIP to Step 4
	6%	1. ADD 4 tablespoons and 1 teaspoon (2-1/3 ounces or 65 ml) of bleach to each gallon of water (or 13 cups of bleach to 50 gallons of water) 2. MIX thoroughly 3. SKIP to Step 4

1 This is the strength necessary for heavily contaminated materials.

2 This is the strength necessary for moderately contaminated materials.

Step 3

When applying sodium carbonate, check the concentration of the active ingredient before you use it. This step is recommended but **not** mandatory **except** for disinfectant used aboard aircraft. Refer to the *Airport and Maritime Operations Manual*.

If a field test kit is available, use it to check the concentration. (These kits are supplied to larger ports.) Otherwise, send a 3- to 4-ounce sample of the solution, accompanied by a completed VS Form 10-4, to the National Veterinary Services Laboratory following the procedures for completing and distributing forms in [Appendix K](#).

If the results of the laboratory test or field test show that the concentration of the sodium carbonate is between 4.0 to 4.5 percent, use the disinfectant. If the results show that the concentration is below 4.0 percent or above 4.5 percent, **do not** use the disinfectant. Mix another batch and return to [Step 2](#) on page 2-4-14.



Never use the premixed solution of sodium carbonate until the test results show the appropriate concentration of active ingredient.

Step 4 Sweep up or scrape off as much of the contaminant as possible. Put the sweepings or scrapings into a leakproof plastic bag for later incineration. Free surfaces from dirt and grease if applicable. For footwear, clean the excess dirt and manure from the boots or shoes using a stiff brush, screwdriver, or other blunt object. Be sure to scrape dirt from crevices in shoes and boots. You may have the passenger clean the footwear.

Step 5 Scrub the contaminated area or the area where the spillage occurred with a good detergent solution.



If the area is **not** effectively scrubbed first, then any viruses embedded below the surface remain untouched and the disinfectant is **not** effective.

Step 6 Flush the scrubbed surfaces with clean water. Flushing is important because the detergent may react with the disinfectant and reduce the disinfectant's activity.

Step 7 If using a premixed solution of disinfectant, then agitate the solution thoroughly. If the temperature is below freezing, delay the application of the disinfectant until the temperature is above freezing. Apply the disinfectant. Following the application of lye, rinse off the disinfectant with water to prevent corrosion.

Step 8 Incinerate all refuse that was swept up or scraped off.

Sources of Supply for Disinfectants and Cleaning Materials

TABLE 2-4-9 Sources of Supply for Disinfectants and Cleaning Materials

Item:	Source of supply:
Bags, leakproof	GSA (National Stock Number 05-01-221-3236)
Bottle, spray	GSA (National Stock Number 25-00-488-7952)
Broom, whisk	GSA (National Stock Number 20-00-240-6350)
Brush, scrub	
◆ Upright	GSA (National Stock Number 20-00-240-7171)
◆ Hand held	GSA (National Stock Number 20-00-061-0038)
Dustpan	
◆ Upright	GSA (National Stock Number 90-00-634-1996)
◆ Hand held	GSA (National Stock Number 90-00-224-8308)
Goggles, safety	GSA (National Stock Number 40-00-052-3776)
Lye	
◆ 100 pound drum	GSA (National Stock Number 10-00-174-6581)
◆ 1 pound can	GSA (National Stock Number 10-00-270-8177)
Sodium carbonate, 100 pound drum	GSA (National Stock Number 10-00-233-1715)
Virkon® S	Farnam Companies, Inc. 301 W. Osborn Road Phoenix, AZ 85013 Phone: 602/285-1660

Handling Pet Birds

Introduction

PPQ and VS have joint responsibility for the handling of legally and illegally imported pet birds. You will find the regulations governing the importation of birds in 9CFR 93. Pet birds are also regulated by Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). This service may require CITES or Wild Bird Conservation Act Export/Import Certificates issued by the country of export.



Except for budgies and cockatiels, all parrot-like birds (psittacine birds) are protected by CITES.



Workstations may have established guidelines to coordinate the importation of pet birds beyond those published here.

Pet birds are those imported for the personal pleasure of their owners and are **not** intended for resale. Pet birds are regulated since they can carry the following viral and bacterial diseases of concern:

- ◆ Exotic Newcastle disease (viral)
- ◆ Avian influenza (viral)
- ◆ Psittacosis⁵ (bacterial)

In general, pet birds imported into the United States must be accompanied by a health certificate and a VS issued Import Permit. U.S. origin birds returning to the U.S. need only a health certificate.

Responsibilities

VS

VS is responsible for providing personnel during weekends and holidays. In addition, if a bird is **ineligible** for home quarantine, then VS is responsible for inspecting and transporting the bird to a quarantine facility during normal working hours.

VS port veterinarians are responsible for the following:

- ◆ Picking up a bird within 12-24 hours of notification by PPQ
- ◆ Determining whether a bird is eligible for entry into the U.S.
- ◆ Inspecting the bird
- ◆ Completing all necessary paperwork
- ◆ Transporting the bird to a quarantine facility

PPQ

PPQ is responsible for the following:

- ◆ Notifying VS (the Port Veterinarian, a field veterinarian, or the AVIC) of a bird's arrival
- ◆ Safeguarding the bird until the VS veterinarian arrives

Customs

If **neither** VS **nor** PPQ officials are available when a bird is presented for entry, U.S. Customs officials will hold the bird until VS or PPQ officials arrive and can assume responsibility for the bird.

Owner

The owner (or importer) is responsible for the following:

⁵ Psittacosis is an infectious disease of parrots and related birds. This bacterial disease is communicable to humans. In humans, the symptoms of psittacosis include a high fever, severe headache, chills, muscle aches and a cough.

- ◆ Obtaining an import permit if necessary
- ◆ Obtaining a health certificate in the country of origin
- ◆ Paying all user fees and costs associated with importing pet birds
- ◆ Arranging for the quarantine of the bird if necessary

Supplies

Cages or Carriers

VS supplies cages or carriers that can accommodate both small and large birds. PPQ is responsible for storing these cages at the port of entry. PPQ must inventory the cages and let VS know if more are needed. If a cage or carrier is used, VS is responsible for cleaning and disinfecting the cage or carrier before returning it to the PPQ port of entry.

Cartons

PPQ supplies the cardboard cartons used to transport the birds in cages or carriers to a quarantine facility. Cartons must be large enough to accommodate the cages or carriers. PPQ must also ensure proper ventilation. The best way to do this is to get cartons specifically made for shipping live animals. Otherwise, a sufficient number of air holes must be cut out of the two opposite sides of a solid carton. Suitable cardboard cartons can be obtained from a commercial rental dealer, self-storage business, or moving company.

Air Filters

VS supplies air filters to PPQ. These are designed to prevent the spread of viruses and bacteria. **Never** substitute the VS supplied air filters with other types of filters. Place the air filters over the air holes on the **outside** of the carton. Use a sturdy tape such as duct tape to hold the air filters in place.


Bird Feed

PPQ supplies feed. Ports of entry are responsible for maintaining a small amount of assorted varieties of bird feed that is available at most pet and grocery stores. To preserve the feed's quality, store the feed in a freezer.

Procedures

Locator

TABLE 2-4-10 Decide Which Procedures to Use for Handling Pet Birds

If the pet bird is:	Then:
Aboard a vessel  This includes all live birds, not just pet birds.	GO to Pet Birds Aboard Vessels on page 2-4-21
Aboard a yacht or pleasure vessel	CONTACT the local VS veterinarian or AVIC to process the bird
Entering the United States	1. CONTACT the VS Port Veterinarian or AVIC to process and inspect the bird 2. SAFEGUARD the bird until the VS veterinarian arrives
Transiting the United States	GO to Action to Take on Pet Birds Transiting the U.S. on page 2-4-22

Pet Birds Aboard Vessels

Follow these procedures for pet birds aboard vessels:

1. ALLOW pet birds to remain aboard vessels under the supervision of the Captain. The bird must be maintained in a secure location throughout travel in U.S. territorial waters.
2. WRITE the following statement in the *Remarks* section of PPQ Form 288:

“I agree to keep the bird(s) caged, tethered, or confined in a ship’s cabin while in U.S. territorial waters.”

Signature of Captain

3. HAVE the Captain agree to the statement and sign it.
4. MONITOR the vessel while at the port.
5. See [Table 2-4-11](#) for action to take as a result of monitoring.

TABLE 2-4-11 Decide Action to Take as a Result of Monitoring Pet Birds Aboard Vessels

If a PPQ Officer:	And finds that the:	Then:
Reboards the vessel	Bird(s) are not being kept as agreed	1. ISSUE a \$100 civil penalty to the vessel's captain using PPQ Form 591 2. CONTACT VS veterinarian or AVIC
	Bird(s) are being kept as agreed	NO action is necessary
Discovers a crew member taking a bird off the vessel	Crew member attempted to conceal the bird	1. SEIZE the bird 2. ISSUE a \$100 civil penalty to the crew member using PPQ Form 591 3. CONTACT VS veterinarian or AVIC
	Crew member did not attempt to conceal the bird	1. SEIZE the bird 2. ISSUE a \$50 civil penalty to the crew member using a PPQ Form 591 3. CONTACT VS veterinarian or AVIC

Pet Birds Transiting the United States

TABLE 2-4-12 Action to Take on Pet Birds Transiting the U.S.

If the owner has:	Then:
Provided VS with advance notification of arrival	SAFEGUARD the bird until the VS veterinarian arrives
Not provided VS with advance notification of arrival	1. SAFEGUARD the bird 2. CONTACT local VS office or AVIC

Clearing Mail Importations

Introduction

Foreign origin mail is examined by U.S. Customs on arrival in the United States. Packages containing plant and animal products are referred to PPQ for inspection and disposition. General mail procedures are detailed in the *Port of Entry Manual* (M 351). The following procedures are specific to mail importations of animal products and by-products.

Monitor packages from all countries of origin. If you encounter a package that is accompanied by a permit and if the permit number, date, and addresses all match and the package is intact with no evidence of leakage, then **do not** open it.

If a package is **not** clearly or appropriately marked, handle it as a package not covered by a permit.

Prohibit fresh meat and other animal products which **do not** meet USDA entry requirements.

When the manifest or the bill of lading of express or overnight delivered packages **does not** adequately identify the importation, then open the package.


When a package is held, or when part of the contents are removed and destroyed, document the regulatory action on PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice. Refer to [Appendix K, Completing and Distributing Forms](#).

In the rare case when a package must be returned to the country of origin, do the following:

1. Line off the U.S. address on the package. Mark the package "Return to Sender."
2. Apply "Refuse Entry" stamp to the outside of the package near the original address.
3. Document your action on PPQ Form 287. Place a copy inside the package.
4. Hand the package to postal authorities with Customs' concurrence along with instructions to return the package to the country of origin.


If packages **do not** have to be returned to the country of origin, continue on to [Table 2-4-13](#).

TABLE 2-4-13 Determine Action to Take on Mail Importations

If the mail importation is:	And it is:	Then:
Meat or meat products		GO to Table 2-4-15
Animal by-product	Fresh, or an organism, or a vector	GO to the Importation Authorized Entry by VS Permits on page 2-4-25
	Other than fresh	GO to Table 2-4-14
Packed in straw, hay, or grass	From Canada, New Zealand, Norway	<p>◆ DISREGARD the straw, hay, or grass as animal disease vectors</p> <p>◆ NOTE that the packing material may be subject to plant regulations</p>
	From a country other than listed above (one known to be affected with FMD or infested with ticks)	GO to Straw, Hay, and Grass on page 2-4-25

Animal By-Products

TABLE 2-4-14 Determine Action to Take on Mail Importation of Animal By-Products

If the by-product:	And intercepted in:	Then:
Meets the entry requirements detailed in the <i>Reference</i> chapter		RELEASE
Does not meet the appropriate entry requirements	Regular mail	1. REMOVE the prohibited item 2. COMPLETE PPQ Form 287 and put one copy in the package
	A parcel service other than the mail	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT the addressee or broker 3. ALLOW the addressee or broker to make the necessary arrangements to meet the requirements ¹

¹ If the requirements **cannot** be met, have the addressee or broker contact the PPQ, VRS Office at 301/734-7633.

Meat or Meat Products

TABLE 2-4-15 Determine Action to Take on Mail Importations of Meat or Meat Products



If the package is from a country known to be:	And the product:	Then:
Free from diseases of concern (ASF, BSE, CSF, END, FMD, or SVD)	Meets the entry requirements detailed in the <i>Reference</i> chapter	RELEASE
	Does not meet the appropriate entry requirements	GO to Table 2-4-16
Affected with a disease of concern		

TABLE 2-4-16 Determine Action to Take on Mail Importations of Meat or Meat Products Not Meeting Entry Requirements or from a Country Known to Be Affected with Diseases of Concern

If the product is:	Then:
Packed in tight, sealed, unsoiled containers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REMOVE the meat or meat product for destruction by an approved method 2. ALLOW the remaining contents to go forward to its destination 3. Document action on PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice 4. INCLUDE one copy of PPQ Form 287 in the package
Not packed separately (contaminated other material in the package)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RETURN package to the sender along with all other contents of the package 2. DOCUMENT action on PPQ Form 287 3. INCLUDE one copy of PPQ Form 287 in the package 4. MAIL one copy of PPQ Form 287 to the consignee 5. LINE off the U.S. address on the package. Mark the package "Return to Sender" 6. APPLY a "Refuse Entry" stamp to the outside of the package near the original address 7. HAND the package to postal authorities with Customs' concurrence along with instructions to return the package to the country of origin <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;">  <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px; margin-left: 10px; border: 1px solid #c8e6c9;"> <p>If no return address is shown, then RETURN the package to postal authorities in the country of dispatch.</p> </div> </div>

Straw, Hay, and Grass

Regulate straw, hay, or grass used as packing when the package is from a country **other than** Canada, New Zealand, or Norway (these countries are free from FMD and ticks). Do the following:

1. Remove packing material if possible. Otherwise, REFUSE ENTRY.
2. Require the packing material to be disinfected or destroyed according to **Disinfection** on page 2-4-13.
3. Complete PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice.

Importation Authorized Entry by VS Permits

Introduction

Veterinary Services (VS) permits take precedence over any entry requirement listed in this manual. VS has the authority to write a permit for any animal product or by-product except for fresh (chilled

or frozen) meat of ruminants or swine from countries known to be infected with FMD. This meat is prohibited by the Tariff Act of June 17, 1930, Section 306(a).

There are two types of permits issued by two different units within VS; the units are The National Center for Import and Export Veterinary Services, Technical Trade Services Product Staff (VS, TTSPS) and The Center for Veterinary Biologics (VS, CVB).

The National Center for Import and Export Veterinary Services, Technical Trade Services Product Staff (VS, TTSPS) issues VS Forms 16-6 and 16-6A, which are United States veterinary permits for importation and transportation of controlled materials and organisms and vectors.

The Center for Veterinary Biologics (VS, CVB) issues APHIS Form 2006, which is a United States veterinary biological product permit. Examples of these permits are in [Appendix G](#), Certificates and Forms.

Requests for VS Permits

TABLE 2-4-17 Where to Apply for VS Permits

If the consignee requests:	Then have the consignee:
A permit application (VS Form 16-3) for VS Form 16-6 or 16-6A, United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors	DO one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ DOWNLOAD form from Internet address: < https://Web01.aphis.usda.gov/ias.nsf/Mainform?OpenForm>◆ CONTACT VS, TTSPS at 301/734-3277
A permit application (APHIS Form 2005) for APHIS Form 2006, United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit	CONTACT VS, CVB at 301/734-8245

Renewal of VS Permits

TABLE 2-4-18 Where to Renew VS Permits

If the VS permit is:	Then have the consignee:
VS Form 16-6 or 16-6A, United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors	DO one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ DOWNLOAD the form from Internet address: https://Web01.aphis.usda.gov/ias.nsf/Mainform?OpenForm◆ CONTACT VS, TTSPS at 301/734-3277
APHIS Form 2006, United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit	VS, CVB at 301/734-8245

Validation of VS Permits Using the Permits Issuance and Tracking System (PITS)

The National Center for Import and Export (VS, NCIE) maintains the Permits Issuance and Tracking System (PITS) on the Agency's intranet at the following URL: <<http://pits2.aphis.usda.gov>>. PPQ work locations have access to this system to validate VS permits. For PPQ Officers needing a user name and password to access PITS, call Margaret Dziedziak of PPQ, VRS at 301/734-7633 or e-mail <margaret.m.dziedziak@usda.gov>.

When accessing PITS, follow these directions to help validate VS permits that accompany an importation of animal products or by-products. See **Table 2-4-19 on page 2-4-27**.

TABLE 2-4-19 Directions to Validate VS Permits Using the Permits and Tracking System (PITS)


If you have:	Then:
PITS log-in screen	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enter your user name and password 2. Press the log in button; the PITS screen should be displayed
PITS screen display	<p>Select one or all of the available queries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Company name ◆ Authorized material ◆ Permit number
Permit number	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place the cursor in the designated space next to the query "Permit Number" 2. Type in the permit number 3. Press the "Search" button <p>A screen appears listing the found matches. The permit numbers appear in blue; place the cursor on a number to open the permit for viewing</p>
Company name and authorized material	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place the cursor in the designated spaces next to the queries "Company Name" and "Authorized Material" 2. Type in both the company name and authorized material; the search will be narrowed considerably 3. Press the "Search" button <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>Important</p> <p>This is the best way to query if the permit number is unknown. PITS narrows the focus of the query by listing only the permits issued to matching company names for the specific authorized material.</p> </div> </div>

TABLE 2-4-19 Directions to Validate VS Permits Using the Permits and Tracking System (PITS) (continued)

If you have:	Then:
Company name only	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place the cursor in the designated space next to the query "Company Name" 2. Type the company name. If you have only a partial name, place "%" (as a wild card) at the front or back of the entered name 3. Press the "Search" button A screen appears listing all possible name entries. 4. Place the cursor on a company name, then click 5. Go to "Permittee" query and click to get a list of permits 6. Click on the permit you wish to view 7. When finished, press the "Back" button at the top of the screen to return to the previous page 8. If needed, choose another permit for viewing
Authorized material only	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place the cursor in the designated space next to the query "Authorized Material" 2. Type in the authorized material 3. Select the limit of the search: "currently valid" "valid within the last year" or "all permits" 4. Press the "Search" button A screen appears listing PITS search results. 5. Click on the permit number next to a company name you wish to view 6. When finished, press the "Back" button at the top of the screen to return to the previous page 7. If needed, choose another permit for viewing

Processing Importations Authorized Entry by a VS Permit



Because some animal by-products authorized entry by permit are highly perishable, expedite importations you are authorized to release. Allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the animal by-product if it is perishable.





Look for the triple asterisk (***) restrictions on the permit. These restrictions may require additional certification.

Match all of the following information on the VS permit with the shipping documents:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee

◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

TABLE 2-4-20 Match Information on VS Permit with Shipping Documents

If the permit:	And the VS permit is:	Then:
Matches the shipping documents		RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
Has expired	VS Form 16-6 or 16-6A, United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors	HAVE the consignee contact VS, TTSPS at 301/734-3277
	APHIS 2006, United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit	HAVE the consignee contact VS, CVB at 301/734-8245
Has a discrepancy other than being expired		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMOs or PPQ-VRS-HQ, VMOs for further action

Processing Importations Not Authorized Entry by a VS Permit, but Should Be

To process importations **not** authorized entry by a VS Permit, but should be, do as follows:

1. **DO NOT** RELEASE the HOLD.
2. ADVISE the importer of the hold that the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry.
3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including the option to apply for a VS permit.
4. If the importer chooses to have the consignee apply for a permit, then INSTRUCT the importer contact either VS, TTSPS (if they want to apply for a veterinary permit for importing and transporting controlled materials and organisms and vectors) or VS, CVB (if they want to apply for a veterinary biological product permit). Refer to **Requests for VS Permits** on page 2-4-26.



Do not destroy, return to origin, or allow the importation to proceed to destination until instructions are received from VS, TTSPS or VS, CVB.

5. If the by-product is perishable, then allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the by-product.




Safeguarding Live Animals

Live ruminants, swine, horses, brushtailed opossums, hedgehogs, tenrecs, and poultry and other birds are the responsibility of VS. Commercial importations of live animals go directly to their destination when they are VS approved. Additionally, VS has the responsibility for cleaning and disinfecting a carrier if the carrier arrived at the U.S. port of entry with live animals.

However, since PPQ is often the first to board a carrier, follow these instructions when you discover animals and VS is **not** present to meet the carrier.

When you discover animals, consider the welfare of the animals in severe weather. If you authorize movement, then clean and disinfect all areas occupied by, or equipment used to move the animals. **Do not** allow movement to an area where other animals are present or away from the immediate area of the point of discovery. If the carrier is moving prior to VS arrival, then require cleaning and disinfecting of the carrier. Refer to **Disinfection** on page 2-4-13.

TABLE 2-4-21 Determine Action to Take on Discovered Animals

If the animals are:	And the animals are:	Then:
 <p>Dogs kept around livestock may carry tapeworms.</p>	Canine (dogs ¹)	Used with livestock
		With open sore(s) ²
		Without open sore(s) or not used with livestock
Feline ¹	Domesticated housecat	REFER to PHS
	Wild cats (leopard, lion, panther, or tiger)	REFER to FWS or Customs
Hedgehogs or tenrecs ¹	From FMD affected country	1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. NOTIFY VS
	From FMD free country	1. HOLD the animals 2. NOTIFY VS by telephone
Horses, ruminants, or swine ¹	Aboard a carrier	1. HOLD the animals aboard the carrier 2. NOTIFY VS by telephone
	Off-loaded from a carrier	HOLD the animals and the associated feed, bedding, etc., at the point of discovery ³
	In passenger baggage	
Poultry (including birds) ¹	A commercial importation	1. HOLD the animals 2. NOTIFY VS by telephone
	Pet birds or poultry maintained aboard vessels for eggs, meat, or as pets	GO to Handling Pet Birds on page 2-4-18
Primates (monkeys) ¹		1. REFER to FWS and PHS or Customs
Other than canines, felines, hedgehogs, horses, primates, ruminants, swine, poultry, or birds		1. INSPECT cages for prohibited items 2. HAVE prohibited items removed

- 1 Inspect the cages for prohibited items and have the prohibited items removed.
- 2 Could possibly be screw worm which feeds on living tissue.
- 3 This action is to contain ticks or prevent the transmission of foreign animal diseases.

Sending Samples to the National VS Laboratory (NVSL) in Ames, IA

Send samples of animal product importations to the NVSL for the following determinations:

- ◆ Animal species verification
- ◆ pH level (for ruminant hides packed in tight barrels or cases)

Steps for Sending Samples to NVSL

Follow these steps for sending samples to NVSL:

1. Supervise the importer who is preparing a sample representing at least 10 percent of the containers in the importation. The sample size should be a maximum of 1/2 cup. If the sample size is inappropriate, have the importer or importing agent call PPQ, VRS.
2. Complete VS Form 10-4 according to the procedures on completing and distributing forms in [Appendix K](#). If the sample is submitted for pH testing, place “pH” in *Block 7, Examination Requested*.
3. Send the sample and VS Form 10-4 to the following address:

USDA, APHIS
National Veterinary Services Laboratories
1800 Dayton Road
Ames, IA 50010
4. Wait for further action from PPQ, VRS. The action will be based on the laboratory results.

Steps to Take if You Are Contacted by FSIS

If you are contacted by FSIS reporting their finding of pink juices or pieces of bone in commercial importations of cooked, frozen beef from an approved establishment in South America, take the following steps (make sure that the importation is on hold):

1. Take down information supplied by FSIS. Use [Table 2-4-22](#) to determine the appropriate information to take down.

TABLE 2-4-22 Record Information Based on FSIS Report

If FSIS reports that they found:	Then take down the following information:
Only pink juices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conditions warranting the call ◆ Production code (complete tube and carton identification) ◆ Country of origin and establishment number ◆ Type and amount of product ◆ Location of the held product
Only pieces of bone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Condition warranting the call ◆ Production code (complete tube and carton identification)
Pink juices and pieces of bone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Country of origin and establishment number ◆ Type and amount of product ◆ Location of the held product ◆ Whether bone is attached to the meat ◆ Size (all dimensions) of bone ◆ Whether there is bone marrow. If so, whether the bone marrow is cooked ◆ Whether the bone is cooked

2. Immediately telephone this information to PPQ, VRS at 301/734-7633. If PPQ, VRS is **not** available, telephone VS, TTSPS at 301/734-3277. Take only the action specified by PPQ, VRS or VS, TTSPS. **DO NOT TAKE ANY REMEDIAL ACTION** such as refusing entry to the importation or removing the importation from the country. Ensure that the importation will be held until PPQ, VRS or VS, TTSPS is involved.

Animal Products or By-Products Transiting for Export

Transiting of Products That Would Be Eligible for Entry

Classifying a Product as Eligible for Entry

A product is eligible for entry if it originates from the following:

- ◆ A country free from diseases of concern regardless of the import documents accompanying the shipment
- ◆ A country free from diseases of concern, but with special requirements (for example, FMD/SR, SVD/SR), and the product is accompanied by the pertinent import documents
- ◆ A country affected with a disease of concern, but the product is accompanied with the pertinent import documents

Any animal product which would be **eligible** for entry into the United States may transit through the United States for immediate export if the following two conditions are met:

- ◆ The port of arrival is notified **prior** to arrival
- ◆ The product is in a sealed, leakproof container

There are **no** restrictions on the means of conveyance. With one exception, products transiting for export must exit **without** making any intermediate stops. In the case of overland movement, additional stops are allowed if there is no manipulation of cargo (for example, fuel stops, rest stops, and the like).

Transiting of Products That Would Be Ineligible for Entry

Classifying a Product as Ineligible for Entry

A product is **ineligible** for entry if the product lacks the pertinent import documents.

Animal products **ineligible** for entry may transit the United States only for immediate export and then, only if the following conditions are met:

- ◆ Port of arrival is notified **prior** to arrival
- ◆ Product is in a sealed, leakproof container
- ◆ Product will **not** leave the boundaries of the port of arrival
- ◆ Product will remain within the port boundaries for 72 hours or fewer



Never permit overland transit of an animal product that is **ineligible** for entry.

Use the following tables to assist you in deciding whether to allow a product to transit for export.

TABLE 2-4-23 Decide Whether to Allow Animal Products or By-Products to Transit for Export

It the country of origin is:	And the item is:	And is from:	And:	Then:
Mexico	Pork	The States of Baja California, Campeche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Sonora, Sur, or Yucatan	Is accompanied by a valid VS Permit	ALLOW product to transit overland
			Lacks a valid VS Permit	CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI , VMOs or PPQ-VRS-HQ , VMOs for directions
		A State other than one listed in the cell above	→	GO to Table 2-4-24
	Other than pork	→	→	
Other than Mexico	→	→	→	

TABLE 2-4-24 Additional Criteria for Deciding Whether to Allow Animal Products or By-Products to Transit for Export

If the product is:	And:	Then:
Eligible for entry into the United States	The following criteria are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The PPQ office at the port of arrival was notified ◆ The product is in a leakproof carrier or a container that will remain sealed at all times 	1. ALLOW TRANSITING for immediate export 2. GO to Directions for Handling Export Transit Shipments for Animal Products or By-Products that Are Eligible for Entry on page 2-4-36
	The above criteria are not met	REFUSE to allow transiting
Ineligible for entry	The following criteria are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The product is arriving at an airport or a maritime port ◆ The PPQ office at the port of arrival was notified ◆ The product is in a leakproof carrier or container that will remain sealed at all times ◆ The product was held or stored at the airport or the maritime port for 72 or fewer hours 	1. ALLOW TRANSITING for immediate export 2. GO to Directions for Handling Export Transit Shipments for Animal Products or By-Products that Are Eligible for Entry on page 2-4-36
	The above criteria are not met	REFUSE to allow transiting

Directions for Handling Export Transit Shipments for Animal Products or By-Products that Are Eligible for Entry

If the animal product or by-product is transiting to a subsequent U.S. port for export, ALLOW movement only in sealed containers. The shipment may move overland.

Contact the subsequent port and give them the details of the shipment. The means by which a port must be contacted will depend on whether the entry was made on paper or electronically.

Paper Entries

1. Stamp the Customs entry forms "For Exportation Only. Shipment Authorized to Identify Port; No Diversion Permitted."
2. Fax a copy of the stamped Customs forms to the subsequent port.
3. Keep a copy of the stamped Customs form as an official record.

Electronic Entries

Follow these directions for maritime cargo and cargo on trains:

1. Go to the Manifest/Posting screen for a given bill of lading/ container.
2. Enter <99> in the "Action" field.
3. In the "Public Remarks" field, type "USDA RELEASED FOR EXPORT ONLY. SHIPMENT AUTHORIZED TO Identify Port; NO DIVERSION PERMITTED."

See the example of a posting screen in [Figure 2-4-4](#) below.

```
MBLP SUDU6060065837002000279110402
TIME 12:37:46 MANIFEST QUERY/POSTING DATE 11/07/00
BILL OF LADING ON FILE
B/L #: SUDU606006583700 B/L TYPE: AMS MIB IE INB #: V5000229918
STATUS: 80 PENDING ARCHIVE TOT HOLDS: 000 | HOLD RMVL TYPES | HOLD TYPE |
DDPP: 1101 CARR: SUDU MAN: 1400 | | | 1-MISC |
TRIP: 024N AMD: 1400 | | | 2-INTN |
ARVL: 10/05/00 ENT: 1400 | | | 3-INSP |
INTERNAL REMARKS: REL: 1400 | | | 4-FUMG |
CONV: SEA PANTHER
SHIP: SIMAS INDUSTRIAL SA
CONS: NOWCO IMPORTERS WHOLESALERS
DESC: COCO IN PREP BLKS/SLABS>4.5KG
-----POSTING/RELEASE-----
ACTION: 99 ENTRY: ENT NUM: HLD QTY: HLD TYPE:
ACTION DATE: ENT QTY: INB PORT: INB CARR:
PORT PROCESS: 9900 REL QTY: BND CARR: FIRMS:
PUBLIC REMARKS: USDA RELEASED FOR EXPORT ONLY
INTERNAL RMRKS:
EOB(Y/N)
PF8-ENFORCEMENT TRANSFER TO MRSS
```

FIGURE 2-4-4 Example of Manifest/Posting Screen for Maritime Cargo and Train Cargo

Transiting Restricted Animal Products or By-Products Into or Between Containers

If the product is transferring into or between containers, then directly supervise the transfer. In all cases, safeguard procedures apply. Disinfect if necessary. See **Disinfection** on page 2-4-13.



APHIS policy is **not** to compromise normal activities to facilitate non-U.S. transactions. Therefore, reimbursable overtime may be charged.

Filing Paperwork Accompanying Shipments

Purpose

Documents are filed primarily for trace back in case there is a livestock or avian disease outbreak. They are also filed in case originals are lost or destroyed. Documents may also provide information in case of litigation. An accessible filing system will enable you to justify the regulatory actions you took in case of audits or requests from the Office of Inspector General. See your *APHIS Records Management Handbook* for details on record keeping. A brief description of what you need to do and keep follows.

Steps

Follow these steps when filing paperwork accompanying shipments:

1. Decide on the filing system that is most practical for your location. Devise one that will help you keep complete and easily accessible records. File by subject (for example, casings, eggs, meat, trophies, etc.). The following two methods currently being used:
 - ❖ Behind subject, file alphabetically by permittee, company, or importers name
 - ❖ Behind subject, file chronologically by month and year

2. Select the documents that need to be filed. At a minimum, file the following:
 - ❖ Meat Certificate (copy) and **originals** for other certification accompanying the shipment (like certification that details processing, identifies country of origin, or provides country of processing)
 - ❖ Bill of lading or airway bill
 - ❖ Customs entry
 - ❖ Invoice
 - ❖ VS Permit (copy), if a VS Permit was issued
3. Maintain each file for no less than two years.



Veterinary Regulatory Support audits these files when conducting port reviews.

Returned U.S. Origin Animal Products and By-Products

Introduction

Use [Table 2-4-25](#) to determine where to locate regulatory action for returned U.S. origin products.

TABLE 2-4-25 Where to Locate Regulatory Action on Returned U.S. Origin Products

If the returned U.S. origin animal products or by-products are:	Then for the appropriate regulatory action to take:
Meat or meat products	GO to Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1 and on page 3-9-4
Animal products or by-products other than meat	CONTINUE with Procedures below

Procedures

A VS permit is **not** required for returned U.S. origin animal products and by-products; however, the following requirements **must be** met:

- ◆ Written explanation from the importer describing the reason(s) for the return
- ◆ Copy of the exporting certificate with the lot numbers listed
- ◆ Copy of the exporting invoice with the lot numbers listed
- ◆ Declaration from the shipper that the material has **not** been modified in any manner while outside of the United States

Inspect the shipment to verify that the material has **not** been opened and cross check the lot numbers.

If the requirements are **not** met or upon inspection there is evidence that the containers were opened or the lot numbers are different, then regulate as if the animal products or by-products were of foreign origin. Use appropriate *Reference* section to determine the regulatory action to take or contact PPQ, VRS.

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Introduction

The *Reference* chapter of the manual is divided into sections that represent categories of animal products and by-products to help find the regulatory actions to take. All the sections are listed with a brief summary of what is covered and **not** covered under each section. Each section is tabbed, with the section for meat and meat products being further divided by its own set of tabs. At the beginning of each section is a table of contents, an introduction, and a locator. These navigational tools will help you quickly find where you need to go within a section.

Animal Waste and Related By-Products

The *Animal Waste and Related By-Products* section covers animal by-products which have been naturally discharged or released as waste, or are leftover parts of carcasses, or are leftover by-products. Animal waste and related by-products are usually dried, ready to be used as animal feed or fertilizer, processed into glue, or manufactured. Examples include manure and urine of livestock; feces and urine of **other than** livestock imported for analysis and diagnosis; collagen and collagenous parts including cartilage, connective tissue, tendons, sinews, and dried intestines; glue stock; ossein; vomitus of birds of prey; and rendered products for animal feed or fertilizer such as blood meal, bone meal, feather meal, horn and hoof meal, meat meal, and tankage.

Blood and Related By-Products

The *Blood and Related By-Products* section covers fractions of blood imported for scientific use. Examples of these blood fractions include antibodies, albumin, plasma, whole blood, antiserum, red blood cells, serum, blood clotting factors, and leukocytes (white blood cells). Also covered under this section are dried blood products such as spray-dried blood and spray-dried plasma.

Not covered in this section are rendered blood products such as blood meal imported for animal feed or fertilizer; regulate these products under [*Animal Waste and Related By-Products*](#) on page 3-2-1.

Bones and Related By-Products

The *Bones and Related By-Products* section covers the following animal parts and their by-products: bones, antlers, hoofs, horns, skulls, teeth, tusks, gelatin, bone glue, items made of bony material, and the entire carcass with skin, hide, or feathers attached.

Not covered in this section are: bones entering as trophies or consigned to a museum—regulate these importations as [*Trophies*](#) on page 3-17-1; collagen bones—regulate these products under [*Animal Waste and Related By-Products*](#) on page 3-2-1; bone, hoof, and horn meal—regulate these products as rendered products under [*Animal Waste and Related By-Products*](#) on page 3-2-1; and antlers or their products imported for medicinal use—regulate as [*Asian Medicinal Products*](#) on page 3-15-13 under [*Miscellaneous Products*](#).

Casings

The *Casings* section covers animal organs used as food containers for processed meat. Examples of animal organs used for casings include bladders, bung caps, ceca (cecum), intestines, stomachs, and rectums.

Not all products derived from an animal's digestive organs or its bladder are casings. Therefore, **not** covered under this section are the following: stomachs imported as edible meat products (tripe)—regulate as [*Meat and Meat Products*](#) on page 3-9-1; stomachs and goat gullets imported as rennets—regulate as [*Organs*](#) on page 3-16-1; intestines, bladders, gullets, and weasands imported as inedible animal by-products that are rendered to feed animals or to make fertilizers—regulate as rendered products under [*Animal Waste and Related By-Products*](#) on page 3-2-1; dried intestines imported for making glue—regulate these by-products as glue stock under [*Animal*](#)

Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1; and moist intestines and bung caps imported for manufacturing into articles such as prophylactics—regulate as **Organs** on page 3-16-1.

Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds

The *Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds* section covers eggs and egg products that are imported for both edible and inedible purposes. For example:

Boiled eggs (hard-boiled eggs, salted eggs, pickled eggs)

Uncooked, preserved eggs (like hundred-year eggs and peedon eggs)

Fresh, unfertilized eggs for breaking and pasteurization

Fresh, unfertilized eggs for food

Baluts (fertile eggs incubated 17 days)

Inedible egg products imported for research (e.g., liquid yokes)

Egg shells

Not covered in this section are inedible eggs (fresh, fertilized) imported for hatching, including commercial importations of uncooked baluts—regulate as **Live Animals and Related Material** on page 3-8-1; and egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners used as packing material—regulate these products as fomites under **Miscellaneous Products** on page 3-15-1.

Hides and Related By-Products

The *Hides and Related By-Products* section covers parts and by-products that come from the exterior of animals and birds. Examples include rawhide, hides, skins, capes (with or without feathers), wool of sheep, hair, bristles of swine and feathers only.

Not covered in this section are hides and related by-products imported as trophies or that have been processed—regulate these products as **Trophies** on page 3-17-1; meals derived from exterior animal parts and ground hides—regulate these products as **Animal Waste and Related By-Products** on page 3-2-1; and samples imported for research or diagnostic purposes—regulate as **Live Animals and Related Material** on page 3-8-1.

Live Animals

The *Live Animals* section covers importations of living organisms for which PPQ has approval to take regulatory action. Examples include embryos, ova, and semen imported for research purposes; and organisms and vectors imported for research purposes, including microorganisms, antisera, diagnostic reagents, monoclonal antibodies, test kits, and antivenin.

Not covered in this section are eggs for hatching, including commercial importations of uncooked baluts—contact the nearest VS office for further action; pet birds in passenger baggage and aboard vessels or yachts and pleasure vessels—refer to the special procedures for [Handling Pet Birds](#) on [page 2-4-18](#); importations of live animals, consult with local VS office; live animals found while clearing aircraft or vessel—refer to [Live Animals and Related Material](#) on [page 3-8-1](#); blood or a derivative of blood—regulate these by-products under [Blood and Related By-Products](#) on [page 3-3-1](#); extracts or derivatives of animal organs or glands—regulate these by-products under [Organs](#) on [page 3-16-1](#); and used semen and embryo containers—refer to procedures for empty semen and embryo containers under [Empty Semen and Embryo Containers](#) on [page 2-2-13](#).

Meat and Meat Products

The *Meat and Meat Products* section covers meat and meat products of animals and poultry. Examples include:

- Edible meat and meat products of ruminant, swine, and poultry
- Inedible meat of horse
- Products containing meat, such as soup mixes, stocks, extracts, pates
- Organs and glands imported for human consumption

Not covered in this section are casings—regulate under [Casings](#) on [page 3-5-1](#); pet food—regulate under [Miscellaneous Products](#) on [page 3-15-1](#); and organs and glands imported for purposes **other than** eating—regulate under [Organs](#) on [page 3-16-1](#).

Milk and Milk Products

The *Milk and Milk Products* section covers all products derived from milk. Examples include cultured milk products, dry milk products, fresh (chilled or frozen) milk products that are pasteurized and require

refrigeration, shelf-stable milk products that are heat processed to an extent that refrigeration is **not** necessary, and other products derived from milk that **do not** logically fit into the previously mentioned examples.

Miscellaneous Products

The *Miscellaneous Products* section covers products that **do not** fit appropriately under any other section within the *Reference* chapter, but are regulated because they are at risk of transmitting animal disease viruses. Examples include birds' nests; Asian medicinal products of animal origin; fomites such as used meat covers, hay, straw, grass, and egg cartons; pet food products and pet toys; and biotechnology material.

Organs and Related By-Products

The *Organs and Related By-Products* section covers the internal structures of animals that are imported for purposes **other than** human consumption. This includes whole or partial organs and glands and the excretions, secretions, extracts, and derivatives of organs and glands. Examples include bile, bone marrow, fat, gall, gall stone (bovine), gullet (goat), heart, ingesta, intestine, kidneys, lips, liver, lungs, maw, musk including grains and pods, ox gall (bile), pancreas, parathyroid gland, pituitary gland, pyloric value, rennet extract, spleen, stomach, thyroid gland, tripe, and vell (calf stomach).

Not covered in this section are blood imported for biological use—regulate under **Blood and Related By-Products** on page 3-3-1; internal animal parts **other than** organs and glands imported as rendered products—regulate under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products** on page 3-2-1; living cultures or collections which may introduce or disseminate animal diseases as organisms and vectors—regulate under **Live Animals and Related Material** on page 3-8-1; internal animal parts imported as pet food—regulate under **Miscellaneous Products** on page 3-15-1; and animal parts imported for human consumption—regulate under **Meat and Meat Products** on page 3-9-1.

Trophies

The *Trophies* section covers animal products imported for the purpose of mounting or preserving. Trophies are usually obtained during hunting expeditions. Ruminant and swine trophies include hides and

skins, horns, hoofs, tusks, and other bony tissues. Bird trophies may consist of the entire carcass, an eviscerate carcass, or only the skin and feathers with head and feet attached.

Not covered in this section are bones entering as commercial importations—regulate under ***Bones and Related By-Products*** on page 3-4-1.

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Animal Waste and Related By-Products

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Introduction

The *Animal Waste and Related By-Products* section covers animal by-products which have been naturally discharged or released as waste, are left over parts of carcasses, or are left over by-products. Animal waste and related by-products are usually dried, ready to be used as animal feed or fertilizer, processed into glue, or manufactured. Following are examples of animal waste and related by-products:

Manure of livestock (horse, ruminant, swine, poultry and/or birds) or other mammals such as bats (guano). Manure is the feces of livestock and poultry, with or without litter. Bat guano is regulated because of possible contamination with bird feathers and manure

Urine of livestock and poultry. The feces of birds and bats includes a urine component

Feces and urine of **other than** livestock for analysis and diagnosis. These by-products originate from felines (cats), canines (dogs), laboratory mammals (rats, mice, gerbils, guinea pigs, rabbits, and hamsters), amphibians, reptiles, fish, and marine mammals

Glue stock, which consists of hide cuttings, tendons, or other collagenous parts of animal carcasses

Glue made from hide (hide glue) or bone (bone glue). This may be imported as granules, flakes, or powder. Regulate as animal glue

Vomit of birds of prey in the form of pellets

Rendered products for animal feed or fertilizer. These products are usually finely ground and rendered and include blood meal, bone meal, feather meal, horn and hoof meal, meat meal, and tankage

Processed animal proteins. These are products which are processed by cooking or drying, but are **not** considered to be rendered



Rendered products and processed protein products from countries affected with BSE are prohibited entry unless accompanied by a VS-issued permit.

Collagen as bulk or a component of, for use in cosmetics, cell culture media, and reagents

Not covered in this section are the following animal products and by-products:

Dried blood such as spray dried blood and freeze dried blood (except for that from countries affected with BSE); regulate these products as **Blood and Related By-Products** on page 3-3-1

Cartilage and ossein; regulate these products as **Bones and Related By-Products** on page 3-4-1

Collagen casings; regulate these products as **Casings** on page 3-5-1

Finished suture material derived from intestines and packed in liquid; this material is unrestricted

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the animal waste or related by-product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit that follows:

Current date

Description of the material

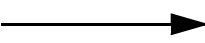
Shipper

Consignee

Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow [Table 3-2-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

TABLE 3-2-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS, TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Locator

When a VS permit does **not** accompany an importation of the animal waste or related by-products, use [Table 3-2-2](#) to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-2-2 Determine Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Animal Waste or Related By-Products Not Authorized by a VS Permit

If the importation is:	Then:
Feces Guano Manure Urine	GO to Table 3-2-3 on page 3-2-5
Collagen ¹	GO to Table 3-2-9 on page 3-2-9
Animal glue ²	RELEASE
Dried intestines Glue stock	GO to Table 3-2-8 on page 3-2-8
Pellets from birds of prey (eagles, falcons, hawks, ospreys, owls, and vultures)	GO to Table 3-2-14 on page 3-2-11
Rendered products Processed proteins	GO to Table 3-2-15 on page 3-2-13
Animal waste and related by-products other than described above	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

- 1 If collagen casings, see the *Reference* section for [Casings](#).
- 2 Animal glue includes bone glue, hide glue, inedible or nonedible gelatin, and technical gelatin. If the importer, label, or any document suggests that the animal glue is edible, then regulate as gelatin under [Bones and Related By-Products](#).


Feces, Guano, Manure, or Urine

TABLE 3-2-3 Regulatory Action to Take on Feces, Guano, Manure, or Urine

If the importation is from:	Then:
Bat	GO to Table 3-2-4
Bird	GO to Table 3-2-5
Laboratory animal	GO to Laboratory Mammals and Various Vertebrates and Invertebrates and Their Associated Materials on page 3-8-8
Livestock species, specifically Horse (equine) Ruminant Swine	GO to Table 3-2-7
Unknown animal class	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)




Bat Guano

TABLE 3-2-4 Regulatory Action to Take on Bat Guano

If the bat guano is:	And your inspection reveals:	Then:
Accompanied by a statement from the shipper certifying that the guano is of bat origin	No contamination with feathers or other manure that would be evidence that the guano is from other than bats	INSPECT and RELEASE
	Evidence that indicates the guano is from other than bats	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Lacks the statement described above		

Bird Guano and Manure

TABLE 3-2-5 Regulatory Action to Take on Bird Guano and Manure

If the importation is:	And the condition of the bird guano is:	And the importation:	Then:
Bird guano, usually from sea birds (note that all supplies of fossilized guano have been exhausted)	Pelleted (subjected to heat through a normal pelletizing process)		INSPECT and RELEASE
	Powdered	Is accompanied by a government of origin certificate ¹ stating that the guano was harvested 6 months prior to export	INSPECT and RELEASE
		Lacks the certification described in the cell above	GO to Table 3-2-6
	Other than described above		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)
Other than bird guano, e.g., poultry manure			1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-25)

¹ If from Peru, also accept a certificate issued by a veterinarian working for PESCA PERU.

TABLE 3-2-6 Regulatory Action to Take on Powdered Bird Guano Lacking Certification

If the importation is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment (pelletizing facility)	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry, Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products and Animal By-Products, and Other Material on page K-1-23 for instructions on completing the form)
Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Livestock Feces, Manure, and Urine

TABLE 3-2-7 Regulatory Action to take on Livestock Feces, Manure, or Urine

If the importation is:	And from:	And the origin is:	And:	Then:
Feces Manure	Equine (horse) Swine	Canada	Accompanied by appropriate documentation as to animal source ¹	RELEASE
			Lacks appropriate documentation	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the importer provides the appropriate documentation
		Other than Canada	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with options including applying for a permit (see page 2-4-25)
	Ruminant	Canada	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with options for re-export or destruction
		Other than Canada	From a country affected with BSE	
			From a country free of BSE	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with options including applying for a permit (see page 2-4-25)
Urine			→	

1 Appropriate documentation includes any of the following:

- ◆ Commercially-printed labels which indicate animal origin of the manure
- ◆ Statement provided on manufacturer's letterhead identifying the animal origin of the manure
- ◆ North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Certificate that states the animal origin of the manure

Animal Waste for Manufacturing (Industrial Use)




Animal Glue, Glue Stock, and Gut Strings

TABLE 3-2-8 Animal Waste for Manufacturing or Industrial Use (Animal Glue, Glue Stock, and Gut Strings)

If the by-product is:	And the animal class of the by-product is from:	And the importation originated in and was shipped directly from a country known to be:	Then:
Animal glue	_____→	_____→	RELEASE
Collagen and collagenous products	_____→	_____→	GO TO Table 3-2-9
Glue stock	Equine	_____→	RELEASE
	Ruminant	Free from BSE and FMD	
		Free from BSE, but affected with FMD	GO to Table 3-2-11
		Affected with BSE or with both BSE and FMD	GO to Table 3-2-10
	Swine	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	RELEASE
		Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD	GO to Table 3-2-12
	An animal class other than listed above, or the animal class is unknown	_____→	
Ready-to-use suture materials and gut strings (for instruments and racquets)	_____→	_____→	RELEASE

Collagen and Collagenous Products

TABLE 3-2-9 Collagen and Collagenous Products

If the animal class from which the collagen was derived is:	And the importation originated in and was shipped directly from a country known to be:	Then:
Ruminant	Free from BSE and FMD	RELEASE if accompanied by a certificate of origin
	Free from BSE, but affected with FMD	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. INFORM the importer that the importation is being held because there is no VS permit 3. PROVIDE options including applying for a permit (see page 2-4-25)
	Affected with BSE or BSE in combination with FMD	GO TO Table 3-2-13
Swine	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	RELEASE if accompanied by a certificate of origin
	Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. INFORM the importer the importation is being held because there is no VS permit 3. PROVIDE options including applying for a permit (see page 2-4-25)
Poultry	Free from END	RELEASE if accompanied by a certificate of origin
	Affected with END	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. INFORM the importer the importation is being held because there is no VS permit 3. PROVIDE options including applying for a permit (see page 2-4-25)
An animal class other than above or the animal class is unknown		RELEASE if accompanied by a certificate showing the species and country of origin

Ruminant Glue Stock from a Country Affected with BSE

TABLE 3-2-10 Ruminant Glue Stock or Hide Glue from a Country Affected with BSE

If the glue stock is derived from:	And the importation is:	Then:
Hide cuttings or parings	Accompanied by an original, official certificate from the national veterinary authority of the exporting region indicating that it was derived exclusively from hides	RELEASE
	Lacks the certification described above	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Fleshings, tendons, or other collagenous parts	—————→	

Ruminant Glue Stock from a Country Affected with FMD

TABLE 3-2-11 Ruminant Glue Stock from a Country Affected with FMD

If the glue stock is:	And the importation is:	Then:
Hard dried or flint dried	—————→	RELEASE
Not hard dried or flint dried	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K for completing form)
	Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)


Swine Glue Stock from a Country Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD; or Glue Stock from an Unknown Animal Class

TABLE 3-2-12 Swine Glue Stock from a Country Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD; or Glue Stock from an Unknown Animal Class

If the importation is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix K for completing form)
Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Collagen and Collagenous Parts or Products of Ruminant from a Country Known to Be Affected with BSE

TABLE 3-2-13 Collagen and Collagenous Parts or Products of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Affected with BSE

If the intended use of the product is:	And the product:	Then:
As an ingredient in cosmetics		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. INFORM the importer the importation is being held because there is no VS permit 3. PROVIDE options including applying for a permit (see page 2-4-25)
Other than as an ingredient in cosmetics	Is accompanied by an original certificate from the national veterinary authority of the exporting region indicating the material was derived solely from hides	RELEASE
	Lacks the certification described in the cell above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE importer contact VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-25)

Pellets from Birds of Prey

TABLE 3-2-14 Pellets from Birds of Prey

If the importation is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix K for completing the form)
Not consigned to an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11 on page 2-2-18)

Rendered Products and Processed Proteins



Rendered products and processed protein products from countries affected with BSE are **prohibited** entry unless they are accompanied by a VS-issued permit.



Except from countries affected with BSE, **do not** consider spray dried blood or freeze dried blood as rendered products; regulate these products under **Blood**. Neither product is subjected to a process that inactivates exotic animal disease agents.

TABLE 3-2-15 Rendered and Processed Protein Products from All Species of Animals

If the rendered ¹ product is:	And for use as:	And is:	And is:	Then:
From a country affected with BSE			Accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
			Lacks a VS-issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the importation requires a permit to enter 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including how to apply for a permit (see Table 2-2-11)

TABLE 3-2-15 Rendered and Processed Protein Products from All Species of Animals (continued)

If the rendered ¹ product is:	And for use as:	And is:	And is:	Then:
From a country free from BSE	Animal feed or fertilizer	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Fish meal ◆ Fish oil ◆ Shellfish² meal ◆ Shellfish³ oil 	→	GO to Table 3-2-18
		Greaves cakes	Appropriately certified ³	CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)
			Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
		A product rendered from horse, poultry, ruminant or swine	→	GO to Table 3-2-16
		Other than a rendered product identified in the three cells above	→	GO to Table 3-2-17
	Manufacturing (such as making glue)	→	→	1. REGULATE as glue stock 2. GO to Table 3-2-8

- 1 A partial list of rendered products that are prohibited includes: animal fat blends, animal digest, blood meal, bone meal, crab meal, feather meal, fish by-products, fish meal, fish protein, fish solubles, hydrolyzed hair, hydrolyzed animal fat or oil, lard, meat meal, poultry waste/poultry litter, poultry feathers (dried), shrimp meal, and tallow (inedible).
- 2 Clam, crab, lobster, mussel, oyster, scallop, shrimp, squid, and snail for example.
- 3 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region, declaring the following:
 - ◆ The animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ The region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ The material was derived only from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ The material did not originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ The material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)

Rendered or Processed Protein Products Imported for Animal Feed or Fertilizer from Countries Free from BSE

TABLE 3-2-16 Rendered and Processed Protein Products Imported for Animal Feed or Fertilizer from Countries Free from BSE

If the product is:	And the certificate:	Then:
Accompanied by an original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region	<p>Declares all the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The animal species from which the material was derived ◆ The region where any facility in which the material was processed is located ◆ The material was derived only from animals that have never been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a) ◆ The material did not originate in and was never stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a) ◆ The material was not otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a) 	RELEASE
Lacks the certification described in the cell above	<p>Lacks the certification described in the cell above</p> <p>—————→</p>	<p>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD¹</p> <p>2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)</p>

- 1 Rendered products and processed protein products from countries affected with BSE are **prohibited** from **all species of animals** regardless of the purpose for which they are imported. Rendered fish and shellfish products from a country affected with BSE require a VS Permit for Entry.

Other Waste Products Which Have Not Been Fully Processed and Are Not Considered to Be Rendered from Countries Free from BSE

TABLE 3-2-17 Other Waste Products Which Have Not Been Fully Processed and Are Not Considered to Be Rendered from Countries Free from BSE

And the importation is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K for form directions)
Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Fish and Shellfish Meal and Oil from Countries Free from BSE

TABLE 3-2-18 Regulatory Action for Fish and Shellfish Meal and Oil

If from:	And:	Then:
Canada	Canadian origin can be confirmed or it can be confirmed that it was legally imported into Canada ¹	RELEASE
	Canadian origin cannot be confirmed	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the importer provides evidence of Canadian origin
New Zealand	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
	Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a VS permit (see page 2-4-25)
Neither Canada nor New Zealand	Is appropriately certified ³	RELEASE
	Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a VS permit (see page 2-4-25)

1 Any of the following would be sufficient proof of origin:

- ◆ Original certificate signed by a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) official stating that the product originated in Canada or was legally imported into Canada (this may be a quarterly certificate)
- ◆ North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) certificate of origin (this document is also known as a Customs Form 434). It is available on the Internet at <www.customs.gov/download/forms/pdf/434.pdf>. (The form is also acceptable if it has been produced on company letterhead or on Canadian letterhead)
- ◆ Invoice listing a Canadian exporter
- ◆ Labels, commercially printed, indicating the material is a product of Canada

- 2 An export certificate stating that the product is of New Zealand origin.
- 3 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region, declaring the following:
 - ◆ The animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ The region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ The material was derived only from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ The material **did not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ The material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)

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Blood and Related By-Products

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Blood for Scientific Use or Research	page 3-3-3
Blood for Pharmaceutical Use	page 3-3-5
Dried Blood Products Not Fully Rendered	page 3-3-6

Introduction

The *Blood and Related By-Products* section covers fractions (parts) of blood imported for pharmaceutical or scientific use (includes biological research and diagnostic testing). Examples of blood fractions regulated for scientific use are listed under [Blood for Scientific Use or Research on page 3-3-3](#).

Also covered under this section are dried blood products such as spray dried blood and spray dried plasma. **Do not** consider these products rendered; regulate them under this section. These products have **not** been subjected to high temperatures long enough to inactivate exotic animal disease agents. Dried blood products are used as a protein supplement in livestock feed and are used to increase the palatability of foods for dogs and cats.

Blood importations or their fractions drawn from avian (bird), equine (horse), ruminant, or swine from any country require a VS permit authorizing entry. If the importation is human or non-human primate blood or its fractions, advise the shipper to contact the Public Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services (PHS). This Agency regulates such products.

Not covered in this section are rendered blood products such as blood meal imported for animal feed or fertilizer. Regulate these products under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#).


When a VS permit authorizes entry of the blood or related by-product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit that follows:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper

- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow **Table 3-3-1** as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

TABLE 3-3-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-25) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS, TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Locator

When a VS permit does **not** accompany an importation of blood, blood fraction, or related by-product, use **Table 3-3-2** to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-3-2 Where to Find Regulatory Action on Blood and Related By-Products Not Authorized by a VS Permit

If the importation is imported for:	Then:
Scientific use or research (e.g., antibodies, antigens, albumin, blood, plasma, serum)	GO to Table 3-3-3
Pharmaceutical use (products usually for manufacturing cosmetics ¹ , human nutritional supplements, and test kit components)	GO to Table 3-3-5
Veterinary biological use (also called veterinary biologics) are those used for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases in animals including vaccines, bacterins, antitoxins, toxoids, immunomodulators	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the hold because the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a veterinary biological product permit issued by VS, CVB (see page 2-4-25)
Animal feed (protein supplement; not fully rendered)	GO to Table 3-3-6

- 1 If the product is an ingredient in a cosmetic that is in final, finished packaging and ready for sale, then the cosmetic is **unrestricted**. However, if the product is a bulk component to be incorporated into cosmetics, then continue to [Table 3-3-5](#).

Blood for Scientific Use or Research

Fractions (parts) of blood may be imported for research or diagnostic testing. The products are usually liquid, but can be imported as a powder. They are shipped in small quantities. Usually, if the importation is a liquid, there is less than 200 milliliters; if it is a powder, it is in small vials. Following are examples of blood fractions imported for research or diagnostic testing.

- ◆ Albumin
- ◆ Antibodies
- ◆ Antiserum
- ◆ Blood clotting factors
- ◆ Leukocytes (white blood cells)
- ◆ Plasma
- ◆ Red blood cells
- ◆ Serum
- ◆ Whole blood



Some blood products are highly perishable. Therefore, expedite an importation when you are authorized to release it. If you cannot release the hold, allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the by-product.

Continue on to [Table 3-3-3](#).

TABLE 3-3-3 Regulatory Action on Blood and Blood Fractions Imported for Scientific Use or Research

If the blood fraction is:	And was collected from:	And is:	Then:
One specifically listed below: ◆ Albumin ◆ Antibodies ◆ Antiserum ◆ Blood clotting factors ◆ Leukocytes (white blood cells) ◆ Plasma ◆ Red blood cells ◆ Serum ¹ ◆ Whole blood	◆ Birds ◆ Equine (horses) ◆ Poultry ◆ Ruminants ◆ Swine	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the hold because the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a VS permit (see page 2-4-25)
	◆ Amphibians ◆ Laboratory mammals (rats, mice, gerbils, hamsters, guinea pigs, rabbits) ◆ Marine mammals ◆ Reptiles	Less than one liter One liter or more	GO to Table 3-3-4 1. HAVE importer contact VS, TTSPS 2. REFER to VS, TTSPS on page H-1-3 for VS contacts in TTSPS
	◆ Canines (dogs) ◆ Felines (cats) ◆ Fish ◆ Humans ◆ Non-human primates (apes, lemurs, monkeys)	→	GO to Table 3-3-4
		→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the hold because the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including apply for a VS permit (see page 2-4-25)

¹ Includes adult and fetal bovine serum.

TABLE 3-3-4 Regulatory Action on Specified Blood Fractions from Canines, Felines, Humans, Laboratory Animals, Marine Mammals, or Non-human Primates Imported for Research or Scientific Use

If the blood fraction originated from:	And is accompanied by a declaration from the producer or shipper that:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Canines (dogs) ◆ Felines (cats) ◆ Humans ◆ Non-human primates (apes, lemurs, monkeys) 	1. Provides a description of the material as canine, feline, human, or non-human primate as applicable 2. The animals were neither inoculated with nor exposed to infectious agents of agricultural concern including zoonotic agents 3. The material contains no other animal or non-human primate material	RELEASE
	Lacks the declaration as described above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the producer or shipper provides the required statement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Laboratory animals including gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, and rats 	1. Provides a description of the material and the species from which the fraction was derived, AND 2. States that the animals (a) were not exposed to or inoculated with any exotic livestock/avian disease agent, and (b) did not originated from a facility where work with exotic livestock/avian disease agents is conducted	RELEASE
	Lacks the declaration as described directly above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the producer or shipper provides the required statement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Amphibians ◆ Fishes ◆ Marine mammals ◆ Reptiles 	Provides a description of the material	RELEASE
	Lacks the declaration as described directly above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the producer or shipper provides the required statement

Blood for Pharmaceutical Use

Blood and fractions of blood may be imported for pharmaceutical use. Such uses include manufacturing cosmetics, drugs, medicines, and human nutritional supplements. Blood fractions for pharmaceutical use are usually imported in bulk and can be in the form of a liquid, a powder, or a paste. Usually if the importation is a liquid, there is more

than a liter; if the importation is a powder, there is more than a gram. However, the blood or blood fraction may also be imported in pre-filled vials or containers of varying sizes. Continue on to [Table 3-3-5](#).



Some blood products are highly perishable. Therefore, expedite an importation when you are authorized to release it. If you cannot release the hold, allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the by-product.



TABLE 3-3-5 Regulatory Action on Blood Imported for Pharmaceutical Use

If the blood or blood fraction was derived from:	And the country of origin is known to be:	Then:
Ruminants	Affected with BSE	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ (see Appendix H)
	Free from BSE	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the hold that the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including apply for a VS permit (see page 2-4-25)
Birds or poultry		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel (see Appendix H)
Equine (horses)		
Swine		
Unknown animal		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel (see Appendix H)

Dried Blood Products Not Fully Rendered

Dried blood products not fully rendered are **not** subjected to high temperatures long enough to inactivate exotic animal disease agents. Such dried blood products may be used as a protein supplement in livestock feed and to increase the palatability of pet food. Continue on to [Table 3-3-6](#).

TABLE 3-3-6 Action on Dried Blood Products Not Fully Rendered

If the blood or blood fraction was derived from:	And the country of origin is known to be:	Then:
Ruminants	Affected with BSE	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel (see Appendix H)
	Free from BSE	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the hold that the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including apply for a VS permit (see page 2-4-25)
Birds		
Equines (horses)		
Poultry		
Swine		1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel (see Appendix H)
Unknown animal		

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Bones and Related By-Products

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Bones and Related By-Products Not Specifically Mentioned Elsewhere	page 3-4-10

Introduction

The *Bones and Related By-Products* section covers the following animal parts and their by-products, or cross-references to other categories within the *Reference* section:

- ◆ Antlers
- ◆ Bones
- ◆ Carcass, entire, with skin, hide, or feathers attached
- ◆ Chondroitin sulfate
- ◆ Gelatin
- ◆ Hoofs
- ◆ Horns
- ◆ Items made of bony material
- ◆ Skulls
- ◆ Teeth
- ◆ Tusks

Regulate an importation of bones as bone when it is a commercial importation. Also, consider a large quantity of unfinished bones as a commercial importation, and regulate it as bones rather than trophies.

Not covered in this section are the following animal products and by-products:


- ◆ Antlers or their products imported for medicinal use such as an aphrodisiac; regulate as Asian medicinal products under **Miscellaneous Products**
- ◆ Bone, hoof, and horn meal; regulate these products as rendered products under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**
- ◆ Bones consigned to a museum
- ◆ Bones or skulls entering as trophies or souvenirs; regulate these importations under **Trophies**. Trophies and souvenirs would include:
 - ❖ One to two skulls or horns
 - ❖ Skulls or horns that have been lacquered or painted
 - ❖ Clean, dry ruminant skulls free from undried pieces of hide, flesh, and sinew imported for display
- ◆ Bones, horns, or hoofs imported for pet toys; regulate these importations under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**
- ◆ Collagen of bones; regulate these products under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**
- ◆ Gelatin capsules containing medication and in final, finished form ready for distribution; such capsules are **unrestricted**
- ◆ Gelatin-containing food products (such as candy, drinks with gelatin, film, gelatin desserts (Royal and Jello), jams, jellies, marshmallows, pudding, and sherbert)

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the bones or related by-product, match the following information on the shipping documents with that on the permit:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow **Table 3-4-1** as you match the permit with the shipping documents.






TABLE 3-4-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS, TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Locator






When a VS permit **does not** authorize entry, use [Table 3-4-2](#) to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-4-2 Determine Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Bones and Related By-Products Not Authorized by a VS Permit

If the bones or related by-products are:	And the importation is entering:	Then:
Bone ash, bone black, or bone char		GO to Table 3-4-3
Bones: horns, hoofs, antlers, skulls, teeth, tusks, dried bones, granulated bones, crushed bones	For manufacturing or as manufactured items such as pistol grips, knife handles, buttons, souvenirs	GO to Table 3-4-5
	Hoofs except those for pet toys	GO to Table 3-4-9
	For purposes other than described in the two cells above	GO to Table 3-4-12
Chondroitin sulfate		GO to Table 3-4-11
Entire carcass with skin, hide, or feathers attached		GO to Table 3-4-12
Gelatin		Go to Table 3-4-4
Gelatin-containing foods		Unrestricted

Bone Ash, Bone Black, or Bone Char



TABLE 3-4-3 Regulatory Action on Bone Ash, Bone Black, or Bone Char

If the bone char is from:	And the bones originated from a region:	And were processed in:	And the importation:	Then:
A ruminant	Free from BSE	A region affected with BSE	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
			Lacks a VS Permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the material is being held because the importation requires a VS permit 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including apply for a VS permit (see page 2-4-26)
		Their region of origin or another region free from BSE	Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ¹	RELEASE
			Lacks the proper certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see page 2-2-11)
Other than a ruminant	Affected with BSE			
				RELEASE

- 1 A government certificate stating that (a) the product was derived from ruminant bones from a region (must state the region) **other than** those considered by the USDA to be affected with BSE, and (b) during processing, there was no commingling with any ruminant material from a region considered by the USDA to be affected with BSE.

Gelatin

TABLE 3-4-4 Regulatory Action on Gelatin

If the product was derived from a:	And the region of origin is known to be:	And the importation is:	Then:
Ruminant	Affected with BSE		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the hold because the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including apply for a VS permit (see page 2-4-26)
	Free from BSE	Accompanied by the proper certification ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification described above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. GIVE the importer the opportunity to get the certification 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Equine (horse) ◆ Swine ◆ Fish 		Accompanied by the proper certification ²	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification described above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. GIVE the importer the opportunity to get the certification 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

1 A government certificate of origin stating that the gelatin is derived from ruminants in regions **other than** those considered by USDA to be affected with BSE.

2 A government certificate of origin stating the species (or kind) of animal from which the gelatin is derived (i.e., equine (horse), swine, or fish).

Bones, Etc. for Manufacturing

Bones (horns, hoofs, antlers, skulls, teeth, tusks, dried bones, granulated bones, crushed bones) imported for manufacturing may still require some drilling, shaping, or grinding. If the bones require further processing, then they must be finished at an establishment that is approved to properly dispose of the residue (pieces, chips, or dust).

TABLE 3-4-5 Regulatory Action on Bones for Manufacturing


If the bones are:	And the bones are from:	Then:
Fully finished, ready to use such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pistol grips ◆ Knife handles ◆ Buttons ◆ Souvenirs 		RELEASE
Not fully finished; still requiring some drilling, shaping, sanding, or grinding	Ruminant	GO to Table 3-4-7
	Other than a ruminant	GO to Table 3-4-6

TABLE 3-4-6 Regulatory Action on Bones Not Fully Finished from Other Than Ruminants

If the importation is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

TABLE 3-4-7 Regulatory Action on Ruminant Bones Not Fully Finished



If from a region known to be:	Then:
Affected with BSE	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Free from BSE	GO to Table 3-4-8

TABLE 3-4-8 Regulatory Action on Ruminant Bones Not Fully Finished from a Region Free from BSE

If the importation is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)


Hoofs Except Those for Pet Toys

TABLE 3-4-9 Regulatory Action on Hoofs Except Those for Pet Toys

If the hoofs are from:	And from a region known to be:	Then:
Ruminant	Affected with BSE	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from BSE	GO to Table 3-4-10
Swine		
Neither ruminant nor swine		RELEASE

Hoofs of Swine or of Ruminant from a Country of Origin Known to Be Free from BSE





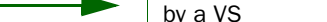

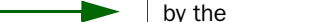


TABLE 3-4-10 Regulatory Action on Hoofs of a Ruminant from a Country of Origin Known to Be Free from BSE or Hoofs of Swine

If the hoofs are:	And:	Then:
Accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating that the hoofs were processed by an approved method ¹		RELEASE
Lacking the required certification stating an approved method of processing ¹	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
	Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

- 1 One of the following approved methods for processing must appear on the certificate:
 - ◆ Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes
 - ◆ Soaking in boiling water for 20 minutes
 - ◆ Soaking for 2 hours in a 0.1 percent solution of chlorine bleach
 - ◆ Soaking for 2 hours in a 5 percent solution of acetic acid
 - ◆ Soaking for 2 hours in a 5 percent solution of hydrogen peroxide

Chondroitin Sulfate

TABLE 3-4-11 Regulatory Action on Chondroitin Sulfate

If from:	And originated from a region:	And was processed in:	And the importation:	Then:
Ruminant (bovine, caprine, or ovine)	Affected with BSE			1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from BSE	A region affected with BSE	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
			Lacks a VS Permit ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
		Their region of origin or another region free from BSE	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
			Lacks a VS Permit ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Livestock other than a ruminant (avian or porcine for example)			Lacks a VS Permit ¹	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
			Is accompanied by a VS Permit ¹	
Marine species (usually shark)			Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)
			Lacks the appropriate certification ²	



- 1 Let the importer know that the material is being held because the importation requires a VS Permit. If asked, let the importer know how to apply for a VS Permit (see [page 2-4-26](#)).

- 2 A Government of Origin Certificate stating that the chondroitin sulfate was derived only from marine species (for example, shark), and the processing facility **does not** process any ruminant material from a region considered by the USDA to be affected with BSE.

Bones and Related By-Products Not Specifically Mentioned Elsewhere

Use **Table 3-4-12** when the importation is bones (horns, hoofs, antlers, skulls, teeth, tusks, dried bones, granulated bones, crushed bones) or entire carcasses with skin, hide, or feathers attached that are being imported for purposes **other than** what is covered in this section.

TABLE 3-4-12 Regulatory Action on Bones and Related By-Products Not Specifically Mentioned Elsewhere

If the bones are from:	And from a region known to be:	And the importation is:	Then:
Ruminant	Affected with BSE		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from BSE	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Other than ruminant		Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Casings

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Introduction

The *Casings* section covers the decision making necessary to regulate importations of animal casings (natural casings) as well as collagen casings (reconstituted casings). Casings are membranous covers used as food containers for processed meat. Following are examples of animal organs used for natural animal casings:

- ◆ Bladders
- ◆ Bung caps
- ◆ Ceca (cecum)
- ◆ Intestines
- ◆ Stomachs
- ◆ Rectums

Not all products derived from an animal's digestive organs or bladder are casings. Some products are imported for different purposes. Also, there are artificial casings made primarily from cellulose. Therefore, the following animal products and by-products are **not** covered under the casings section:

- ◆ Stomachs imported as edible meat products, like tripe; regulate these products under **Meat and Meat Products**

- ◆ Ruminant stomachs and goat gullets imported for the rennet; regulate these products under **Organs**
- ◆ Intestines, bladders, gullets, and weasands imported as inedible animal by-products that are rendered to feed **other than** livestock or to make fertilizers; regulate these products as rendered products under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**
- ◆ Dried intestines imported for manufacturing into strings for instruments or racquets (gut strings); regulate gut strings under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**
- ◆ Dried intestines imported for manufacturing into glue; regulate this by-product as glue stock under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**
- ◆ Moist intestines and bung caps, primarily of ruminant (sheep), imported for manufacturing into articles such as prophylactics. Regulate these products under **Organs**
- ◆ Intestines imported as finished suture material packed in liquid; these products are **unrestricted**
- ◆ Salt scrapings which are the reclaimed salt from casings; scrapings are covered under **Miscellaneous Products**
- ◆ Artificial casings made from cellulose are unrestricted

Certification

Except for artificial casings made from cellulose, all importations of animal casings **must** be accompanied by foreign government certification.¹ The kind of certification will depend upon the following:

- ◆ The species of animal from which the casings were derived
- ◆ The country of origin for the casings (where the animals were slaughtered and the casings collected)
- ◆ The country in which the casings were processed (graded, sized, and sorted)
- ◆ The country where the casings were stored (this pertains only to ruminant casings stored in a region affected with BSE)
- ◆ Whether the casings are natural or reconstituted

¹ Ask importers if they plan to re-export the casings. If they do, advise them to make a copy of the *Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings* along with your release stamp. Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) will require a copy of this certificate along with the APHIS Release Stamp to verify that the casings were legally imported into the U.S. Without this copy, FSIS cannot issue their Export Certificate.

Certificates **must** meet the following criteria:


- ◆ Be in English
- ◆ Be issued by a veterinarian authorized by the national government of the country of origin and/or where the casings were processed
- ◆ Have an **original** signature of the person issuing the certificate (printed or stamped signatures are **not** allowed)
- ◆ Bear the insignia of the national government of the country of origin or country in which the casings were processed or stored

Locator

Determining if Casings Are of Animal Origin

Use [Table 3-5-1](#) to determine if the casings are of animal origin.

TABLE 3-5-1 Determine if Casings Are of Animal Origin



If the casings are:	And they are from:	And they are:	Then:
Of animal origin	Collagen (collagen is an animal protein derived from skin, intestines, tendons, bones, cartilage, or connective tissue)	Of ruminant origin	GO to Table 3-5-2
		Of swine origin	GO to Table 3-5-3
	Organs such as bladders, bung caps, ceca (cecum), intestines, esophagi, or stomachs (natural casings)	Packed in leakproof containers such as barrels, casks, tierces, or plastic containers	GO to Table 3-5-4
		Packed in animal skins as containers	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Not derived from an animal product; synthetic or artificial (usually appear as pleated like an accordion's bellows)			RELEASE

Regulating Casings

Reconstituted casings are made of collagen. Most of the collagen is obtained from food grade, lined and split ruminant hides. Rarely are swine hides used. Even more rarely is the collagen obtained from non-hide sources, such as intestines. Reconstituted casings and reconstituted collagen casings are one and the same.

Regulating Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Ruminant Collagen

TABLE 3-5-2 Regulatory Action on Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Ruminant Collagen

If the ruminant material originated in a region:	And the collagen was derived from	And they are:	Then:
Affected with BSE	Hides or skins	Accompanied by the proper certification ¹	RELEASE
	Bones, cartilage, connective tissue, intestines, or tendons	Lacking the proper certification ¹ 	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Free from BSE			RELEASE

¹ The certificate must be signed by an official employed by the agency which regulates animal health. The certificate must carry the declaration stating that the collagen was derived **only** from hides or skins. For Canada, a NAFTA certificate with the same statement is also acceptable.

Regulating Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Swine Collagen

TABLE 3-5-3 Regulatory Action on Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Swine Collagen

If the country of origin is known to be:	Then:
Affected with ASF	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Free from ASF	RELEASE

Regulating Natural Animal Casings

Determining the Class of Animal from Which the Casings Were Collected

TABLE 3-5-4 Regulatory Action on Casings Once the Animal Source is Known


If you:	And the casings originated in a country or region:	Then:
Determine that the casings were collected from a ruminant (usually cattle or sheep)	→	GO to Table 3-5-5
Determine that the casings were collected from swine	Free from ASF	GO to Table 3-5-8
	Affected with ASF	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Determine that the casings were collected from a class of animal other than ruminant or swine	→	
Cannot determine the class of animal from which the casings were derived	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-HQ personnel

Regulating Ruminant Casings Originating in a Foreign Country

TABLE 3-5-5 Regulatory Action on Ruminant Casings Originating in a Foreign Country




If the region of origin is known to be:	And the casings are from:	And are:	Then:
Free from BSE	→	Dried like parchment (a crease is made when folded)	RELEASE
		Wet or brined (those packed in sealed, leakproof containers are likely to be wet)	GO to Table 3-5-6
Affected with BSE	Stomachs	→	
	Other than stomachs	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

TABLE 3-5-6 Regulatory Action on Ruminant Casings from a Country Known to Be Free from BSE

If the casings were:	And the importation is:	Then:
Both stored and processed in the same country in which the casings originated	Accompanied by a <i>Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings</i> ¹	RELEASE
	Lacks the <i>Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings</i>	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including getting the <i>Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings</i> (see Table 2-2-11)
Either processed or stored in a country other than that in which the casings originated		GO to Table 3-5-7


- 1 Foreign Meat Inspection Certificates and Meat Product Certificates are **unacceptable** for casings.

TABLE 3-5-7 Regulatory Action on Ruminant Casings from a Country Known to Be Free from BSE but Which Were Processed and Stored in a Country Other than That in Which the Casings Originated

If the casings were processed in a region	And:	And stored in a region known to be:	And:	Then:
Free from BSE	Either one: ♦ Stored in the same country where the casings were processed ♦ There is no evidence that the casings were stored in another country		Accompanied by both : ♦ Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings ♦ Certification as to processing that parallels that shown in Figure 3-5-3	RELEASE
			Lacks either the Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings or certification as to processing	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the importer supply the missing documentation (see Table 2-2-11)
	Is stored in a different country from where the casings were processed	Free from BSE	Accompanied by both : ♦ Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings ♦ Certification as to processing that parallels that shown in Figure 3-5-3	RELEASE
		Affected with BSE		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. GIVE the exporter the option to re-export or have the casings destroyed
Affected with BSE				

Regulating Swine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country Free from ASF

TABLE 3-5-8 Regulatory Action on Swine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country Free from ASF

If the casings were:	And the casings:	Then:
Processed in the same region where the animal was slaughtered	Are accompanied by certification as to processing that parallels that shown in Figure 3-5-2 ¹	RELEASE
	Lack the processing certificate	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Processed in a different country or region from that where the animal was slaughtered		GO to Table 3-5-9

¹ You may accept **other** official certificates in lieu of the *Foreign Official Certificate of Animal Casings* if the information **parallels** that required on this official certificate (see [Figure 3-5-2](#) for an example of the certificate). However, Foreign Meat Inspection Certificates and Meat Product Certificates are **unacceptable** for casings.

TABLE 3-5-9 Regulatory Action on Natural Swine Casings from a Country of Origin Free from ASF and Processed in a Country Other Than the Country of Origin

If the country or region of processing is:	And the casings:	Then:
Free from ASF	Are accompanied by certification as to processing that parallels that shown in Figure 3-5-3	RELEASE
	Lacks the processing certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Affected with ASF ¹	Were shipped from an approved establishment listed in Figure 3-5-1	RELEASE
	Were not shipped from an approved establishment listed in Figure 3-5-1	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

¹ Swine casings that originate in a country known to be free from ASF, and are sent to a country affected with ASF to be processed must go to an approved foreign establishment (see [Figure 3-5-1](#), "List of U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Approved Official Establishment in the Republic of South Africa Authorized to Process Swine Casings," on page 3-5-9).


Establishment Number	Name and Address of Establishment
59	Freddy Hirsch-Bizerba Scales Pty. Ltd Cor. Vorrtrekker Road & 11th Avenue Maitland East, Capetown Republic of South Africa

FIGURE 3-5-1 List of U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Approved Official Establishment in the Republic of South Africa Authorized to Process Swine Casings

The certificate issued by the country of processing must have the following additional statements:

- ◆ The animal casings herein described are casings which originated in [country of origin] and were accompanied by official documentation attesting that the casings were derived from animals which received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection
- ◆ The casings have **not** been in contact with other casings, meat, or animal products while in [country of processing]
- ◆ The casings have been handled and processed in a clean, sanitary manner

TABLE 3-5-10 Regulatory Action on Swine casings from a Country of Origin Known to Be Free fro ASF and Processed at an Approved Foreign Establishment in an ASF Affected Country

If the importation was shipped from:	And is:	Then:
Approved establishment listed in Figure 3-5-1	Accompanied by the appropriate certification	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by the appropriate certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD
Unapproved establishment		2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options

FOREIGN OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE FOR ANIMAL CASINGS		
Place _____ <i>[City]</i> _____ <i>[Country]</i> _____ <i>[Date]</i>		
I hereby certify that:		
The animal casings herein described were derived from healthy animals (cattle, sheep, swine, or goats), which received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections at the time of slaughter, are clean and sound, and were prepared and handled only in a sanitary manner, and were not subject to contamination prior to exportation.		
Kinds of casings	Number of packages	Weight
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Identification marks on the packages _____		
Consignor _____ <i>[Address]</i>		

Consignee _____ <i>[Destination]</i>		
Shipping marks _____		
Signature _____ <i>[Official issuing the certificate]</i>		
(Non-government veterinarian authorized to issue the certificate by the national government of the region in which the animals were slaughtered and the casings were collected.)		
Official title _____		
Signature _____ <i>[Official issuing the certificate]</i>		
(Veterinarian salaried by the national government of the region in which the animals were slaughtered and the casings were collected.)		
Official title _____		

FIGURE 3-5-2 Example of a Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings

Certification Requirements

Certification—when animal casings are processed (graded, sized, and sorted) in a country **other than** the country in which the animals were slaughtered and the casings were collected, the importation must be accompanied by certification which is issued in the country of processing.

This certification must contain the following information:

- ◆ City and country in which the casings were processed
- ◆ Date
- ◆ Kind of casings (species of animal slaughtered and casings collected from)
- ◆ Number of packages
- ◆ Weight of casings
- ◆ Identification marks on packages
- ◆ Consignor and consignor's address
- ◆ Consignee and consignee's address
- ◆ Shipping marks
- ◆ Signature of official issuing the certification
- ◆ Name (typed or printed) of official making the certification
- ◆ Official title of person issuing the certification

FIGURE 3-5-3 Information Which Must Appear on Certification of Animal Casings from a Country of Processing that Differs from the Country in Which the Casings Originated

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds

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Fresh, Unfertilized Eggs	page 3-6-11

Introduction

The *Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, and Other Birds* section covers eggs and egg products that are imported for both edible and inedible purposes, as follows:

- ◆ Boiled eggs (hard-boiled eggs, salted eggs, pickled eggs)
- ◆ Eggs which are preserved, but uncooked (like hundred-year eggs and pedan eggs)
- ◆ Fresh, unfertilized eggs for breaking and pasteurization
- ◆ Fresh, unfertilized eggs for food
- ◆ Baluts (fertile eggs incubated 17 days)
- ◆ Inedible egg products (e.g., liquid yolks)
- ◆ Egg shells

Not covered in this section are the following:

- ◆ Egg-containing foods and products (such as baked goods, breaded products, dried soup mixes, drink mixes, egg protein shampoos, mayonnaise, pasta, salad dressings, and sauces)
- ◆ Eggs which are fertilized and ready for hatching, including commercial importations of uncooked baluts. Contact the nearest VS office for further action
- ◆ Eggs being imported for research; consider as embryos and refer to [Table 3-8-20](#)
- ◆ Egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners used as packing material (these are of concern because of possible contamination with blood, feathers, manure, or shells); regulate these products as

fomites under **Miscellaneous Products**. If found contaminated, refer to **Step 5: Take Action on Contaminants and Ticks** on page 2-2-11 under **Clearing Regulated Cargo**.

- ◆ Commercial importations of shell eggs, which are regulated by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). Refer to **Appendix I** for a list of AMS regional offices



Some egg products are highly perishable. Therefore, expedite an importation when you are authorized to release it. If you cannot release the hold, allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the product.

When a VS permit authorizes the entry of eggs or egg products, match the following information on the shipping documents with that on the permit:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow **Table 3-6-1** as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

TABLE 3-6-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS, TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action

Locator

When a VS permit does **not** accompany an importation of eggs or egg products, use **Table 3-6-2** to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-6-2 Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Eggs and Egg Products Not Authorized by a VS Permit

If the importation is:	Then:
Inedible egg products (e.g. liquid yolks)	GO to Table 3-6-3
Whole, empty egg shells	GO to Table 3-6-4
Edible eggs and egg products	GO to Table 3-6-5
Eggs for breaking and pasteurization	GO to Table 3-6-6

Inedible Egg Products

Egg products such as liquid yolks imported for research, scientific, educational, or another inedible purpose require a VS permit authorizing their entry. Also, if the egg product is from an endangered or threatened bird, the importation may be subject to FWS regulations. Continue on to [Table 3-6-3](#).

TABLE 3-6-3 Regulatory Action on Inedible Egg Products

If the importation originated in:	Then:
Canada	RELEASE
A country other than Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD ADVISE the importer of the hold, and that the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a VS permit issued by VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26)

Whole, Empty Egg Shells

TABLE 3-6-4 Regulatory Action on Whole, Empty Egg Shells

If the shells originated in a country:	And if the shells are:	And the shipment is:	And:	Then:
Affected with END	Ostrich ¹	Commercial	Appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
			Lacks the certification	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the importer provides the required documentation
		Not commercial	Clean and dry	RELEASE
			Not clean and dry	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Not ostrich	Commercial	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the HOLD and that the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including applying for a VS permit issued by VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26)
		Not commercial	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Free from END	→	→	Clean and dry	RELEASE
	→	→	Not clean and dry	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

1 Empty shells may be decorated, etched, natural, or painted.

2 Accompanied by a Veterinary Export Certificate or a statement signed by the producer or manufacturer with **either** one of the following statements:

- ◆ The ostrich eggshells were treated with heat at a minimum temperature of 176° F (80° C) for a minimum of 30 minutes
- ◆ The ostrich eggshells were treated with a disinfectant such as alcohol, bleach, Diachem, formaline, phenol, or Virkon® S

Edible Eggs and Egg Products

Commercial importations of edible eggs and egg products **not** accompanied by a VS permit authorizing their entry **must** be of Canadian origin for **unrestricted** entry or from the Mexican States of Sonora and Sinaloa for restricted entry.

Use **Table 3-6-5** to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take for all shipments of edible eggs and egg products which are **not** accompanied by a permit that authorizes their entry.

Go to **Appendix A** for the **Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail** when edible eggs and egg products are encountered in passenger baggage.

TABLE 3-6-5 Regulatory Action on Edible Eggs and Egg Products

If the importation originated in:	And the egg product is:	And:	Then:
Canada	_____	_____➡	RELEASE
Mexican States of Sonora or Sinaloa ¹	Accompanied by the appropriate certification	Properly packaged and labeled ²	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the importer presents the appropriate certification
	Not accompanied by the appropriate certification	_____➡	
Other than Canada or Mexican States of Sonora or Sinaloa	Baluts (eggs incubated for 14 to 17 days)	You confirm that the embryo is dead (for example, the baluts are cooked)	RELEASE
		You confirm that the embryo is alive	1. REGULATE as hatching eggs 2. GO to Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1
	Fresh, unfertilized eggs	_____➡	GO to Table 3-6-6
	Hundred-year eggs (eggs or egg yolks preserved with ashes, lime, and salt)	Accompanied by a VS Permit	RETURN to Table 3-6-1
		Lacks a VS Permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26)
	Preserved eggs ³ (eggs and egg yolks; for example, salted eggs)	Accompanied by the proper certification (see Figure 3-6-1)	RELEASE
		Lacks the proper certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the importer obtains the proper certification 2. ALLOW the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the eggs
	Thoroughly cooked, hardboiled eggs (may be preserved in vinegar)	You confirm that the whites are set and the yolks are not runny ⁴	RELEASE
		You confirm that the whites are not set or the yolks are runny ⁵	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including the option to apply for a VS permit (see page 2-4-26)
	Kinds of eggs and egg products other than those listed in the five cells above	_____➡	

- 1 Veterinary Services has determined that the Mexican States of Sonora and Sinaloa are of negligible risk for exotic Newcastle disease (END).
- 2 Eggs **must** be packed in containers and labeled as follows:
 - ◆ Labeling of shipping and retail (consumer packaged) containers of eggs for importation **must** comply with 7CFR§57.955
 - ◆ Eggs **must** be imported in cases marked with the identity of the flock and show the region of origin
- 3 If dyed red and from the Philippines, these eggs are usually boiled. If they are, then regulate as boiled eggs and **not** salted eggs.
- 4 If the eggs are still in the shells, crack a representative sample to verify the thoroughness of cooking.
- 5 The cracked eggs have **not** been thoroughly cooked.

Eggs (**other than** hatching eggs) from poultry, game birds, or other birds may be imported only in accordance with 9CFR 94.6 if they: are laid by poultry, game birds, or other birds that were raised in any region **except** Canada; are imported from any region **except** Canada; or are moved into or through any region except Canada at any time before importation or during shipment to the United States.

The eggs may be imported if they are accompanied by a certificate signed by a salaried veterinarian of the national government of the region of origin and:

(i) The eggs are imported in cases marked with the identity of the flock of origin and sealed with the seal of the national government of the region of origin.

(ii) The certificate accompanying the eggs is presented to an authorized inspector when the eggs reach the port of arrival in the United States.

(iii) The certificate identifies the flock of origin and shows the region of origin, the port of embarkation, the port of arrival, the name and address of the exporter and importer, the total number of eggs, and cases of eggs, shipped with the certificate, and the date the certificate was signed.

(iv) The certificate states that the eggs qualify for importation in accordance with 9CFR 94.6.

(v) No more than 90 days before the certificate was signed, a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the region of origin inspected the flock of origin and found no evidence of communicable diseases of poultry.

(vi) The eggs were washed, to remove foreign material from the surface of the shells, and sanitized on the premises of origin with a hypochlorite solution of from 100 ppm to 200 ppm available chlorine.

(vii) The eggs were packed on the premises of origin in previously unused cases.

(viii) Before leaving the premises of origin, the cases in which the eggs were packed were sealed with a seal of the national government of the region of origin by the salaried veterinarian who signed the certificate.

(ix) And, if the eggs were laid in any region **other than** Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales, and the Isle of Man), Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Republic of Ireland, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland:

(a) No END occurred on the premises of origin or on adjoining premises during the 90 days before the certificate was signed.

(b) There is no evidence that the flock of origin was exposed to END during the 90 days before the certificate was signed.

(c) The eggs are from a flock of origin found free of END in one of the following ways:

(1) Sentinel birds were present in the flock of origin for at least 60 days before the certificate was signed. There was at least 1 sentinel bird per 1,000 poultry with at least 30 sentinel birds per house. The sentinel birds remained free of clinical and immunological evidence of END as demonstrated by negative hemagglutination inhibition tests conducted on blood samples drawn at 10-day intervals by a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the region of origin. The tests were conducted in a laboratory located in the region of origin, and the laboratory was approved to conduct the tests by the national government of that region; OR (continued)

FIGURE 3-6-1 Example of a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate Issued for Preserved Eggs (the Proper Certification for Eggs from Other Than Canada)

(2) Once every week, beginning at least 60 days before the certificate was signed, a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the region of origin collected carcasses of all poultry that died during that week, and the carcasses were examined for END using the embryonically egg inoculation technique. Once a month, beginning at least 60 days before the certificate was signed, a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the region of origin collected tracheal and cloacal swabs from **not** less than 10 percent of the poultry in the flock, and the swabs were tested for END. All examinations and tests were conducted in a laboratory located in the region of origin, and the laboratory was approved to conduct the tests and examinations by the national government of that region. All results were negative for END.

(x) And, if the eggs were laid in any region **other than** Canada:

(a) No salmonellosis caused by *S. enteritidis* (SE) occurred on the premises of origin or on adjoining premises during the 90 days before the certificate was signed.

(b) There is no evidence that the flock of origin was exposed to SE during the 90 days before the certificate was signed.

(c) The eggs are from a flock of origin found free of SE as follows:

(1) At least 60 days before the certificate was signed, a veterinary medical officer of the national government of the region of origin took a blood specimen from a representative sample of at least 300 poultry in each house, or, if any house contained fewer than 300 poultry, from all the poultry in that house. The blood specimens were tested for SE with *Salmonella pullorum* or *S. enteritidis* antigen using a tube or plate test. The tests were conducted in a laboratory located in the region of origin, and the laboratory was approved to conduct the tests by the national government of the region.

(2) Beginning the week after the flock was tested and found negative as required in paragraph (d)(1)(x)(C)(1) of 9CFR 94.6, and continuing once a week thereafter, a salaried veterinarian of the national government of the region of origin collected 25 carcasses, or 10 percent of the carcasses, whichever was greater, of all the poultry that died in each house during the previous week. The carcasses were bacteriologically examined and found negative for SE. The examinations were conducted in a laboratory located in the region of origin, and the laboratory was approved to conduct the examinations by the national government of the region.

(3) After the blood specimens were drawn as required in paragraph (d)(1)(x) (C)(1) of 9CFR 94.6, no poultry were added to the flock of origin until a blood specimen from each was tested for SE with *Salmonella pullorum* or *S. enteritidis* antigen using a plate or tube test, and the specimen was found negative. The tests were conducted in a laboratory located in the region of origin, and the laboratory was approved to conduct the tests by the national government of the region.

FIGURE 3-6-1 Example of a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate Issued for Preserved Eggs (the Proper Certification for Eggs from Other Than Canada) (continued)

Shipments of table eggs from the Mexican States of Sonora and Sinaloa to the United States **must** be accompanied by a certificate issued by Mexican animal health authorities that contains the following information and certification statements:

- ◆ Certificate number on both first and second pages of certification
- ◆ Country/territory exporting product
- ◆ City where issued and date issued
- ◆ Name and address of farm(s) of origin of the eggs
- ◆ Name and address of exporter
- ◆ Name and address of importer
- ◆ Quality or description of eggs
- ◆ Number of cases and total quantity
- ◆ Identification marks on containers
- ◆ Method of transportation
- ◆ Port of export
- ◆ Port of arrival
- ◆ Certification statement listed below

I, the undersigned accredited veterinarian, certify that:

- ◆ No more than 90 days before the certificate was signed, a Mexican accredited veterinarian inspected the flock of origin and found no evidence of communicable diseases of poultry
 - ◆ The eggs originate from *[Sonora or Sinaloa]* region of Mexico which is recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture in Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 94.22 as eligible for the importation of poultry meat and other poultry products
 - ◆ The eggs were washed to remove foreign material from the surface of the shells and sanitized on the premises of origin with a hypochlorite solution containing 100-200 ppm of available chlorine
 - ◆ The eggs have been graded to the grade stated on the cases and packed on the premises of origin in new packing and packaging material
 - ◆ The eggs were stored after packaging and transported under refrigeration at an ambient temperature of no greater than 45°F (7.2°C)
 - ◆ The eggs were transported directly to the United States without transiting regions considered by the U.S. as affected with Exotic Newcastle disease
- OR**
- ◆ The shipment of eggs was sealed at the premises of origin using a seal number *[seal number]*

Signature of official veterinarian
Firma del veterinario oficial

Date
Fecha

FIGURE 3-6-2 Statements Required to be Included in Certificate Issued by Animal Health Authorities in Mexico for Shipment of Table Eggs from Mexican States of Sonora and Sinaloa

Fresh, Unfertilized Eggs

TABLE 3-6-6 Regulatory Action on Fresh, Unfertilized Eggs

If the eggs are for:	And the importation is:	Then:
Breaking and pasteurization	Consigned to an approved establishment for shell eggs (see Appendix E)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SEAL the eggs in their shipping container using a numbered seal 2. AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78. Make sure the seal numbers are on the VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete the form) 3. REFER the importer to FSIS to issue FSIS Form 5200-8, Import Request Egg Products (shell eggs for breaking are also regulated by FSIS)
	Not consigned to an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE importer with the appropriate options including requesting consignment to an approved establishment (see Table 2-2-11)
Food	Accompanied by the proper certification (see Figure 3-6-1)	RELEASE
	Lacking the proper certification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE importer with the appropriate options including requesting that the consignment be shipped to an approved establishment (see Table 2-2-11)

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Hides and Related By-Products

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Introduction

The section covers parts and by-products that come from the exterior of animals and birds. Following are examples of hides and related by-products:

- ◆ Bristles (of swine)
- ◆ Capes (with or without feathers)
- ◆ Feathers **only**
- ◆ Hair
- ◆ Hides
- ◆ Rawhide
- ◆ Skins
- ◆ Wool (of sheep)

Not covered in this section are the following animal products and by-products:

- ◆ Animal glue and glue stock made from hide. May be imported as granules, flakes, or powder. Regulate as hide glue under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#)
- ◆ Hides and related by-products imported as trophies or that have been processed. Consider hides or skins attached to carcasses as trophies; regulate these products under [Trophies](#)
- ◆ Meals derived from exterior animal parts and ground hides; regulate these products under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#)
- ◆ Rawhide (as such, chopped, extruded, or coated) imported as toys or food for pets; regulate such products under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed](#)
- ◆ Collagen casings made from collagen obtained from hides; regulate such products under [Casings](#)




Since anthrax may be acquired by handling contaminated hides, wool, hair, or other similar material, carefully inspect such articles. Wear gloves and a face mask when handling these articles; and wash your hands thoroughly following handling. See the [Glossary](#) for more information about anthrax.

When a VS permit authorizes entry of bones or related by-products, match the following information on the shipping documents with that on the permit:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow [Table 3-7-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.




TABLE 3-7-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS, TTSPS (see Importation Authorized Entry by VS Permits on page 2-4-25) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS, TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Locator

When a VS permit does **not** accompany an importation of hides or related by-products, use [Table 3-7-2](#) to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take.



TABLE 3-7-2 Where to Find Regulatory Action on Hides and Related By-Products Not Authorized by a VS Permit

If the hides or their by-products are:	And the importation is being entered as:	Then:
Rawhide	Other than pet food or toys ¹	RELEASE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Capes ◆ Hides ◆ Skins 		GO to Table 3-7-3
Feathers only		GO to Table 3-7-11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bristles ◆ Hair ◆ Wool 		GO to Table 3-7-12

¹ Rawhide chews, toys, and pet paraphernalia are regulated under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed](#) on page 3-18-1.

Hides, Skins, and Capes




TABLE 3-7-3 Regulatory Action on Hides, Skins, and Capes

If the importation is:	And is from:	Then:
Leather		RELEASE
Tanned hides, skins, or capes		
Chrome-tanned hides, skins, or capes		
Hard-dried or flint-dried hides, skins, or capes	Goat, lamb, or sheep	GO to Table 3-7-5
	Other than goat, lamb, or sheep	GO to Table 3-7-4
 Important Fresh hides may also harbor noxious weeds.	Swine	GO to Table 3-7-6
	Ruminants	GO to Table 3-7-7
	Birds	GO to Table 3-7-10
	Animals other than listed above	RELEASE

Hard-Dried or Flint-Dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Animals Other Than Goat, Lamb, or Sheep

The hides or skins must be dried to the extent that they look brittle enough to crack if bent.

TABLE 3-7-4 Regulatory Action on Hard-Dried or Flint-Dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Animals Other Than Goat, Lamb, or Sheep



If from:	And the region of origin is known to be:	Then:
Swine	Affected with ASF	GO to Table 3-7-6
	Free from ASF	RELEASE
Ruminants other than goat, lamb or sheep		
Birds		
Other than an animal class listed in the three cells above		

Hard-Dried or Flint-Dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Goat, Lamb, or Sheep

The hides or skins must be dried to the extent that they look brittle enough to crack if bent.

Hard-dried or flint-dried hides or skins of goat, sheep, or lamb from countries where the khapra beetle are endemic must be inspected for this pest to prevent its entry. Because of a higher risk of khapra beetle on hides and skins from India and Sudan, a mandatory fumigation for this pest is required.


TABLE 3-7-5 Regulatory Action on Hard-Dried or Flint-Dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Goat, Lamb, or Sheep

If the importation originated in or transited:	And upon inspecting the hides or skins you:	Then:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar (Burma), Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	Find khapra beetle	REQUIRE treatment, following T416 ¹ in the <i>Treatment Manual</i>
	Do not find khapra beetle	RELEASE
India or Sudan		1. REQUIRE a written permit (7 CFR 319.75) issued by PPQ's Permit Services Branch of Biological and Technical Services in Riverdale, MD 2. REQUIRE treatment, following T416 ¹ in the <i>Treatment Manual</i>
A country other than one listed above		RELEASE

- 1 Advise the importer that this treatment with methyl bromide may result in foul odors because of the fumigant reacting with proteins in the hides or skins. Once formed, these disagreeable odors may be difficult or impossible to remove.



Hides, Skins, or Capes of Swine

TABLE 3-7-6 Regulatory Action on Hides, Skins, or Capes of Swine

If the country of origin is known to be:	And the importation is:	Then:
Free from ASF		GO to Table 3-7-7
Affected with ASF	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
	Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminants or Swine

TABLE 3-7-7 Regulatory Action on Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminants or Swine

If the region of origin is known to be:	And the hides, skins, or capes are:	Then:
Free from FMD		RELEASE  Important Be aware of ticks on fresh hides, primarily from Mexico. (see Table 3-17-6)
Affected with FMD	Moist or salted and packed in bundles or on pallets	GO to Table 3-7-8
	Not soaking in a solution (usually referred to as wet salted or green salted)	
	Soaking in a salt solution containing mineral acid	GO to Table 3-7-9
	Pickled and packed in barrels, casks, plastic bags, or tight cases	
	◆ Dehaired from being treated with lime ◆ Pliable ◆ Obviously processed (usually referred to as blue-chrome)	RELEASE

Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminants and Swine from a Region of Origin Known to Be Affected with FMD and Packed in Bundles

Untanned hides, skins, or capes of ruminants and swine from a region of origin known to be affected with FMD, and packed in bundles are **not** dried to the extent that they look brittle enough to crack if bent. They are moist or salted and packed in bundles or on pallets and are usually referred to as wet salted or green salted. They are **not** soaking in a solution; therefore, it is impossible to collect 5 ml of solution for testing (see [Table 3-7-9](#)).

TABLE 3-7-8 Regulatory Action on Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminants and of Swine from a Region of Origin Known to Be Affected with FMD and Packed in Bundles


If the importation is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminant and Swine from a Region of Origin Known to Be Affected with FMD and Pickled in Salt Solution Containing Mineral Acid

Untanned hides, skins, or capes of ruminant and swine from a region of origin known to be affected with FMD and pickled in salt solution containing mineral acid are contained so that at least 5 ml (about a teaspoon) can be collected. (These hides, skins, or capes are usually pickled in a salt solution containing mineral acid and packed in barrels, casks, tight cases, or plastic bags).


PPQ must test the pH level using a pH determination paper strip. Paper strips can be purchased at medical supply stores. The paper strips must be able to determine a pH level between 4 and 9. Follow the directions that accompany the paper strips.

TABLE 3-7-9 Regulatory Action on Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminant and of Swine from a Region of Origin Known to Be Affected with FMD, Which Are Pickled in a Salt Solution Containing Mineral Acid

If the pH level is:	And the importation is:	Then:
Less than or equal to 5.0		RELEASE
Greater than 5.0	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
	Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)


Untanned Skins or Capes of Birds with or without Feathers

TABLE 3-7-10 Regulatory Action Untanned Skins or Capes of Birds with or without Feathers

If the region of origin is known to be:	And the importation is:	Then:
Free from END		RELEASE
Affected with END	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
	Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including applying for a VS permit (see page 2-4-26)

Feathers Only

TABLE 3-7-11 Regulatory Action on Feathers Only

If the feathers are:	And the importation is:	Then:
Free from blood, skin, and manure		RELEASE
Contaminated with blood, skin, or manure	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
	Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Wool, Hair, and Bristles

TABLE 3-7-12 Regulatory Action on Wool, Hair, and Bristles

If the source of the wool ¹ , hair, or bristles is:	And when inspected, the articles are:	And the region of origin is known to be:	And the articles:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ruminant (for example alpaca, bison, camel, cow, deer, goat, sheep, vicuna, yak) ◆ Swine (for example boar, pecary, pig) 	Free from blood stains	Free from FMD	→	RELEASE
		Affected with FMD	Have been scoured, thoroughly washed, or dyed	
	Bloodstained		Have not been scoured, washed, or dyed	GO to Table 3-7-13
			Are consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
◆ Neither a ruminant nor a swine (badger, beaver, cat, dog, fox, hare, rabbit, sable, seal, squirrel, or weasel for example)			→	
			→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
			→	RELEASE

1 Wool comes only from ruminants such as the alpaca, goat, or sheep.

Ruminant or Swine Wool, Hair, or Bristles Free from Blood Stains, but Not Washed, Scoured, or Dyed and from a Region of Origin Known to Be Affected with FMD

TABLE 3-7-13 Regulatory Action on Wool, Hair, or Bristles Free from Blood Stains, but Not Washed, Scoured, or Dyed and from a Region of Origin Known to Be Affected with FMD



If the articles are:	And are:	Then:
Free from contamination by manure or dunglocks (but if the article is wool, may show grease tags)		RELEASE
Lightly contaminated (less than 20 percent) with manure	Wool	GO to Table 3-7-14
	Bristles or hair	GO to Table 3-7-15
Heavily contaminated (more than 20 percent) with manure (if in wool, called dunglocks)		

TABLE 3-7-14 Regulatory Action on Wool Lightly Contaminated with Manure

If the wool:	Then:
Is accompanied by a certificate from the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region or a declaration from the exporter that verifies the wool is sheep body wool, farm or full skirted	RELEASE
Lacks the certification or declaration described in the cell above	GO to Table 3-7-15

TABLE 3-7-15 Regulatory Action on Ruminant or Swine Wool, Hair, or Bristles Heavily Contaminated with Manure; Hair or Bristles Lightly Contaminated with Manure; or Wool Lightly Contaminated with Manure without Certification as Body Wool

If the importation is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Live Animals and Related Material

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Introduction

The section covers importations of living organisms and related material for which DHS-CBP has approval to take regulatory action. Examples include embryos, ova, and semen imported for research purposes; organisms and vectors imported for research purposes, including microorganisms (viruses, bacteria), antisera, diagnostic reagents, monoclonal antibodies, test kits, and antivenin.

covered in this section are the following live animal importations:

- ◆ Blood or a derivative of blood; regulate these by-products under ***Blood and Related By-Products***


- ◆ Eggs for hatching, including commercial importations of uncooked baluts. Contact the nearest VS office for further action. Consider eggs being imported for research as embryos; refer to [Table 3-8-20](#)
- ◆ Extracts or derivatives of animal organs or glands; regulate these by-products under [Organs](#)
- ◆ Human pharmaceuticals and human vaccines in final dosage form; refer to [Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines](#) on [page 3-15-11](#)
- ◆ Importations of live animals, except for laboratory animals (see [Animal Tissue](#) on [page 3-8-8](#)). Consult with local VS for notification and procedures for any live animal import those handled by the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS)
- ◆ Live animals found while clearing aircraft or vessels; refer to [Safeguarding Live Animals](#) on [page 2-4-30](#)
- ◆ Nonhuman primates, dogs and cats; refer to PHS, and also refer nonhuman primates to FWS. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has jurisdiction over the importation of dogs, cats, and nonhuman primates. The importer should contact the CDC for import restrictions (phone 404/639-3311)
- ◆ Pet birds in passenger baggage and aboard vessels or yachts and pleasure vessels; refer to [Handling Pet Birds](#) on [page 2-4-18](#)
- ◆ Used semen and embryo containers; refer to [Empty Semen and Embryo Containers](#) on [page 2-2-13](#) for action to take
- ◆ Veterinary biologics such as bacterins, vaccines, toxins, toxoids, and test kits for the diagnosis of animal diseases. These animal products are authorized entry under a veterinary biological product permit issued by VS, Center for Veterinary Biologics; refer to [Requests for VS Permits](#) on [page 2-4-26](#)

When a VS permit authorizes entry of live animals, match the following information on the shipping documents with that on the permit:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow [Table 3-8-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

TABLE 3-8-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS, TTSPS, IEAS, or CVB (see page 2-4-26) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS, TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Locator

When a VS permit does accompany an importation of live animals, use [Table 3-8-2](#) to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-8-2 Where to Find Regulatory Action on Live Animals and Related Material Not Authorized By a VS Permit

If the importation is:	Then:
Amphibians	Go to Table 3-8-11
Aquatic animals (including fish, sharks, shellfish, and whales)	
Animal tissue	Go to Table 3-8-6
Cat (feline) materials	Go to Table 3-8-10
Dog (canine) materials	
Earthworms	GO to Table 3-8-3
Human materials	Go to Table 3-8-8
Laboratory mammals and their related materials	GO to Table 3-8-7
Microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi)	GO to Table 3-8-4
Organisms and vectors	GO to Table 3-8-12
Nonhuman primate materials	GO to Table 3-8-9
Ova and embryos	GO to Table 3-8-20
Reptiles	Go to Table 3-8-11
Semen from equine	GO to Table 3-8-18
Semen from other than equine	GO to Table 3-8-19
Used embryo, ova, or semen containers	GO to Empty Semen and Embryo Containers on page 2-2-13
Other than described above	CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Earthworms

TABLE 3-8-3 Regulatory Action to Take on Earthworms


If from a country:	And from:	And:	And from:	And:	Then:
Free from FMD	Canada	In soil	Newfoundland or that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of West Saanich Road	→	REFUSE ENTRY
			A part of Canada other than that described in the cell above	→	RELEASE
		Not in soil	→	→	
	Other than Canada	→	→	Is accompanied by PPQ Form 526, Permit to Move Live Plant Pests ¹	RELEASE ² or CONTROL as specified on the permit
				Lacks the permit	REFUSE ENTRY
Affected with FMD	→	→	→	Is accompanied by both: ◆ VS Permit ◆ PPQ Form 526, Permit to Move Live Plant Pests ¹	RELEASE ² or CONTROL as specified on the permit
				Lacks the permit	REFUSE entry

1 Regulated by 7CFR 330.200, since earthworms may harbor plant pathogens in their guts.

2 Because live earthworms are perishable, expedite shipment that you are authorized to release.

Microorganisms (Bacteria, Viruses, Fungi)

TABLE 3-8-4 Regulatory Action to Take on Microorganisms

If the microorganism is:	And:	Then:
Recombinant		GO to Table 3-8-5
Nonrecombinant ¹	Is accompanied by shipper/producer letterhead documentation stating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Genus and species of the microorganism ◆ Microorganism is not considered to be pathogenic² to livestock or poultry 	RELEASE
	Lacks the documentation described above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the importer provides the required documentation

1 Examples of nonrecombinant, nonpathogenic microorganisms are as follows: *Lactobacillus* (used to manufacture yogurt); *Micrococcus* (skin bacterium); *Penicillium* (used to produce penicillin, an antibiotic); and *Serratia* (soil microbe).

Examples of microorganisms requiring a permit to authorize entry are as follows: *Hemophilus influenzae*, *Actinobacillus equuli*, *Actinomyces bovis*, *Streptococcus bovis*, *Rhodococcus equi*, *Helicobacter pylori*, *Lawsonia intracellularis*, *Clostridium perfringens*, *Pasteurella multocida*, Bluetongue virus, Vesicular stomatitis virus, porcine parvovirus, and epizootic hemorrhagic disease virus.

2 Pathogenic—capable of causing disease.

Recombinant Microorganisms

Recombinant microorganisms can be bacteria, viruses, or yeast. Recombinant technology involves the transfer of genes from one organism into another organism. Examples of transference include the following:

- ◆ Transferring insect or herbicide resistance to plants
- ◆ Transferring normal human genes to replace defective ones
- ◆ Transferring genes which manufacture hormones or enzymes to those that

The most common recombinant microorganisms are as follows:

- ◆ Bacteria, _____ and _____
- ◆ Yeasts, _____ and _____
- ◆ Virus, *Vaccinia*

TABLE 3-8-5 Regulatory Action to Take on Recombinant Microorganisms

If the microorganism:	And the importation:	Then:
Contains animal-derived additive or stabilizer, e.g., albumin	Is accompanied by shipper/producer letterhead documentation indicating all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Genus and species of the microorganism ◆ Additive or stabilizer ◆ Intended use of the microorganism (e.g., in vitro versus in vivo) 	RELEASE
	Lacks the documentation described above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the importer provides the required documentation
Does not contain animal-derived additive or stabilizer	Is accompanied by shipper/producer letterhead documentation indicating all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Genus and species of the microorganism ◆ Microorganism does not contain an animal-derived additive or stabilizer ◆ Microorganism does not contain genes or express antigens of livestock or poultry disease agents 	RELEASE
	Lacks the documentation described above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the importer provides the required documentation

Animal Tissue

TABLE 3-8-6 Regulatory Action to Take on Animal Tissue

If the tissue originated from:	Then:
Amphibians, aquatic species, or reptiles	GO to Table 3-8-11
Canines (dogs)	GO to Table 3-8-10
Felines (cats)	
Humans	GO to Table 3-8-8
Laboratory animals (including gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, or rats)	GO to Table 3-8-7
Livestock (horses, ruminants, swine or avian species (birds and poultry))	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the HOLD because the importation may require a VS permit authorizing the entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including applying for a VS permit issued by VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26)
Nonhuman primates	GO to Table 3-8-9

Laboratory Mammals and Various Vertebrates and Invertebrates and Their Associated Materials



This section **does not** include cats, dogs, and nonhuman primates.

For the purposes of this section, laboratory mammals (and their products) include gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, transgenic rabbits, rats, transgenic rats, and transgenic/knockout mice. To be admissible, these animals meet the following criteria:

- ◆ Animals have been in the wild inoculated with exotic livestock disease agents, and must have been exposed to livestock or poultry diseases

- ◆ Animals have been shipped from a laboratory working with the FMD virus and other exotic viruses; refer to the ***List of Laboratories Working with Exotic Viruses, Including FMD*** on page 3-8-15

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Regulations Overlap


The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) regulates the importation of cats, dogs, live laboratory animals, and nonhuman primates.



If the cages containing the animals also contain fruits or vegetables (used as a source for water), then have the importer or the importer's agent remove any prohibited material prior to being released to a consignee.

Live Laboratory Mammals and Their Associated Materials


TABLE 3-8-7 Regulatory Action to Take on Live Laboratory Mammals and Their Associated Materials

If the shipment consists of:	And the shipment:	Then:
Live laboratory mammals ¹	Is accompanied by both: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Health certificate that states the mammals are clinically healthy ◆ Statement on shipper/producer letterhead that indicates the mammals: (a) have not been exposed to nor inoculated with any livestock or poultry disease agents that are exotic to the United States; and (b) did not originate from a facility where work with exotic disease agents affecting livestock or poultry is conducted² 	RELEASE
	Lacks the documentation described in the cell above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the importer provides the required documentation
Live laboratory mammal materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Blood fractions³ ◆ DNA ◆ Enzymes ◆ Extracts ◆ Feces ◆ Fluids ◆ Hormones ◆ Peptides ◆ RNA ◆ Semen ◆ Tissue ◆ Urine 	Is accompanied by shipper/producer letterhead documentation that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Identifies the material and the species collected from ◆ States that the mammals from which the material was derived: (a) have not been exposed to nor inoculated with any livestock or poultry disease agents that are exotic to the United States; (b) did not originate from a facility where work with exotic disease agents affecting livestock or poultry is conducted; and (c) identifies the immunogen (for antisera) 	RELEASE
	Lacks the statements described in the cell immediately above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the importer provides the required documentation
Other than one listed in the cells above		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

- 1 Laboratory mammals include gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, rats, transgenic rats, and transgenic/knockout mice.
- 2 For a list of these laboratories, see [List of Laboratories Working with Exotic Viruses, Including FMD](#) on page 3-8-15.
- 3 Blood fractions include albumin, antibodies, blood clotting factors, leukocytes (white blood cells), plasma, red blood cells, and whole blood.

Human Materials

TABLE 3-8-8 Regulatory Action to Take on Human Materials

If the imported material is:	And was collected from:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Blood fractions¹ ◆ DNA ◆ Enzymes ◆ Extracts ◆ Feces ◆ Fluids ◆ Hormones ◆ Peptides ◆ RNA ◆ Semen ◆ Tissue ◆ Urine 	Humans	<p>Is accompanied by a declaration on shipper/producer letterhead documentation that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provides a detailed, accurate description of the product and species identification ◆ If the product does not contain an animal product, states "Human product containing no animal product" ◆ If the preparation does contain animal-derived additives, states the "[type of additive]" and that the product will be used only in vitro ◆ States that the product is not of tissue culture origin ◆ States that the material is not zootic 	RELEASE
		Lacks the declaration or statements described above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the producer or shipper provides the required statements
Other than one listed above			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

- 1 Blood fractions include albumin, antibodies, blood clotting factors, leukocytes (white blood cells), plasma, red blood cells, and whole blood.

Nonhuman Primate Materials


TABLE 3-8-9 Action to Take on Nonhuman Primate Materials

If the imported material is:	And was collected from:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Blood fractions¹ ◆ DNA ◆ Enzymes ◆ Extracts ◆ Feces ◆ Fluids ◆ Hormones ◆ Peptides ◆ RNA ◆ Semen ◆ Tissue ◆ Urine 	Nonhuman primates	<p>Is accompanied by a declaration on shipper/producer letterhead that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provides detailed, accurate description of the product and species identification ◆ States "Nonhuman primate product containing no other nonhuman primate product" ◆ States that the product is not of tissue culture origin ◆ States that the material is not zootic 	RELEASE
		Lacks the declaration or statements described above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the producer or shipper provides the required statements
Other than one listed above			<p>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD</p> <p>2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)</p>

¹ Blood fractions include albumin, antibodies, blood clotting factors, leukocytes (white blood cells), plasma, red blood cells, and whole blood.

Canine (Dog) and Feline (Cat) Materials


TABLE 3-8-10 Regulatory Action to Take on Canine (Dog) and Feline (Cat) Materials

If the imported material is:	And:	Then:
Canines (dog) or felines (cat):	Is accompanied by a declaration on shipper/producer letterhead that:	RELEASE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Blood fractions¹ ◆ DNA ◆ Enzymes ◆ Extracts ◆ Feces ◆ Fluids ◆ Hormones ◆ Peptides ◆ RNA ◆ Semen² ◆ Serum ◆ Tissue ◆ Urine ◆ Venom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Identifies the material as canine or feline ◆ States that the material does not contain any other animal-derived material from livestock or poultry ◆ States that the material was not derived from cats or dogs which were inoculated with or exposed to any infectious agents of agricultural concern 	
	Lacks the statements or declarations described in the cell immediately above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the producer or shipper provides the required statement
Other than one listed above		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

- 1 Blood fractions include albumin, antibodies, antiserum, blood clotting factors, leukocytes (white blood cells), plasma, red blood cells, and whole blood.
- 2 If dog semen is for reproductive purposes and **not** research, then it is unrestricted.

Amphibian, Aquatic Animal, and Reptile Materials

TABLE 3-8-11 Regulatory Action to Take on Materials Derived from Amphibians, Aquatic Animals, and Reptiles

If the imported material is from:	And:	Then:
Amphibians, aquatic animals (including fish, sharks, shellfish, whales), or reptiles ◆ Blood fractions ¹ ◆ DNA ◆ Enzymes ◆ Extracts ◆ Feces ◆ Fluids ◆ Hormones ◆ Peptides ◆ RNA ◆ Semen ◆ Tissue ◆ Urine	Is accompanied by a declaration shipper/producer letterhead that: ◆ Describes the material and the species of origin ◆ States that the material does not contain any equine, ruminant, swine, or avian species products (such as in transport media or stabilizers)	RELEASE
	Lacks the declaration or statements described above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the producer or shipper provides the required statement
Other than one listed above		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

1 Blood fractions include albumin, antibodies, blood clotting factors, leukocytes (white blood cells), plasma, red blood cells, and whole blood.

List of Laboratories Working with Exotic Viruses, Including FMD

Country	Laboratory
Australia	CSIRO, Division of Animal Health Geelong, Victoria
Brazil	Centro Panamericano de Fiebre Aftosa Rio de Janeiro
Botswana	Botswana Vaccine Institute Department of Animal Health and Production Gaborone
Canada	Animal Disease Research Institute, Virology Section Nepean, Ontario
France	CNEVA Lyon, Laboratoire de pathologie bovine Lyon, Cedex CIRAD, Department d'élevage et de médecine vétérinaire
Germany	Hannover Veterinary School, Institute of Virology Bunteweg 17, Hanannover Institut für Geflügelkrankheiten der Justus-Liebig Giessen
Iran	Razi Vaccine and Serum Institute, Tehran
Italy	Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia e dell'Emilia "B Ubertini" Brescia National Centre for Exotic Diseases Teramo
Japan	National Institute for Animal Health Ibaraki
Kenya	Organisation for African Unity/ Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources, Nairobi Kenya Agricultural Research Institute Nat'l Veterinary Research Centre, Kikuyu
Poland	National Veterinary Research Institute Pulawy
Portugal	Laboratorio Nacional de Veterinaria Lisbon
Republic of South Africa	Onderstepoort Institute for Exotic Diseases Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute Onderstepoort
Russia	All-Russian Research Institute for Animal Health Vladimir
Spain	Centro de Investigacion en Sanidad Animal Valdeolmos 28130 Madrid Laboratorio de Sanidad y Produccion Animalde Madrid 28110 Algete, Madrid
United Kingdom	Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright Laboratory Working Surrey, CVL Weybridge, Addlestone Surrey

FIGURE 3-8-1 List of Laboratories Working with Exotic Viruses, Including FMD

Organisms and Vectors

Organisms are living cultures or collections of animals or their derivatives which may introduce or disseminate any contagious or infectious disease of animals, including poultry. Importations regulated as organisms include the following:

- ◆ Bacterial cultures
- ◆ Culture medium
- ◆ Excretions
- ◆ Fungi (including yeast)
- ◆ Ticks, mites, sand flies, mosquitoes
- ◆ Tissues of livestock and birds
- ◆ Viruses

A vector can be an animal, an insect, or an organism that: (1) has been exposed to or inoculated with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease agent of livestock or poultry; and (2) is capable of transmitting this agent to livestock or poultry.

EXAMPLE

Examples of animals that can serve as vectors include chickens and other avian species, ferrets, horses, ruminants (cattle, sheep, goats), or swine.

Examples of insects that can serve as vectors include ticks, mites, sand flies, and mosquitoes.

Refer live animals, excluding laboratory animals, to the nearest VS office. Refer arthropods that can serve as vectors to VS, TTSPS.

When a VS permit does authorize entry to the importation of organisms or vectors, use [Table 3-8-12](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-8-12 Regulatory Action to Take on Organisms and Vectors

If the importation is for:	And the product is:	Then:
Research or biological use	A veterinary biologic used for the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of animal diseases including bacterins and vaccines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the HOLD because the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including applying for a veterinary biological product permit issued by VS, CVB (see page 2-4-26)
	Other than a veterinary biologic	GO to Table 3-8-13
Pharmaceutical use	A bulk shipment to be used as drugs, medicine, nutritional supplements, or in test kits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the HOLD because the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a VS permit issued by VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26)
	In final dosage form	GO to Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines on page 3-15-11

Organisms and Vectors for Research or Biological Use

Organisms and vectors may be imported for scientific studies. They include such materials as microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi), sera, cell lines and their products, antitoxins, and proteins such as hormones and enzymes. They are used to diagnose, treat, or prevent human and animal diseases.

Some examples of organisms and vectors which are regulated for research or biological use follow:

- ◆ Antitoxins and antivenoms
- ◆ Ascitic fluid from mouse or rat
- ◆ Cell and tissue cultures
- ◆ Cell line
- ◆ Culture media
- ◆ Enzymes
- ◆ Hybridoma cells
- ◆ Microorganisms (bacteria, fungi, protozoans, and viruses)
- ◆ Monoclonal antibodies
- ◆ Reagents

◆ Tissue samples



Some biological products are highly perishable. Therefore, expedite an importation when you are authorized to release it. If you cannot release the HOLD, then allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the by-product.

When a VS permit does authorize entry to the importation of organisms or vectors, use [Table 3-8-13](#) that directs you to the final regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-8-13 Where to Find Regulatory Action on Organisms and Vectors Imported for Research or Biological Use

If the importation is:	Then:
Amphibians, fish, reptiles, shellfish	GO to Table 3-8-11
Canines (dogs) or felines (cats)	GO to Table 3-8-10
Cell and tissue cultures, hybridoma cells, recombinant and nonrecombinant cell lines, and their products	GO to Table 3-8-14
Live laboratory animals	GO to Table 3-8-7
Microorganisms (bacteria, fungi, protozoans, and viruses)	GO to Table 3-8-4
Monoclonal antibodies, ascitic fluid, and tissue culture supernatants	GO to Table 3-8-16
Test kits and kit components	GO to Table 3-8-17
Organisms and vectors not listed above	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Hybridoma Cells, Recombinant and Nonrecombinant Cell Lines, Cell and Tissue Cultures, and Their Products

Recombinant cell lines are those which have foreign genetic material inserted into their genetic material. The purpose is to produce many copies of a specific product, such as a human viral gene, in a system which is capable of replicating rapidly or expressing a desired protein. Some examples of cell lines which are often recombinant are NSO, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO), human stromal cell line containing genes for SV40, and mouse embryonic stem cell line transfected with human 2 virus gene.

Nonrecombinant cell lines have had their genetic material manipulated. Many of the recombinant cell lines can also be nonrecombinant. CHO, NSO, COS-1, (SF9), and mouse embryonic stem cells (HM1) are sometimes non-recombinant.



Some biological products are highly perishable. Therefore, expedite an importation when you are authorized to release it. If you cannot release the hold, allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the by-product.


When a VS permit does **not** authorize entry to the importation the following products, then use [Table 3-8-14](#) that directs you to the final regulatory action to take:

- ◆ Ascitic fluid
- ◆ Cell and tissue cultures
- ◆ Cell lines
- ◆ Hybridoma cells
- ◆ Monoclonal antibodies
- ◆ Tissue culture supernatant

TABLE 3-8-14 Regulatory Action for Hybridoma Cells, Recombinant and Nonrecombinant Cell Lines, Cell and Tissue Cultures, and Their Products


If the importation is:	And:	Then:
Cell line of avian or livestock (equine, ruminant, or swine) origin	Is for in vivo or in vitro use	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the HOLD because the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a VS permit issued by VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26)
Neither of avian nor livestock origin	Consists of hybridomas, recombinant and nonrecombinant cell lines, or rodent cell lines	GO to Table 3-8-15
	Consists of monoclonal antibodies, ascitic fluid, or tissue culture supernatant	GO to Table 3-8-16

TABLE 3-8-15 Regulatory Action for Hybridoma, Recombinant and Nonrecombinant Cell Lines, and Rodent Cell Lines Not of Livestock Origin

If the material is for:	And:	Then:
In vivo use		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the HOLD because the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a VS permit issued by VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26)
In vitro use	<p>Is accompanied by a declaration on shipper/producer letterhead that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Identifies the materials as a cell line or product of a cell line ◆ States that the material is for in-vitro use or in-vivo use in humans ◆ States that the material did not originate from a facility where work with exotic viruses affecting livestock and avian species is conducted ◆ States that the material is not recombinant, or if recombinant, contains no genes and expresses no products of exotic livestock or poultry disease agents 	RELEASE
	Lacks any of the required statements identified in the cell immediately above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the importer provides the required statement(s)

Monoclonal Antibodies, Ascitic Fluid, and Tissue Culture Supernatants

TABLE 3-8-16 Regulatory Action to Take on Monoclonal Antibodies, Ascitic Fluid, Tissue Culture Supernatants

If the monoclonal antibodies are for:	And:	Then:
In vitro use or in vivo use in humans	Is accompanied by a declaration on shipper/producer letterhead that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Identifies the material as a monoclonal antibody ◆ Identifies the name of the immunogen ◆ States the antibodies are for in vivo use, or if applicable, in vivo use in humans ◆ States that the material did not originate from a facility where work with exotic viruses affecting livestock and avian species is conducted ◆ States that the material is not recombinant, or if recombinant, states that the material contains no genes and expresses no products of exotic livestock or poultry disease agents 	RELEASE
	Lacks the statement described in the cell above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the importer provides the required statement
Not for use in humans		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the hold because the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a VS permit issued by VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26)

Reagents

Reagents are used to detect the presence of substances by the chemical reactions or biological activity they cause. Reagents may be of animal origin or chemically synthesized and are usually imported for biological use. Reagents of animal origin can be regulated under different animal by-products. Some of these are monoclonal antibodies, bovine serum albumin, ruminant and porcine enzymes, collagen, heparin, rabbit antibodies, and cholesterol. When a VS permit does authorize entry to the importation of the reagent, use the index to find the specific reagent and see that page.

Test Kits and Kit Components



Test kits manufactured to diagnose human conditions (e.g., diseases, metabolic imbalances, pregnancy, etc.) or for general laboratory uses unrelated to the diagnosis of human conditions (e.g., DNA sequencing) require a VS permit, regardless of any animal-derived component in the kits. These test kits must be prepackaged, labeled, and ready for use.

Individual kit components that are packaged for final use (e.g., vials of bovine enzyme, goat antiserum, albumin) require a VS permit.

What does require a VS permit are animal-derived kit components that are imported in bulk (e.g., drum of powdered bovine enzyme) and packaged for final use.

Test kits which are manufactured to diagnose animal diseases require APHIS Form 2006, United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit. This permit is issued by the Center of Veterinary Biologics. Refer to **[Processing Importations Authorized Entry by a VS Permit](#)** on page 2-4-28 for processing animal products and by-products imported under permit. See **[Table 3-8-17](#)** that directs you to the final regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-8-17 Test Kits and Kit Components

If the test kits and/or kit components are for:	And the importation:	Then:
Diagnosis of human conditions or general laboratory uses unrelated to the diagnosis of human conditions	Is accompanied by a statement on shipper/producer letterhead indicating that the test kit and/or kit components are: ◆ Not intended to diagnose infectious animal diseases ◆ Prepackaged and ready for use	RELEASE
	Lacks the statement described above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the importer provides the required statement
Diagnosis of animal diseases		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the hold because the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a veterinary biological product permit issued by VS, CVB (see page 2-4-26)
Animal-derived, in bulk, and not packaged for final use		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the hold because the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a VS permit issued by VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26)

Semen, Ova, and Embryos

Semen is live animal sperm. Ova are live animal eggs. Embryos are live, fertilized eggs. Semen, ova, and embryos are imported either for reproductive (i.e. breeding), or research purposes.



Some biological products are highly perishable. Therefore, expedite an importation when you are authorized to release it. If you cannot release the hold, allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the by-product.

When a VS permit does authorize entry for the importation of equine semen, use [Table 3-8-18](#); for semen other than from equine, use [Table 3-8-19](#); and for ova, or embryos, use [Table 3-8-20](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-8-18 Regulatory Action on Equine Semen

If the equine ¹ semen is from:	And imported for the purpose of:	And:	Then:
Canada ²		→	RELEASE ²
Other than Canada	Reproduction	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CONSIDER it a live animal importation regulated by VS, IEAS 2. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 3. ADVISE the importer that the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry 4. HAVE the consignee contact VS, IEAS 5. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from IEAS (see page 2-1-3)
	Diagnosis or research	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Lacks a VS-issued permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. HAVE the importer contact VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26)

1 Equine includes animals like asses, burros, donkeys, horses, or zebras.

2 You **must** be able to confirm that the semen is equine semen and that the semen originated in Canada. If you **cannot** verify origin or species, then contact the local VS Port Veterinarian or the AVIC.

TABLE 3-8-19 Regulatory Action on Semen from Other Than Equine

If the semen is from:	And imported for the purpose of:	And:	Then:
Ruminant (animals like cattle, deer, goats, or sheep)	Reproduction	Is presented at a Canadian land-border port	1. REFER the shipment to the nearest VS port veterinarian
		Is presented at a port other than a Canadian land-border port	1. CONSIDER it a live animal importation regulated by VS, IEAS 2. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 3. ADVISE the importer that the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry 4. HAVE the consignee contact VS, IEAS 5. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from IEAS (see page 2-1-3)
	Diagnosis	Is accompanied by a VS issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Lacks a VS issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. HAVE the importer contact VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26)
Dogs ¹	Reproduction	→	RELEASE
	Diagnosis or research	→	GO to Table 3-8-10 on page 3-8-13
Insects (including honey bees)	→	→	RELEASE
Any other animal	→	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. HAVE the importer contact VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26)

1 You **must** be able to confirm that the semen is dog semen. Outside labeling indicating that the semen is dog semen is acceptable.

TABLE 3-8-20 Regulatory Action on Embryos and Ova

If the embryo ¹ or ova was harvested from:	And is for the purpose of:	And:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Equine (animals like ass, burro, donkey, horse, zebra) ◆ Ruminant (animals like cattle, deer, goats, or sheep) ◆ Swine (pigs and their relatives) 	Reproduction	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CONSIDER it a live animal importation regulated by VS, IEAS 2. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 3. ADVISE the importer that the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry 4. HAVE the consignee contact VS, IEAS 5. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from IEAS (see page 2-1-3)
	Diagnosis or research	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Lacks a VS-issued permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. HAVE the importer contact VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26)
Insect	→	Is accompanied by PPQ Form 526, Permit to Move Live Plant Pests	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Lacks PPQ Form 526, Permit to Move Live Plant Pests	REFUSE ENTRY
Any animal other than one listed in the cells above	→		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. HAVE the importer contact VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26)

¹ If it is a used, empty embryo or ova container, then GO to [Empty Semen and Embryo Containers](#) on [page 2-2-13](#)

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Meat and Meat Products

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Introduction [page 3-9-1](#)

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Returned U.S. Origin Meat or Meat Products [page 3-9-4](#)

Returned U.S. Meat or Meat Products from Countries Free from Diseases of Concern
[page 3-9-6](#)

Introduction

The _____ section covers meat and meat products of animals and poultry. Included are the following examples:

- ◆ Edible meat and meat products, including edible offal, of ruminant, swine, and poultry
- ◆ Inedible meat of horse
- ◆ Products containing meat such as soup mixes, stocks, extracts, pâtés
- ◆ Organs and glands imported for human consumption

This section does _____ cover animal products such as casings, pet food, feed, or organs and glands imported for purposes _____ eating; refer to other categories in the _____ sections, [Casings](#), [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed](#), or [Organs](#).

A quick reference guide to the entry requirements of meat and meat product importations in passenger baggage and the mail can be found in [Appendix A](#). Using either the _____ section or [Appendix A](#) will result in the same regulatory action to take for meat in passenger baggage. Use _____ the _____ section for _____ importations.

All importations of meat and meat products, regardless of their amount or purpose, must meet APHIS entry requirements. Importations of meat and meat products imported for human consumption also are regulated by FSIS.

Importations which meet _____ the following criteria are exempt from FSIS requirements:

- ◆ Weigh 50 pounds or less
- ◆ For importer's personal consumption

- ◆ Accompanied by adequate proof of origin¹

Therefore, advise Customs that an importation must be cleared by FSIS

products imported for human consumption weighing over 50 pounds.

As a reminder, the following abbreviations are used to describe the disease status categories:

- ◆ **ASF**—African swine fever
- ◆ **BSE**—bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- ◆ **CSF**—classical swine fever (also known as hog cholera)
- ◆ **END**—exotic Newcastle disease (formerly VVND—Viscerotropic velogenic Newcastle)
- ◆ **FMD**—foot-and-mouth disease
- ◆ **FMD/SR**—foot-and-mouth disease free with special requirements to apply
- ◆ **RP**—rinderpest
- ◆ **SE**—
- ◆ **SVD**—swine vesicular disease
- ◆ **SVD/SR**—swine vesicular disease free with special disease requirements to apply


When a VS permit authorizes entry of meat or meat products, match the following information on the shipping documents with that on the permit:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow **Table 3-9-1** as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

¹ Documentary evidence of where an animal products come from, and includes a meat inspection certificate, certificate of origin, bills of lading, affidavits, invoices, labels, and documents prepared by manufacturers, shippers, or sellers.



TABLE 3-9-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS, TTSPS (see Table 2-4-16 on page 2-4-25) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS, TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Locator

When a VS permit does **not** authorize entry, use [Table 3-9-2](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-9-2 Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Meat and Meat Products

If the importation is:	And you determine that the mixes or bases contain: ¹	Then:
Foreign origin sauce mixes or instant noodle soup bases	Meat extract which has a powdery to granular appearance with no identifiable chunks or pieces of meat	GO to Table 3-9-3
	Identifiable chunks or pieces of meat	
	No meat extract or identifiable chunks or pieces of meat	RELEASE
	Unknown ingredients	CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)
Foreign origin meat or meat products that are not in sauce mixes or soup bases		GO to Table 3-9-3
Returned U.S. meat or meat products including that of the U.S. military		GO to on page 3-9-4

¹ Read the list of ingredients first. If inconclusive, contact the importer or the importer's agent for a list of ingredients.

TABLE 3-9-3 Where to Find Regulatory Action on Foreign Origin Commercial Importations of Meat and Meat Products

If the animal class of meat is from: ¹	Then:
Equine (Horse)	GO to Foreign Meat and Meat Products, Equine on page 3-10-1
Poultry	GO to Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry on page 3-11-1
Ruminant	GO to Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants on page 3-12-1
Swine	GO to Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine on page 3-13-1
An animal other than listed above and you know what it is, such as a fish, snake, monkey, hippopotamus, elephant	RELEASE; not subject to APHIS agricultural requirements, but may be subject to other agency requirements
Unknown	1. DETERMINE the country of origin 2. IDENTIFY the country of origin's disease status 3. FOLLOW the most restrictive requirements

¹ Mixed Shipments—when a meat or meat product importation contains more than one class of animal, it is usually divided and packaged by entry documents and separate requirements would have to be met. If the importation is **not** divided, evaluate the packaging and determine the disease status of the country of origin. Then follow the most restrictive requirements.

Returned U.S. Origin Meat or Meat Products

Use [Table 3-9-4](#) for returned U.S.-origin, fresh (chilled or frozen) or cured, dried meat or meat products from ruminants, swine, or poultry.

TABLE 3-9-4 Returned U.S. Origin Meat or Meat Products

If the importation is returning from:	And the meat or meat products are:	Then:
U.S. military base or installation	Cooked, shelf stable (see Table 2-3-3)	RELEASE; ALLOW re-entry
	Other than cooked, shelf stable	GO TO Table 3-9-5
◆ Other than a U.S. military base or installation	Cooked, shelf stable	RELEASE; ALLOW re-entry
◆ Unmarked as from a U.S. military base or installation	Cured and dried or fresh (chilled or frozen)	GO TO Consignment Inspection for Required Conditions on page 3-9-5

TABLE 3-9-5 Returned U.S. Origin Perishable Meat or Meat Products from a U.S. Military Base or Installation

If the cartons are:	And:	Then:
Marked by the Defense Procurement Services Center (DPS.C) as a product of the U.S.A.	Cartons are unopened	RELEASE; ALLOW re-entry
	Cartons are opened	PROVIDE one of the following options allowing the meat products to be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Incinerated under APHIS supervision ◆ Transferred to another vessel or base ◆ Used as ship's stores
Not marked as described above	Meat or meat product is cooked, shelf stable	RELEASE; ALLOW re-entry
	Meat or meat product is fresh (chilled or frozen) or cured and dried	See Consignment Inspection for Required Conditions below

Consignment Inspection for Required Conditions

Check the consignment using a tailgate inspection (unless you have good reason to believe that there are unopened cartons in the rest of an individual container) to make sure the required conditions are met:

- ◆ If the product is returning from Canada, then the consignment is covered by FSIS Form 9135-3, Certificate for Export of Meat and Poultry Products
- ◆ If the product is returning from **other than** Canada, then the consignment is covered by FSIS Form 9060-5, Export Certificate
- ◆ Shipping documents match the information on either FSIS Form 9060-5, Export Certificate, or FSIS Form 9135-3, Certificate for Export of Meat and Poultry Products
- ◆ Boxes or cartons and their contents are as identified on the accompanying documentation
- ◆ Boxes or cartons are individually packed as originally shipped; **only** unopened boxes or cartons may be returned to the U.S.




Important

Boxes or cartons that were opened for inspection or sampling are **not** admissible.

- ◆ Boxes or cartons are marked to confirm that the consignment is of U.S. origin

Continue to [Table 3-9-6](#).

TABLE 3-9-6 Tailgate Inspection and Paperwork Analysis of U.S. Returned Meat

If your inspection reveals that containers are:	And:	Then:
Intact and unopened	The following conditions are met: ◆ Consignment is covered by FSIS Form 9060-5, Export Certificate ◆ Information on the certificate matches information on the shipping documents	RELEASE; ALLOW re-entry
	Either condition listed above is not met	1. REFUSE re-entry 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11 on page 2-2-18)
Opened or <i>not</i> intact		

Returned U.S. Meat or Meat Products from Countries Free from Diseases of Concern

Do as follows for returned U.S. origin fresh or frozen meat or meat products from ruminant, swine, or poultry from a country known to be free from diseases of concern or that are cured, dried meat or meat products:

1. Ask the consignee or the consignee's agent for the shipping documents and, if available, the corresponding FSIS Export Certificate, FSIS Form 9060-5.
2. Inspect the shipment to see if the packages are closed, and look to see if the meat is intact and matches the accompanying documents.

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Foreign Meat and Meat Products, Equine

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Horse Meat from Argentina or Paraguay [page 3-10-2](#)
Horse Meat from a Country Known to Be Free from FMD [page 3-10-5](#)
Identification Tests [page 3-10-6](#)

Introduction and Subsidiary Locator

The section covers horse meat
and horse meat products.

No specific regulations govern the importation of horse meat. Horses **do not** get FMD. However, unless horse meat can be differentiated from that of ruminants, the horse meat cannot enter U.S. commerce if the meat is from a country infected with FMD. When a VS permit does **not** authorize entry, continue to [Table 3-10-1](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action to take. Inspect the importation to determine if there is bone-in meat with hoof attached (the hoof is attached by natural attachments to each portion of the carcass).

TABLE 3-10-1 Regulatory Action on Meat and Meat Products of Horse

If there is:	And the country of origin is:	And:	Then:
Hoof attached			RELEASE (because you are able to verify that the meat originated from a horse)
No hoof attached	Affected with FMD	Argentina or Paraguay	GO to Table 3-10-3
		Other than Argentina or Paraguay	◆ REFUSE ENTRY ◆ PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including the option to have an identification test done (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from FMD		GO to Table 3-10-4

Horse Meat from Argentina or Paraguay

Argentina and Paraguay, which are known to be affected with FMD, are the only affected countries that have horse meat inspection systems approved by USDA for exporting edible (animal consumption) horse meat to the United States.

Determine if the importation is accompanied by a USDA approved edible horse meat certificate. (See [Figure 3-10-1](#) for an example.)

OFFICIAL HORSE MEAT CERTIFICATE FOR HORSE MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS

Place: _____ Date: _____
(City) (Country)

The undersigned Official Medical Veterinary, CERTIFIES: That the horse meat and/or horse food products herein described were derived from horses which received ante mortem and post mortem veterinary inspection at the time of slaughter, and that such horse meat products are sound, healthful, wholesome, and otherwise fit for human consumption and have not been treated with, and do not contain any preservative, coloring matter, or other substance not permitted by the regulations governing the horse meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, filed with me, and that said horse meat and horse meat food products have been handled only in a sanitary manner in this country.

Kind of Product	Species of livestock derived from	Number of pieces or containers	Weight
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Identification marks on products and containers: _____

Consignor: _____
(Address)

(Address)

Establishment number: _____

Consignee: _____

Destination: _____

Shipping marks: _____
(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificates for meat food products exported to the United States.)

Official title: _____




FIGURE 3-10-1 Example of a USDA Approved Horse Meat Certificate (Blank)

TABLE 3-10-2 Determine Whether to Authorize Shipment of Horse Meat from Argentina or Paraguay

If the importation is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment for rendering or processing into pet food	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
Not consigned to an approved establishment	CONTINUE on this page


When the importation of horse meat from Argentina or Paraguay is accompanied by a USDA approved horse meat certificate but **not** consigned to an approved establishment, further action is taken. The action is based on whether or **not** you are located at a port of arrival where PPQ conducts identification tests.

TABLE 3-10-3 Action to Take on Horse Meat from Argentina or Paraguay Dependent upon Consignment to an Approved Establishment

If the importation is:	And the certificate is:	And the importation is:	Then:
Accompanied by a certificate	A USDA approved horse meat certificate	Consigned to an approved establishment for rendering or processing into pet food	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment	Go to Identification Tests on page 3-10-6
Not accompanied by a certificate	Not approved by USDA		◆ REFUSE ENTRY ◆ PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11) including the option to have an identification test done
			◆ GO to Identification Tests on page 3-10-6 if the importer requests an identification test

Horse Meat from a Country Known to Be Free from FMD


TABLE 3-10-4 Regulatory Action to Take on Horse Meat from a Country Known to Be Free from FMD

If the importation is:	And the importation is:	Then:
Accompanied by an official certificate verifying the species as horse, burro, or mule		RELEASE
Not accompanied by an official certificate verifying species	Consigned to an approved establishment for rendering or processing into pet foods	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
	Not consigned to an approved establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD ◆ PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including the option to have an identification test done (see Table 2-2-11) ◆ GO to Identification Tests on page 3-10-6 if the importer requests an identification test

Identification Tests

Procedures for these identification tests will **not** be listed in this manual because they are specific to those designated ports who communicate directly with laboratories.

TABLE 3-10-5 Identification Tests of Horse Meat

If your port of arrival:	And after conducting a test the results are:	Then:
Conducts identification tests	Negative for containing ruminant tissue	RELEASE
	Positive for containing ruminant tissue	◆ REFUSE ENTRY ◆ PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Does not conduct identification tests		◆ DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD ◆ CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

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Introduction and Subsidiary Locator

The section covers carcasses of migratory and non-migratory game birds; cooked, smoked or cured, and fresh (chilled or frozen) meat and meat products of domestic poultry and fowl; perishable poultry pate; and bouillon cubes and dry soup mixes containing pieces of poultry and fowl.

When a VS permit does **not** authorize entry, use the following table, **Table 3-11-1**, which directs you to the final regulatory action to take.


TABLE 3-11-1 Where to Find the Final Regulatory Action to Take when VS Permit Does Not Authorize Entry

If the importation is:	And the meat or meat products are:	Then:
Carcass of a wild, free-flying game bird that has been hunted (usually shot, netted, or trapped)		GO to Table 3-11-2
Meat or meat products of domestic poultry and fowl including pen-raised birds of any kind (i.e., quail, pheasant, grouse, pigeon, or dove)	Bouillon cubes	GO to Table 3-11-8
	Cooked, shelf stable (hermetically sealed can) ¹	RELEASE
	Rendered poultry fat (schmaltz)	
	Cooked	GO to Table 3-11-4
	Perishable pâté	GO to Table 3-11-7
	Pieces and chunks in dry soup mixes	GO to Table 3-11-9
	Smoked or cured	GO to Table 3-11-10
	Fresh (chilled or frozen)	GO to Table 3-11-12

¹ Determine shelf stability in cargo just as you would in baggage. See [Table 2-3-3 on page 2-3-8](#).


Carcasses of Game Birds

TABLE 3-11-2 Carcasses of Game Birds

If the country of origin is known to be:	And the importation has:	Then:
Free from END	Not transited a country known to be affected with END	RELEASE
	Transited a country known to be affected with END	GO to Table 3-11-3
Affected with END		


Carcasses of Game Birds from a Country of Origin Known to Be Infected with END or Transited a Country Known to Be Affected with END

TABLE 3-11-3 Determine Action to Take on Carcasses of Game Birds from a Country of Origin Known to Be Affected with END or Transited a Country Known to Be Affected with END

If the bird:	And the importation is:	Then:
Has been eviscerated (gutted) and the feet and head have been removed		1. RELEASE 2. ADVISE Customs that the importation may need to be cleared by U.S. Department of Interior
Has not been eviscerated (gutted) and the feet and head have not been removed	Consigned to an approved establishment for processing as a trophy	AUTHORIZE shipment by the importer under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form) If from Mexico, AUTHORIZE movement by the importer RECORD the importer's driver's license number and vehicle number on VS 16-78
	Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options to include allowing the importer to eviscerate the bird under PPQ supervision (see Table 2-2-11)

Cooked Meat or Meat Products of Domestic Poultry and Fowl

TABLE 3-11-4 Determine Status of Cooked Meat or Meat Products of Domestic Poultry and Fowl

If the country of origin is known to be:	And the importation is:	Then:
Free from END		RELEASE
Affected with END	A commercial importation	GO to Table 3-11-5
	In passenger baggage	GO to Table 3-11-6

Commercial Importations of Cooked Meat or Meat Products of Domestic Poultry and Fowl from a Country of Origin Known to Be Affected with END

Determine if the importation is accompanied by government of origin certification stating that the product was thoroughly cooked.

TABLE 3-11-5 Determine Action to Take on Commercial Importations of Cooked Meat or Meat Products of Domestic Poultry and Fowl from a Country of Origin Known to Be Affected with END

If the importation is:	Then:
Accompanied by the required certification	1. RELEASE 2. ADVISE Customs that the importation must go to FSIS for inspection to verify the thoroughness of cooking
Not accompanied by the required certification	1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Cooked Meat or Meat Products of Domestic Poultry and Fowl in Passenger Baggage from a Country of Origin Known to Be Affected with END



Inspect the poultry products to determine if they are thoroughly cooked. Thoroughly cooked means being heated so that the meat's flesh and juices have lost all red or pink color.

TABLE 3-11-6 Determine Action to Take on Cooked Meat or Meat Products of Domestic Poultry and Fowl in Passenger Baggage from a Country of Origin Known to Be Affected with END

If the meat or meat products:	Then:
Have been dressed and cooked, losing all red or pink color	RELEASE
Are still red or pink indicating they were not thoroughly cooked	1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Perishable Poultry Pâté


TABLE 3-11-7 Determine Action to Take on Perishable Poultry Pâté

If the pâté:	And the pork product is:	And the country of origin is known to be:	Then:
Contains pork or pork products including lard	Solely lard (rendered fat)	Free from END	RELEASE
		Affected with END	GO to Table 3-11-9
	Any pork product other than lard (includes unrendered fat)	Free from ASF, CSF, END, FMD, and SVD	RELEASE
		Affected with ASF, CSF, END, FMD, or SVD	GO to Table 3-11-9
Does not appear to contain pork or pork products		Free from END	RELEASE
		Affected with END	GO to Table 3-11-9

Meat Extract and Bouillon Cubes of Poultry Origin, and Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Pieces of Poultry Meat

Bouillon Cubes and Meat Extract of Poultry Origin

TABLE 3-11-8 Action to Take on Meat Extract and Bouillon Cubes of Poultry Origin

If the country of origin is known to be:	And the importation is:	Then:
Free from END		RELEASE
Affected with END	Accompanied by a meat inspection certificate stating that the meat product has been concentrated by boiling or heated to a temperature of 100° C (212° F)	RELEASE
	Lacking the certificate or certification described above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. GIVE the importer the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Pieces of Poultry Meat
Determine if the importation is accompanied by government of origin certification stating that the product was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 161°F (72°C).



Certification validated by a government veterinarian in the country of origin is acceptable. If you are **not** satisfied with the accompanying documentation, contact PPQ, VRS.

TABLE 3-11-9 Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Pieces and Chunks of Poultry Meat

If the country of origin is known to be:	If the importation is:	Then:
Free from END	→	RELEASE
Affected with END	Accompanied by a meat inspection certificate declaring that: All meat is free of bones Meat product has been cooked to a minimum internal temperature of 72° C (161° F)	
	Lacking the certification described above	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. GIVE the importer the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Smoked or Cured Meat or Meat Products of Domestic Poultry and Fowl

TABLE 3-11-10 Determine Status of Smoked or Cured Meat or Meat Products of Domestic Poultry or Fowl

If the country of origin is known to be:	Then:
Free from END	RELEASE
Affected with END	CONTINUE onto next page

Determine if the importation is accompanied by government of origin certification stating that the smoked or cured poultry products have been subjected to a minimum temperature range of 160° F to 163° F (70° C to 73° C) for **not** less than 6 hours.

TABLE 3-11-11 Determine Action to Take on Smoked or Cured Meat or Meat Products of Domestic Poultry and Fowl Based on Certification Status


If the importation is:	Then:
Accompanied by the required certificate	RELEASE
Not accompanied by the required certificate	1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Meat or Meat Products of Domestic Poultry and Fowl

TABLE 3-11-12 Determine Action to Take on Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Meat or Meat Products of Domestic Poultry and Fowl

If the importation is:	Then:
Free from END	GO to Table 3-11-14
Affected with END	1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

TABLE 3-11-13 Determine Whether to Admit Fresh Poultry from Mexico

If the poultry was:	And the importation is:	Then:
Processed in an APHIS approved processing plant (see "Annex to Certificate for Poultry Products Processed in Mexico" on page G-1-22)	Accompanied by a meat inspection certificate issued by an authorized official of the Mexican Government that includes the required Annex (see page G-1-22)	RELEASE
	Lacks the certificate or the Annex	1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Not processed in an approved plant		

List of Approved Mexican Poultry Processing Plants

Plant Number	Name/Address
TIF Establishment 241	Productura de bocados camicos S.A. De C.V. Monterrey

FIGURE 3-11-1 List of Approved Mexican Poultry Processing Plants

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Meat or Meat Products of Domestic Poultry and Fowl from a Country Known to Be Free from END


Determine if there is adequate proof of origin present.

EXAMPLE

The importation accompanied by an official meat inspection certificate or the packaging labels show the country of origin would constitute adequate proof of origin.

Continue on to [Table 3-11-14](#).

TABLE 3-11-14 Determine Action to Take on Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Meat or Meat Products of Domestic Poultry and Fowl from a Country Known to Be Free from END

If there is:	And the importation:	Then:
Adequate proof of origin	Did not transit a country known to be affected with END	RELEASE
	Transited a country known to be affected with END	GO to Table 3-11-15
No adequate proof of origin		1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Fresh Meat of Poultry from a Country of Origin Known to Be Free from END Which Transited a Country Known to Be Affected with END

Review the accompanying documents to verify that the importation met transiting requirements which are summarized below:

Meat was sealed in the country of origin by an official of that country with serially-numbered seals

Serial numbers of the seals are recorded on the accompanying documentation

Seals are intact, and there is no evidence indicating that the seals were tampered with

Meat matches what is described on the accompanying documentation

TABLE 3-11-15 Determine Status of Fresh Meat of Poultry from a Country of Origin Known to Be Free from END Which Transited a Country Known to Be Affected with END

If the transiting requirements are:	Then:
Met	RELEASE
Not met	1. DO NOT RELEASE THE HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Reference: Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Meat or Meat Products of Domestic Poultry and Fowl

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants

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Introduction and Subsidiary Locator

The [Introduction and Subsidiary Locator](#) section covers beef extract, bone stock, bouillon cubes, dehydrated soup containing pieces and chunks of ruminant meat, and fresh, cooked, cured and dried meat of ruminants.



Ruminant meat and meat products from BSE-affected countries are prohibited entry.

Regulations provide the authority to regulate specific products such as fresh (chilled or frozen) meat, cured and dried meat, and cooked meat from affected foreign countries. Policy has been established to control other products that are imported which may pose a risk to U.S. agriculture.

When a VS permit does **not** authorize entry, use [Table 3-12-1](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action to take.




TABLE 3-12-1 Where to Find Regulatory Action on Ruminant Meat and Meat Products

If the importation is:	And is from a country:	And:	Then:
Beef bone stock		→	GO to Table 3-12-2
Beef extract		→	
Bouillon cubes		→	
Cooked meat		→	GO to Table 3-12-6
Cooked, shelf-stable meat	Affected with BSE	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from BSE	In hermetically sealed cans ¹	RELEASE
		In retorted, flexible pouches	GO to Table 3-12-4
Cured and dried meat		→	GO to Table 3-12-12
Dehydrated soup mixes containing pieces and chunks of meat	Flavored with beef extract or bone stock	→	GO to Table 3-12-2
	Containing pieces of meat	→	GO to Table 3-12-3
Edible offal	Affected with BSE	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from BSE	Accompanied by a certificate of origin ²	REGULATE as meat and run through the first column (cooked, shelf stable, fresh, etc.)
		Lacks the certificate of origin	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel (see Appendix H)
Fresh (chilled or frozen) meat		→	GO to Table 3-12-16
Suet or products containing suet		→	GO to Table 3-12-5
Edible tallow (rendered fat) ³	Affected with BSE	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from BSE	→	RELEASE

- 1 Determine shelf stability in cargo just as you would in baggage; see [Table 2-3-3](#).
- 2 A government certificate stating that the edible offal was derived from ruminants from (a) a region (*must state region*) **other than** those considered by the USDA to be affected with BSE; and (b) during processing, there was no commingling with any ruminant material from a region considered by the USDA to be affected with BSE.
- 3 Tallow (edible) listed as an ingredient in a food product ready for human consumption, and food products cooked in tallow (such as french fries and hash browns) are allowed unrestricted entry.



Beef Extract, Beef Bone Stock, Bouillon Cubes, or Dehydrated Soup Mix Flavored With Beef Extract or Bone Stock

TABLE 3-12-2 Action to Take on Beef Extract, Beef Bone Stock, Bouillon Cubes, or Dehydrated Soup Mix Flavored With Beef Extract or Bone Stock

If the country of origin is known to be:	And the importation is:	Then:
Affected with BSE or FMD and BSE		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Affected with FMD, but not BSE	Accompanied by a meat inspection certificate stating that the meat product has been concentrated by boiling	RELEASE
	Lacking the certification described above	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Free from both BSE and FMD		RELEASE
Free from BSE and FMD, but FMD/SR		

Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Pieces of Ruminant Meat

TABLE 3-12-3 Action to Take on Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Pieces of Ruminant Meat

If the soup mix is from a country known to be:	And:	Then:
Affected with BSE or both with BSE and FMD		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Affected with FMD only	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate declaring that: All meat is free of bones All meat has been cooked to a minimum internal temperature of 175° F (79.4° C)	RELEASE
	Lacks either the certification or the certificate described above	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Free from BSE and FMD		RELEASE

Shelf Stable Beef in Retorted, Flexible Pouches

In the process for shelf stable beef in retorted, flexible pouches, the meat is typically first heated in a kettle, then poured or pumped into a flexible pouch. Next, the product undergoes an additional cooking step; a retort (a larger version of the stove-top pressure cooker) cooks the product in the flexible pouch under pressure and allows the temperature to exceed 212° F. During this retort process, the container is sterilized along with the product.

TABLE 3-12-4 Determine Whether to Admit Shelf-Stable Beef in Retorted, Flexible Pouches

If the country or region of origin is:	And the beef is arriving from:	And:	And:	Then:
Free from BSE and FMD			→	RELEASE
Affected with BSE or BSE in combination with FMD			→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Affected solely with FMD	Other than Brazil	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
			Lacks the appropriate certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
		Lacks a meat inspection certificate	→	
	Brazil	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
			Lacks the appropriate certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
		Lacks a meat inspection certificate	→	

1 A government certificate declaring:

- ◆ All bones have been completely removed in the region of origin
- ◆ This product was hermetically sealed and then cooked via a true retort process to insure a commercially sterile, shelf-stable product

2 A government certificate from Brazil declaring:

- ◆ All bones have been completely removed in the region of origin
- ◆ This product was hermetically sealed and then cooked via a true retort process to insure a commercially sterile, shelf-stable product
- ◆ The ruminant products being exported are obtained from:
 - (1) Animals that were born and raised in Brazil and were: (a) born after July 3, 1996 when the ruminant-to-ruminant feed ban was decreed and (b) exclusively grass fed and **not** fed any animal proteins
 - or**
 - (2) Animals that were born outside Brazil in countries **not** considered by USDA to be affected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or having a significant risk of BSE according to 9CFR §94.18 and were slaughtered in Brazil
 - or**
 - (3) Animals that were born, raised, and slaughtered outside of Brazil in countries **not** considered by USDA to be affected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or having a significant risk of BSE according to 9CFR §94.18

Suet or Products Containing Suet


TABLE 3-12-5 Action to Take on Suet or Products Containing Suet¹

If the country of origin is known to be:	Then:
Affected with BSE or BSE in combination with FMD	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Affected solely with FMD	RELEASE
Free from both BSE and FMD	

¹ Products which have suet as an ingredient include various puddings (Christmas, holiday, plum, or Yorkshire puddings) and fruit duff.

Cooked Meat of Ruminants

TABLE 3-12-6 Action to Take on Cooked Meat of Ruminants¹

If the country of origin is known to be:	And the country is known to be:	Then:
Affected with BSE		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Free from BSE	Affected with FMD	GO to Table 3-12-9
	Free from FMD	RELEASE
	Free from FMD with S/R	GO to Table 3-12-7

¹ Cooked, shelf-stable meat in a hermetically sealed can from a country affected with BSE is prohibited.

Cooked Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Free from BSE and FMD, but FMD/SR

Review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate is present with the statements cited in 9CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4) which are summarized as follows:


- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of

conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in §94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease

- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a FMD affected region, or meat or other animal products from a FMD free region transported through a FMD affected region except in a container sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of the noninfected region of origin
- ◆ The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in §94.1(a)(2) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has been in any region in which FMD existed
- ◆ The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that comply with the conditions in the certificate

Continue to [Table 3-12-7](#).

TABLE 3-12-7 Action to Take on Cooked Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Free from BSE and FMD, but FMD/SR

If the importation is:	And the certificate:	Then:
Accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Has the required certification [9CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4)]	RELEASE
	Lacking the required certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD
Not accompanied by a meat inspection certificate		2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Cooked Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Affected with Only FMD

The following determinations are for boneless, cooked, frozen meat.

Insure movement of meat to an approved defrost facility as follows:

Insure Movement to APHIS Approved Defrost Facility

- ◆ Port of arrival must be equipped with APHIS approved rapid defrost facilities; see [Figure 3-12-1 on page 3-12-9](#) for a list of ports equipped with rapid defrost facilities which are approved by APHIS
- ◆ Meat must be consigned to one of the defrost facilities listed for the port of arrival (where off-loaded from the carrier)

- ◆ Meat be transported over land from one port to another; see if the port of arrival and defrost facilities are listed in **Figure 3-12-1**



Not all FSIS approved facilities are APHIS approved rapid defrost facilities.

Continue on to **Table 3-12-8**.

List of APHIS Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities

State/ Territory	Establishment Number	APHIS-FSIS Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities	Phone Number Plant	Phone Number USDA
California	I24	Anchor Distribution Services 2950 Merced Street San Leandro, CA 94577	510/483-9120	510/483-9120
California	I415	Dean's Refrigerated Trucking, Inc. 1600 Donner Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124	510/468-4282	510/468-0859
California	I114	Konoike/Pacific (CA), Inc. 1420 Coil Avenue Wilmington, CA 90744	310/518-1000	n/a
California	I171	Murphy International Corp. 301 S. Neptune Avenue Wilmington, CA 90744 (located in the Union Ice building)	562/436-1227	310/549-9165
California	I7	P&O Cold Logistics 19840 Rancho Way Domingues Hills, CA 90221	310/632-6265	310/632-6265 xt. 1139
California	I255	Pacific Coast Container 737 Bay Street Oakland, CA 94607	510/763-8991	510/893-5420
California	I67	Pilot Trading Company, Inc. 3050 E. 11th Street Los Angeles, CA 90023	323/262-9889	n/a
California	I86	U.S. Cold Storage of CA 1400 N. MacArthur Drive Tracy, CA 95376	209/835-2653	n/a
California	I72	U.S. Cold Storage of CA 225 Market Street Oakland, CA 94607	510/832-1846	510/832-1846
California	I66	U.S. Cold Storage of CA 33400 Dowe Avenue Union City, CA 94587	510/489-2244	510/489-2244

FIGURE 3-12-1 List of Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities

Reference: Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants
List of APHIS Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities

State/ Territory	Establishment Number	APHIS-FSIS Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities	Phone Number Plant	Phone Number USDA
California	I107	Los Angeles Inspection Service 8446 S. Garfield Avenue Bell Gardens, CA 90201	562/927-5570	562/927-5570
Delaware	I102	Cold Chain Distribution One Hauser Road Wilmington, DE 19081	302/472-5631	302/472-5626
Delaware	I1279	Delaware Refrigerated Services 200 Dock View Drive New Castle, DE 19720	302/654-3400	n/a
Delaware	I333	Louis Dreyfus Distribution Center P.O. Box 7398 Newark, DE 19714	302/738-7150	302/738-7650
Florida	I75	Beaver Street Fisheries, Inc. 1741 West Beaver Street Jacksonville, FL 32209	904/354-5661	904/354-5661
Florida	I122	Caribbean Cold Storage, Inc. 1505 Dennis Street Jacksonville, FL 33204	904/358-0027	n/a
Florida	I155	South Atlantic Cold Storage 2421 Dennis Street Jacksonville, FL 33204	904/353-4119	904/353-4119
Florida	I258	Industrial Cold Storage #1 2625 W. 5th Street Jacksonville, FL 32205	904/786-8038	904/353-9248
Florida	I339	Jax Cold Storage Port Facility 2701 Talleyrand Avenue Jacksonville, FL 32206	904/355-2206	904/358-2206
Florida	I306	United States Cold Storage 7093 NW 37th Avenue Miami, FL 33147	305/691-5391	n/a
Georgia	I436	Savannah Portside Refrigeration, Inc., I-436 2 Main Street Garden City, GA 31408	912/965-0747	912/965-0784 912/965-0765 FAX
Idaho	I103	Northland Woods Inspection Depot County Road 30A-1 Bonners Ferry, ID 83805	208/267-7023	208/267-7023
Louisiana	I435	Int'l Refrigerated Facilities, Inc. 700 Edwards Avenue Harahan, LA 70123-4210	504/733-7030	n/a
Louisiana	I32	New Orleans Inspection Service, Inc. Nashville Avenue Wharf New Orleans, LA 70186	504/944-4400	n/a
Louisiana	I148	Southern Cold Storage Company 7150 South Choctaw Drive Baton Rouge, LA 70807	225/929-6400	225/929-6400

FIGURE 3-12-1 List of Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities (continued)

State/ Territory	Establishment Number	APHIS-FSIS Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities	Phone Number Plant	Phone Number USDA
Maine	I126	Therault's Abattoir, Inc. Route 1A Hamline, ME 04785	207/868-3344	n/a
Maryland	I158	Merchants Terminal 7950 Oceano Avenue Jessup, MD 20794	410/342-9300	n/a
Michigan	I90	Arctic Cold Storage & Warehouse 4360 S. Haggerty Road Canton, MI 48188	313/397-9880	319/879-8800
Michigan	I265	Freezer Services of Michigan 8350 St. Aubin PO Box 12070 Hamtramck, MI 48212	313/871-5040	313/871-5142
Montana	I47	A.N. Deringer, Inc. First and Griffith Avenue Sweetgrass, MT 59484	406/335-2342	406/335-2345
New Jersey (North)	I178	Hudson Refrigerating Co. 125 Tyler Street Port Newark, NJ 07114	973/589-4545	973/589-4545
New Jersey (South)	I191	Camden Port Services Route 45 PO Box 347 Woodstown, NJ 08098	856/679-4141	n/a
New Jersey	I196	Holt Cargo Systems, Inc. 701 North Broadway Gloucester City, NJ 08030	609/456-6400	609/456-6400
New Jersey (South)	I182	Mullica Hill Cold Storage 554 Franklinville Road Mullica Hill, NJ 08062	856/478-6300	n/a
New Jersey (South)	I180	Timberline Cold Storage 55 Commerce Avenue Pitman, NJ 08071	856/589-3130	856/589-3130
New York	I271	A.N. Deringer, Inc. 178 W. Service Road Champlain, NY 12919	518/298-8281	518/298-3012
New York	I117	A.N. Deringer, Inc. 4525 Witmer Industrial Estate Town of Niagara, NY 14306	716/297-7266	716/297-3659
New York	I422	Piatowski's Riteway Meats, Inc. 7968 Ridge Road Gasport, NY 14067	716/772-2950	716/772-2950
Oregon	I36	Morasch's 4050 NE 158th Portland, OR 97230	502/257-9821	n/a
Pennsylvania	I183	B. Barks & Sons, Inc. 9400 Blue Grass Road, Rear Box 16059 Philadelphia, PA 19114	609/783-3200	n/a

FIGURE 3-12-1 List of Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities (continued)

State/ Territory	Establishment Number	APHIS-FSIS Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities	Phone Number Plant	Phone Number USDA
Pennsylvania	I92	Manfredi Cold Storage, Inc. 290 Chambers Road PO Box 368 Kennett Square, PA 19348	215/444-5832	n/a
Pennsylvania	I13	Refrigerated Distribution Center 3301 Columes Blvd. Philadelphia, PA 19148	215/551-2735	n/a
Pennsylvania	I276	Triple Seven Warehouse, Inc. 777 Pattison Avenue Philadelphia, PA 19148	215/755-8004	n/a
Puerto Rico	I165	Long Beach Corp. CARR 869 KM 14.1 Cantano, PR 00962	787/588-5512	n/a
Texas	I14	C.E.G.F. (USA), Inc. 16110 E. Hardy Road Houston, TX 77032	281-821-4110	n/a
Texas	I2	Houston Central Industries, Inc. 800 Middle Street Houston, TX 77003	713/225-2081	n/a
Texas	I5	Houston Central Industries, Inc. 7080 Express Lane Houston, TX 77078-4520	713/225-2081	n/a
Texas	I19	Jacintoport Int'l LP 16398 Jacintoport Blvd. Houston, TX 77015-6537	713/673-7000	n/a
Texas	I15	NOCS Inspection Services, Inc. 9223 Highway 225 LaPorte, TX 77571	291/930-8002	291/930-8002
Texas	I20	P&O Logistics 502 North Broadway LaPorte, TX 77571	281/867-2600	281/471-0072
Virginia	I150	International Ref'd Port Service 8791 Hampton Blvd. Norfolk, VA 23505	757/451-3211	757/451-3211
Virginia	I129	Virginia Int'l Terminals, Inc. Warehouse 3-D 7737 Hampton Blvd. Norfolk, VA 23505	804/440-7038	804/440-7038
Washington	I162	Acme Food Sales 6276 Ellis Avenue, South PO Box 80525 Seattle, WA 98108	206/762-5150	206/762-3074
Washington	I121	Schnitzer Investment Corp. 2302 Milwaukee Way Tacoma, WA 98421	206/833-7233	206/272-0900
Washington	I428	Seafreeze Limited Partnership 206 SW. Michigan Street Seattle, WA 98124	206/767-7350	206/767-7350

FIGURE 3-12-1 List of Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities (continued)

Verify That Port of Arrival Is Equipped With Approved Defrost Facilities

One listed on the previous pages, equipped with APHIS approved rapid defrost facilities	CONTINUE in this section
one listed on the previous pages	1. RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see)



Importations of cooked, frozen beef (including sample importations) aboard a vessel or aircraft may transit a U.S. port for off loading and inspection at another U.S. port (which becomes the port of arrival) **ONLY IF** the importation remains aboard the vessel or aircraft at the first U.S. port.

Determine if Meat Is from a Foreign Establishment Approved for Cooked Beef

Determine that the importation is from a foreign establishment approved for cooked beef (see **List of Foreign Establishments APHIS Approved for Perishable Cooked Beef** on page 3-12-14).

List of Foreign Establishments APHIS Approved for Perishable Cooked Beef



Country	Establishment Number	Establishment Name and Location
Argentina	13	Swift-Armour S.A.A., Rosario, Santa Fe
	249	Finexcor SA, Lisandro de la Torre 810, Nelson, Santa Fe
	1311	Friar, S.A., Santa Fe City, Santa Fe
	1373	Frigorífico Cepa S.A., Venado Tuerto, Province of Santa Fe
	1399	Rafaela Alimentos, S.A. I.C., Casilda, Santa Fe
	1920	Frigorífico Rioplatense, Avda de los Constituyentes 2801, General
	1921	Sadowa, S.A., mar del Plata, Buenos Aires
	2062	Finexcor S.A. Bernal, Buenos Aires
	2067	Frigorífico Cepa, Pontevedra, Buenos Aires
Brazil	SIF 337	Bertin, S.A., Sao Paulo
	SIF 385	Friboi LTDA, Andradina, Sao Paulo
	SIF 458	BF Productos Alimenticios LTDA (Swift-Armour), Industria E Comercio, Presidente Epitacio
	SIF 13 ¹	Ferreria International LTDA Tres Rios, RJ
	SIF 2015	Sadia Oeste, S.A., Varzea Grande, Mato Grosso
	SIF 2979	Araputanga S.A., Araputanga, Mato Grosso
	SIF 3031 ²	Quatro Marcos LTDA Sao Jose dos Quatro Marcos, MT
Uruguay	2	Establecimientos Colonia S.A., Ruta 22, Tarariras, Colonia ³
	8	Frigorífico Canelones S.A., Calle Pando, Canelones
	30 ²	Noblemark S.A., Ruta Puerto de Fray Bentos Rio Negro, Uruguay

FIGURE 3-12-2 List of Foreign Establishments APHIS Approved for Perishable Cooked Beef

¹ Number changed; formerly SIF 736.

- 2 Newly-approved plant.
- 3 Meat cooked in Establishment #2 is shipped from Establishment #8. Continue on to [Table 3-12-3](#). The foreign establishment should be identified in the additional certification on the meat inspection certificate stated in [Table 3-12-9](#).

TABLE 3-12-9 Cooked Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Affected Only With FMD


If the ruminant meat:	And is:	And the certificate:	And is from:	Then:
Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Identified as an IQF product (meat cooked in plastic tubes)			GO to Table 3-12-10
	Not identified as an IQF product	Has the required certification 9CFR 94.4(b)(1)-(2) and the additional certification ¹	A foreign establishment approved for cooked beef	1. COMPLETE a USDA-PPQ-FSIS Notification for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat from Restricted Countries ² Sheet 2. AUTHORIZE movement to the defrost facility ³ at the port where the meat is off-loaded (never authorize shipment of the meat to a defrost facility at another port) 3. DO NOT complete VS Form 16-78 since the product is not moving to another port
			Not from an approved foreign establishment approved for cooked beef	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Lacks the required certification				

- 1 A government of origin certificate that declares the following:
 - ◆ All bones have been completely removed in the country of origin
 - ◆ The meat has been thoroughly cooked in the country of origin

And the certificate **must** additionally state the following:

 - ◆ The beef covered by this certificate was thoroughly cooked throughout *[name and establishment number of approved plant]* under the conditions approved by the meat inspection service of *[country of origin]* to prevent contact with uncooked products
- 2 Send this FSIS Notification Sheet by courier to the FSIS defrost facility. Attach a copy of the notification sheet to the import documents and keep the documents on file for 5 years from the date of arrival of the shipment.
- 3 If the facility is **not** located within the port boundaries, then ensure that the container is sealed prior to movement. **Do not** complete Form 16-78.

TABLE 3-12-10 Cooked Meat of Ruminants That Is Identified as an IQF Product from a Country Known to Be Affected Only With FMD

If the product:	And is from:	Then:
Has the required certification 9CFR 94.4(b) and the additional certification ¹	A foreign establishment approved for cooked beef	1. COMPLETE a USDA-PPQ-FSIS Notification for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat from Restricted Countries ² Sheet 2. AUTHORIZE movement to the defrost facility ³ at the port where the meat is off-loaded (never authorize shipment of the meat to a defrost facility at another port) 3. DO NOT complete VS Form 16-78 since the product is not moving to another port
	Not from an approved foreign establishment approved for cooked beef	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Lacks the required certification		

- 1 A government of origin certificate that declares the following:
 - ◆ This cooked meat produced for export to the United States meets the requirements of Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Sec. 94.4(b)
 - ◆ No more than two tubes were randomly selected per batch per cooker for cutting an indicator piece or obtaining a piece containing a TID. The indicator piece or piece containing a TID represents a shipment of *[describe form of processed product, e.g., diced cubes of a particular size]*. A piece containing a TID or a piece 3.8 cm (1.5 in) or larger in each dimension was cut from the cold spot of the tube, and was sealed and marked with the following cooking date, cooker, and batch: *[cooking date]* and the following date of selection of the tube *[date the tube was selected]*. The total number of indicator pieces or pieces containing TID's enclosed in a sealed box is *[number]*
- 2 Send this FSIS Notification Sheet by courier to the FSIS defrost facility. Attach a copy of the notification sheet to the import documents and keep the documents on file for 5 years from the date of arrival of the shipment.
- 3 If the facility is **not** located within the port boundaries, then ensure that the container is sealed prior to movement. **Do not** complete Form 16-78.

Action to Take Based on Results of the Pink Juice Test

Use [Table 3-12-11](#) to determine the action to take based on the results of the pink juice test.

TABLE 3-12-11 Determine Action to Take Based on Pink Juice Test Results

If FSIS notifies you that the product:	Then:
Does not contain any pink juices	RELEASE
Contains pink juices	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 3-12-14)


Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants

TABLE 3-12-12 Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants

If the meat is arriving from:	And the country of origin is known to be:	And is:	And:	Then:
A country affected with BSE			→	GO to Table 3-12-13
A country free from BSE	Affected with BSE		→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from BSE	Affected with FMD regardless of level of risk	→	GO to Table 3-12-15
		Free from FMD	FMD/SR	GO to Table 3-12-14
			No special requirements	RELEASE

Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants Arriving from a Country Known to Be Affected with BSE

TABLE 3-12-13 Cured and Dried Meat¹ of Ruminants Arriving from a Country Known to Be Affected with BSE

If the meat originated in a country:	And is:	And:	Then:
Free from BSE	Free from FMD	Appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
		Lacks the appropriate certification ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Affected with FMD	Appropriately certified ³	RELEASE
		Lacks the appropriate certification ³	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Affected with BSE			

1 For example, bresaola from Italy or bundnerfleisch from Switzerland.

2 Accompanied by an original certificate issued by an official veterinarian of the exporting country with the following certifications:

- ◆ All raw material of ruminant origin came only from [name of country], a BSE-free country, on [date], under lot number [number of lot]
- ◆ An export certificate documenting these facts, issued by an official veterinarian of the national government of the country from which the beef originates, is on file
- ◆ During processing, there was no commingling or exposure to any other animal products

3 Accompanied by an original certificate issued by an official veterinarian of the exporting country with the following certifications:

- ◆ All raw material of ruminant origin came only from [name of country], a BSE-free country, on [date], under lot number [number of lot]
- ◆ An export certificate documenting these facts, issued by an official veterinarian of the national government of the country from which the beef originates, is on file
- ◆ All bones have been completely removed in the region of origin. The meat has been held in an unfrozen condition for at least 3 days immediately following slaughter. The product has been thoroughly cured and fully dried to the extent that it may be stored and handled without refrigeration, that is, the water-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product does **not** exceed 2.25 to 1
- ◆ The products were produced and processed in plants approved for the importation of their products into the United States, handled in a sanitary manner, and prepared under the continuous supervision of an inspector under control of the national meat inspection system; and said meat products are **not** adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and are in compliance with requirements at least equal to those in Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations
- ◆ During processing, there was no commingling or exposure to any other animal products

Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Free from BSE and FMD, but FMD/SR

The requirements cited in 9CFR 94.4(a)(1)-(4) were established for processed meat from a country of origin known to be affected with FMD. However, cured and dried meat from a country of origin known to be free from FMD/SR may be certified as being processed according to these requirements and would be allowed entry. For details of the requirements cited in 9CFR 94.4(a)(1)-(4), go to **Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants from a Country of Origin Known to Be Affected with Only FMD** on page 3-12-20.

Otherwise, review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate is present with the statements cited in 9CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4) which are summarized as follows:

The slaughtering establishment is permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in, a region listed in §94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or FMD


The slaughtering establishment is permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a FMD affected region, or meat or other animal products from a FMD free region transported through a FMD affected region except in a container sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of the noninfected region of origin

The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in §94.1(a)(2) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has been in any region in which FMD existed

The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that comply with the conditions in the certificate

Continue on to **Table 3-12-14**.

TABLE 3-12-14 Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Free from BSE and FMD, but FMD/SR

If the importation is:	And the certificate:	Then:
Accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Has the required certification 9CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4)	RELEASE
	Lacks the required certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD
Not accompanied by a meat inspection certificate		2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants from a Country of Origin Known to Be Affected with Only FMD

Determine if a foreign meat inspection certificate is present for cured and dried meat of ruminants from a country of origin known to be affected with only FMD. This certificate must accompany the importation and must have been issued by an authorized official of the national government of the country of origin as cited in 9CFR 94.4(a)(4).

The certificate must state that the meat has been processed according to the conditions cited in 9CFR 94.4(a)(1)-(3) which are summarized below.

All bones were completely removed in the country of origin

The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived

The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried to the extent that the product is shelf stable without refrigeration




Continue to [Table 3-12-15](#).

TABLE 3-12-15 Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Affected with Only FMD

If the importation is:	And the certificate is:	Then:
Accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Has the required certification [9CFR 94.4(a)(1)-(3)]	RELEASE
	Lacks the required certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD
Not accompanied by a meat inspection certificate		2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Meat of Ruminants

TABLE 3-12-16 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Meat of Ruminants

If the country of origin is known to be:	And is known to be:	And the level of risk is:	Then:
Free from BSE	Free from FMD		GO to Table 3-12-17
	Free from FMD with S/R		Go to Table 3-12-19
	Affected with FMD	Unassigned risk level	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
		Negligible risk level ¹	GO to Table 3-12-22
Affected with BSE			1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

¹ Currently **only** Uruguay is at negligible risk for foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).

Fresh Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Free from BSE and FMD

Determine if adequate proof of origin is present for fresh meat of ruminants from a country known to be free from BSE and FMD. For example, the importation is accompanied by an official meat inspection certificate, or the packaging labels show the country of origin.

TABLE 3-12-17 Fresh Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Free from BSE and FMD

If there is:	And the importation:	Then:
Adequate proof of origin	Did not transit a country known to be affected with FMD	RELEASE
	Transited a country known to be affected with FMD	GO to Table 3-12-18
Inadequate proof of origin	Is a commercial importation	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)
	Is in passenger baggage	REFUSE ENTRY

Fresh Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Free from BSE and FMD Which Transited a Country Known to Be Affected with FMD

Review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate is present for fresh meat of ruminants from a country known to be free from BSE and FMD which transited a country known to be affected with FMD. Determine if the importation met the transiting requirements cited in 9CFR§94.1(d)(2)-(5) which are summarized as follows:

The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold or compartment which was sealed in the country of origin by an official of that country with serially-numbered seals approved by APHIS¹

The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold or compartment of the transporting carrier are recorded on the foreign meat inspection certificate which accompanies the meat

Upon arrival of the carrier in the U.S. port of arrival, you find the seals intact, and there is no evidence that the seals were tampered with

You find the meat to be as represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate

Continue on to [Table 3-12-18](#).

¹ Sealing prevents contact of the meat with any other cargo, prevents handling of the meat after the hold or compartment is sealed, and prevents the loading of any cargo into and the removal of any cargo from the sealed hold or compartment while en route to the United States.

TABLE 3-12-18 Fresh Meat of Ruminants from a Country of Origin Known to Be Free from BSE and FMD Which Transited a Country Known to Be Affected with FMD

If the transiting requirements are:	Then:
Met	RELEASE
Not met	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)



If the importation is break-bulk cargo, then all seals must be checked at the first port of arrival.

Fresh Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Free from BSE and FMD, but FMD/SR

For fresh meat of ruminants from a country known to be free from BSE and FMD, but FMD/SR, review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate is present with the statements cited in 9CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4) which are summarized as follows:

The slaughtering establishment is permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in §94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or FMD

The slaughtering establishment is permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a FMD affected region, or meat or other animal products from a FMD free region transported through a FMD affected region except in a container sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of the noninfected region of origin

The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in §94.1(a)(2) as free of FMD and the meat or other animal product has been in any region in which FMD existed

The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that comply with the conditions in the certificate

See [Table 3-12-19](#).

TABLE 3-12-19 Fresh Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Free from BSE and FMD, but FMD/SR


If the importation is:	And the certificate:	Then:
Accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Has the required certification [9CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4)]	GO to Table 3-12-20
	Lacks the required certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD
Not accompanied by a meat inspection certificate		2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

TABLE 3-12-20 Fresh Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Free from BSE and FMD, but FMD/SR with the Required Certification (9CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4))

If the importation:	Then:
Did not transit a country known to be affected with FMD	RELEASE
Transited a country known to be affected with FMD	1. REVIEW the meat inspection certificate to determine if the importation met the transiting requirements cited in 9CFR 94.1(c)(2)-(5) which are summarized below 2. CONTINUE on to Table 3-12-21

A summary of the transiting requirements cited in 9CFR 94.1(c)(2)-(5) follows:

The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold or compartment which was sealed in the country of origin by an official of that country with serially-numbered seals approved by APHIS²

The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold or compartment of the transporting carrier are recorded on the foreign meat inspection certificate which accompanies the meat

Upon arrival of the carrier in the U.S. port of arrival, you find the seals intact, and there is no evidence indicating that the seals were tampered with

You find the meat to be as represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate

² Sealing prevents contact of the meat with any other cargo, prevents handling of the meat after the hold or compartment is sealed, and prevents the loading of any cargo into and the removal of any cargo from the sealed hold or compartment while en route to the United States.

TABLE 3-12-21 Verify Transiting Requirements of Fresh Ruminant Meat from a Country Known to Be Free from BSE and FMD, but FMD/SR and Meeting Certification Requirements

If the transiting requirements are:	Then:
Met	RELEASE
Not met	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)




If the importation is break-bulk cargo, then all seals must be checked at the first port of arrival.

Fresh Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Free from BSE, but at Negligible Risk for FMD

Currently Uruguay is at negligible risk for foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).

TABLE 3-12-22 Fresh Beef from a Country Known to Be Free from BSE, but at Negligible Risk for FMD

If the beef ¹ is:	And the certificate:	Then:
Accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Has the required certification ² (9CFR 94.21)	RELEASE
	Lacks the required certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD
Not accompanied by a meat inspection certificate		2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

1 **Only** fresh boneless cuts of beef that have **not** been further processed or ground are admissible from Uruguay.

2 A meat inspection certificate signed by a veterinary official of the Government of Uruguay that certifies the following:

The meat is beef from bovines that have been born, raised, and slaughtered in Uruguay
Foot-and-mouth disease has not been diagnosed in Uruguay within the previous 12 months
The beef came from bovines that originated from premises where foot-and-mouth disease has **not** been present during the lifetime of any bovines slaughtered for export of beef to the United States

The beef came from bovines that were moved directly from the premises of origin to the slaughtering establishment without any contact with other animals

The beef came from bovines that received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections, paying particular attention to the head and feet at the slaughtering establishment, with no evidence found of vesicular disease

The beef consists only of bovine parts that are by standard practice, part of the animal's carcass that is placed in a chiller for maturation after slaughter. Bovine parts that may not be imported include all parts of bovine heads, feet, hump, hooves, and internal organs

All bone and visually identifiable blood clots and lymphoid tissue have been removed from the beef
The beef has not been in contact with meat from regions other than those listed in 9CFR §94.1(a)(2)

The beef came from bovine carcasses that were allowed to mature at 40° to 50° F (4° to 10° C) for a minimum of 36 hours after slaughter and that reached a pH of 5.8 or less in the loin muscle at the end of the maturation period. Measurements for pH must be taken at the middle of both longissimus dorsi muscles. Any carcass in which the pH does not reach 5.8 or less may be allowed to mature an additional 24 hours and be retested, and if the carcass still has not reached a pH of 5.8 or less after 60 hours, the meat from the carcass may not be exported to the United States

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine

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Introduction and Subsidiary Locator

The *Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine* section covers cooked, cured and dried, and fresh swine meat and meat products, including bouillon cubes, lard, edible offal, meat extract, dehydrated and dry soup mix, cooked skins or rinds, and perishable pork pâté. Regulations provide the authority to regulate specific products such as fresh (chilled or frozen) meat, cured and dried meat, and cooked meat from disease affected foreign countries. Policy has been established to control other products that are imported which may pose a risk to U.S. agriculture.

When a VS permit does authorize entry, use [Table 3-13-1](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-13-1 Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Swine Meat and Meat Products



If the importation is:	And the country of origin is:	And:	Then:
Bouillon cubes	→	→	GO to Table 3-13-3
Meat extract	→	→	GO to Table 3-13-2
Lard (rendered fat) or pork fat	→	→	GO to Table 3-13-3
Dehydrated soup mix containing meat extract	→	→	GO to Table 3-13-3
Edible offal	→	Accompanied by certificate of origin ¹	REGULATE as meat and run through first column (cooked, shelf stable, fresh, etc.)
		Lacks certificate of origin ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel (see Appendix H)
Dehydrated soup mix containing swine meat	→	→	GO to Table 3-13-4
Pork pâté, perishable	→	→	GO to Table 3-13-5
Cooked skins or rinds (Sp.=Chicharrones)	→	→	GO to Table 3-13-7
Cooked, prepared food (such as carnitas, empanadas, sandwiches, tacos, and tamales) containing pork from Mexico and entering only at land border ports	→	→	GO to Table A-1-6 on page A-1-6
Cooked, shelf stable meat	→	In hermetically sealed cans ²	RELEASE
		In retorted, flexible pouches	GO to Table 3-13-8
Cooked, perishable meat	→	→	GO to Table 3-13-9
Cured and dried meat	Pork (hams, loins, etc.) from Italy or Spain	→	GO to Table 3-13-25
	Other than above	→	GO to Table 3-13-14
Fresh (chilled or frozen) meat	→	→	GO to Table 3-13-28

¹ A government of origin certificate declaring that the edible offal was derived from swine from [must state country or region].

2 Determine shelf stability in cargo just as you would in baggage. See [Table 2-3-3](#).

Lard and Pork Fat


TABLE 3-13-2 Regulatory Action for Edible Lard and Pork Fat

If the product is:	And the country of origin is:	And:	Then:
Lard		Appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Pork fat (including fatback)	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD		RELEASE
	Affected with CSF only	Appropriately certified ²	1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
		Lacks certification	
	Affected with ASF, FMD, or SVD alone or in any combination	Appropriately certified ³	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

- 1 A government of origin certificate declaring that the lard was derived from swine from *[must state country or region]*.
- 2 A government of origin certificate declaring that the fat was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 156° F (69° C).
- 3 A government of origin certificate declaring that the fat was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 175° F (79.4° C).



Meat Extract, Bouillon Cubes of Swine Origin, and Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat Extract

TABLE 3-13-3 Meat Extract and Bouillon Cubes of Swine Origin and Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat Extract

If the country or region of origin is known to be:	And the importation is:	Then:
Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD		RELEASE
Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD	Accompanied by a meat inspection certificate stating that the meat product has been concentrated by boiling or heated to a temperature of 212° F (100° C)	1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Lacking the certification described above	

Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat

TABLE 3-13-4 Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat

If the country or region of origin is known to be:	And:	Then:
Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD		RELEASE
Affected with ASF alone or in combination with CSF, FMD, or SVD		1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Affected with FMD alone or in any combination with CSF or SVD	Appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
	Lacks certification	1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Affected with CSF or SVD alone or in combination with each other	Appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
	Lacks certification	1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

- 1 A government of origin certificate declaring that:
 - All meat is free of bones
 - The meat was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 175° F (79.4° C)
- 2 A government of origin certificate declaring that:
 - All meat is free of bones
 - The meat was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 156° F (69° C)

Perishable Pork Pâté

TABLE 3-13-5 Perishable Pork Pâté

If the country or region of origin is known to be:	Then:
Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	RELEASE
Affected with FMD alone or in any combination with CSF or SVD	GO to Table 3-13-6
Affected with CSF or SVD alone or in combination with each other	
Affected with ASF alone or in combination with CSF, FMD, or SVD	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

TABLE 3-13-6 Perishable Pork Pâté from Countries or Regions Known to Be Affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

If the country or region of origin is known to be:	And the importation:	Then:
Affected with FMD alone or in any combination with CSF or SVD	Is accompanied by official certification that states: The meat is boneless The meat has been cooked to a minimum internal temperature of 175° F (79.4° C)	RELEASE
	Lacks the certification described above	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Affected with CSF or SVD alone or in combination with each other	Is accompanied by official certification that states: The meat is boneless The meat has been cooked to a minimum internal temperature of 156° F (69° C)	RELEASE
	Lacks the certification described above	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Pork Skins or Rinds

Cooked pork skins or rinds (called chicharrones in Spanish) are admissible if, upon inspection, you determine that they have been thoroughly cooked. The pork skins or rinds must be crisp. They should crumble or break easily when bent.

TABLE 3-13-7 Determine if Pork Skins or Rinds Are Admissible

If the pork skins or rinds:	Then:
Are thoroughly cooked to a crispness and break easily when bent ¹	RELEASE
Do not appear to have been thoroughly cooked as evidenced by not breaking easily when bent	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

¹ A **small** amount of visible pork in the thoroughly cooked chicharrones is acceptable.

Cooked, Prepared Food Containing Pork from Mexico and Entering Only at Land Border Ports

Go to ***Pork in Cooked, Prepared Food from Mexico*** on page A-1-6.

Irish Pork Purchased at Dublin and Shannon Airports

Go to ***Irish Pork Purchased at Dublin and Shannon Airports*** on page A-1-5.

Shelf Stable Swine Meat in Retorted, Flexible Pouches

In the process for shelf stable swine meat in retorted, flexible pouches, the meat is typically first heated in a kettle and then poured or pumped into a flexible pouch. Next, the product undergoes an additional cooking step; a retort (a larger version of a stove-top pressure cooker), cooks the product in the pouch under pressure and allows the temperature to exceed 212° F. During this retort process, the flexible container is sterilized along with the product.

TABLE 3-13-8 Determine Whether to Admit Shelf Stable Swine Meat in Retorted, Flexible Pouches

If the country or region of origin is:	And:	And:	Then:
Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	→	→	RELEASE
Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, and/or SVD	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Is appropriately certified ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Lacks a meat inspection certificate	→	

¹ A government certificate declaring:




All bones have been completely removed in the region of origin
This product was hermetically sealed and then cooked via a true retort process to insure a commercially sterile, shelf-stable product

Cooked, Perishable Swine Meat



Small amounts of pork processed by heat may be imported for purposes of examination, testing, or analysis but only when authorized by a VS permit. Release or control as specified on the permit. When a VS Permit does not authorize the entry of cooked, perishable swine meat, use [Table 3-13-9](#) which directs you to the regulatory action you must take.


TABLE 3-13-9 Determine Whether to Admit Cooked, Perishable Swine Meat

If the country or region of origin or country or region of processing is:	And:	Then:
Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	From Mexico	GO to Table 3-13-10
	From other than Mexico	RELEASE
Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD but FMD/SR or SVD/SR		GO to Table 3-13-13
Affected with FMD alone or in any combination with ASF, CSF, or SVD		1. REFUSE ENTRY ¹ 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Affected with CSF	Solely CSF	GO to Table 3-13-10
	In combination with FMD/SR or SVD/SR	GO to Table 3-13-11
Affected with SVD	Solely SVD	GO to Table 3-13-12
	In combination with CSF and/or FMD/SR	
Affected with ASF alone or in any combination with CSF or SVD		1. REFUSE ENTRY ² 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

1 Currently there are no establishments approved to export cooked, perishable pork from countries affected with FMD into the United States. In effect, such pork is prohibited.

2 Entry of this product will require further negotiation with Veterinary Services. In effect, such pork is prohibited.

TABLE 3-13-10 Determine Whether to Admit Cooked, Perishable Swine Meat from a Region Known to Be Affected with Only CSF

If the swine were slaughtered in:	And the importation is:	Then:
States in Mexico of: Baja California Baja California Sur Chihuahua Sinaloa Sonora Yucatan	Accompanied by an official Mexican government meat inspection certificate stating: The pork is from swine that have been born, raised, and slaughtered in Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, or Yucatan The pork has not been in contact with pork from any other state in Mexico or other classical swine fever affected regions	INSPECT and RELEASE ¹
	Not accompanied by the certificate described above	REFER to Table 3-13-11 to determine if the certificate meets the requirements for a region affected with CSF
Other than Mexico or a State in Mexico other than listed in the cell above		GO to Table 3-13-11

¹ If the pork transited any other Mexican States or CSF-affected regions, then the pork **must** have been sealed in Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, or Yucatan by Mexican government officials with serially-numbered seals recorded on accompanying documents. The recorded seals **must** be intact on arrival at the U.S. port.

Cooked Perishable Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD, but SVD/SR and/or FMD/SR

A country known to be free from FMD or SVD is considered to have special requirements (SR) when one or more of the following conditions apply:

The region supplements its national meat supply by importing meat from countries affected with FMD or SVD

The region imports live ruminants or swine from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States

The region borders an affected country


Requirements were established for processing meat from a country or region of origin known to be affected with SVD and FMD. However, cooked meat from a country or region considered to be SVD/SR, but known to be free from SVD and certified as being processed according to the requirements for SVD would be allowed entry. For details of the

requirements for processed meat from a country or region of origin known to be affected with SVD, go to [Table 3-13-12](#). Go to [Table 3-13-13](#) for FMD/SR or SVD/SR criteria.

Cooked, Perishable Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Affected with CSF or with CSF in Combination with FMD/SR and/or SVD/SR

Review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate is present. The certificate must state that the meat has been processed according to the conditions in the footnotes to the table that follows which are policy for pork from CSF affected countries¹.

TABLE 3-13-11 Cooked, Perishable Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Affected with CSF or with CSF in Combination with FMD/SR and/or SVD/SR

If the shipment:	And:	Then:
Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE ²
	Lacks the certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Lacks a meat inspection certificate		

- 1 A government of origin certificate declaring:
- All bones have been completely removed in the country of origin
 - All meat has been cooked to a minimum internal temperature of 156°F (69°C)
- 2 If the CSF-affected country is **also** considered to be FMD/SR and/or SVD/SR, then go to [Table 3-13-13](#). The meat inspection certificate must have the statements identified in the footnote above **and** must have the statements required for FMD/SR or SVD/SR.


1 The conditions for the importation of cooked pork from CSF affected countries are cited in 9CFR 94.9(b)(1)(ii)(A)-(B).

Cooked, Perishable Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Affected with Only SVD or Affected with SVD in Combination with CSF or in Combination with CSF and FMD/SR

Review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate is present for cooked, perishable swine meat from a country or region known to be affected with only SVD or affected with SVD in combination with CSF. The certificate must state that the meat has been processed according to the conditions in the footnotes to the table that follows ([Table 3-13-12](#)), which are policy for pork from SVD affected countries².

Even though the statement required by the regulation says “canned pork products” this statement is required for perishable for plastic-wrapped hams as well.

TABLE 3-13-12 Cooked, Perishable Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Affected With Only SVD, or Affected with SVD in Combination with CSF or in Combination with CSF and FMD/SR

If the importation:	And:	Then:
Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE ²
	Lacks the certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Lacks a meat inspection certificate		

1 A government of origin certificate declaring:

All bones have been completely removed in the country of origin
All meat has been cooked to a minimum internal temperature of 156° F (69° C) in a commercially accepted manner used for perishable canned pork products, or the meat product has received continual heat treatment in an oven for a minimum of 10 hours so that the meat reached an internal temperature of 156° F (69° C) throughout. The oven temperature started at a minimum of 143.6° F (62° C) and reached at least 185° F (85° C)


2 If the country or region of origin is also considered to be FMD/SR, then go to [Table 3-13-13](#). The meat inspection certificate **must** have the statements identified in the footnote above, and **must** have the statements required for FMD/SR.

Cooked, Perishable Swine Meat Shipped from a Country or Region Known to Be Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD, but FMD/SR or SVD/SR

Review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate is present for cooked, perishable swine meat shipped from a country or region known to be free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD, but FMD/SR or SVD/SR. The certificate must state all the requirements³ which are repeated in the footnotes to the table that follows ([Table 3-13-13](#)).

2 These statements are cited in 9CFR 94.12(b)(1)(ii).

TABLE 3-13-13 Cooked, Perishable Swine Meat Shipped from a Country or Region Known to Be Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD, but FMD/SR and/or SVD/SR

If the importation:	And from a country or region that is:	And:	Then:
Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	FMD/SR only	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	SVD/SR only	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Both FMD/SR and SVD/SR	Is appropriately certified ^{1 and 2}	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ^{1 and 2}	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Lacks a meat inspection certificate			1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

1 A government of origin certificate that gives the official establishment number of the establishment where the animals were slaughtered and declares that:

The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in, a region listed in Sec. 94.1(a) as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease

The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease affected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease-free region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease affected region except in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of the non-affected region of origin. The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in Sec. 94.1(a)(2) as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed

The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that **do not** comply with the conditions contained in this certificate

3 These requirements are cited in 9CFR 94.11 and 94.13.

- 2 A government of origin certificate that gives the official establishment number of the establishment where the animals were slaughtered, and declares that:

The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in Sec. 94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist

The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in such a region or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease free region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist, except pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of a region of origin listed in Sec. 94.12 as a region considered free of the disease

The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have not been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section

Cured and Dried Swine Meat



Small amounts of pork meat that is cured and dried may be imported for purposes of examination, testing, or analysis **only** when authorized by a VS permit. Refer to [page 2-4-25](#) for processing animal products imported under permit.

Certain dried, cured products such as whole hams (Iberian, Parma, San Daniele, and Serrano), pork loins, or pork shoulders with the bone in are regulated strictly according to the procedures spelled out in 9CFR 94.17. Currently only Italy and Spain are exporting cured and dried whole hams and/or the sliced products of the hams. When a VS permit does authorize entry for a cured and dried pork product, continue to [Table 3-13-14](#).

TABLE 3-13-14 Cured and Dried Swine Meat




If the country or region of origin or the country or region of processing is known to be:	And:	And the meat is:	And it is:	Then:
Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	Has no special requirements for either FMD or SVD			RELEASE
	Is FMD/SR and/or SVD/SR			GO to Table 3-13-16
Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD		A whole ham, pork loin, or pork shoulder	Boneless	GO to Table 3-13-15
			With bone in	GO to Table 3-13-25
		Not a whole ham, pork loin, or pork shoulder	Boneless	GO to Table 3-13-15
			With bone in	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)


TABLE 3-13-15 Determine Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Boneless Dry, Cured Swine Meat That Is Other Than a Whole Ham, Pork Loin, or Pork Shoulder with the Bone In

If the country or region of origin is known to be:	Then:
Affected with FMD only	GO to Table 3-13-17
Affected with CSF only	GO to Table 3-13-18
Affected with CSF in combination with FMD	GO to Table 3-13-22
Affected with CSF and SVD/SR or CSF, FMD, and SVD/SR	
Affected with SVD only; or affected with SVD in any combination with CSF or FMD	GO to Table 3-13-25
Affected with ASF only; or affected with ASF in any combination with CSF, FMD, or SVD	GO to Cured and Dried Swine Meat from Countries Known to Be Affected with Only ASF, or with ASF in Combination with SVD, CSF, or FMD page 3-13-28

Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD, but SVD/SR or FMD/SR

Review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate is present. The certificate must state all the requirements⁴ which are repeated in the footnotes to the table that follows (Table 3-13-16).

TABLE 3-13-16 Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD, but FMD/SR or SVD/SR

If the importation:	And from a country or region that is:	And:	Then:
Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	FMD/SR only	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	SVD/SR only	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Both FMD/SR and SVD/SR	Is appropriately certified ^{1 and 2}	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ^{1 and 2}	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Lacks a meat inspection certificate			1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

⁴ These requirements are cited in 9CFR 94.11 and 94.13.

- 1 A government of origin certificate that gives the official establishment number of the establishment where the animals were slaughtered, and declares that:

The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in Sec. 94.1(a) as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease

The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease affected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease free region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease affected region except in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of the non-affected region of origin. The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in Sec. 94.1(a)(2) as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed

The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that **do not** comply with the conditions contained in this certificate

- 2 A government of origin certificate that gives the official establishment number of the establishment where the animals were slaughtered, and declares that:

The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in Sec. 94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist

The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in such a region or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease free region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist, except pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of a region of origin listed in Sec. 94.12 as a region considered free of the disease


The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have not been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section

Cured and Dried Boneless Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Affected with Only FMD

Review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate is present for cured and dried boneless swine meat from a country or region known to be affected with only FMD. The certificate must state all the requirements⁵ which are repeated in the footnotes to the table that follows ([Table 3-13-17](#)).

⁵ These statements are cited in 9CFR.94.4 (a)(1)-(3).

TABLE 3-13-17 Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to be Affected with FMD


If the shipment:	And:	Then:
Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
	Lacks the certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Lacks a meat inspection certificate		

¹ A government of origin certificate declaring:

All bones were completely removed in the region of origin
The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition, for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived
The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried to the extent that it is shelf stable without refrigeration (thoroughly dried means to the extent that the water-to-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product does **not** exceed 2.25 to 1)

Cured and Dried Boneless Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Affected with Only CSF

TABLE 3-13-18 Cured and Dried Boneless Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Affected with Only CSF

If the swine were slaughtered in:	And the importation is:	Then:
The states of Sonora or Yucatan in Mexico	Accompanied by an official Mexican government meat inspection certificate stating: The pork is from swine that have been born, raised, and slaughtered in Sonora or Yucatan The pork has not been in contact with pork from any other state in Mexico, with the exception of Sonora, Yucatan, or other classical swine fever affected regions	INSPECT AND RELEASE ¹
	Not accompanied by the certificate described above	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Other than Mexico or a state in Mexico other than Sonora or Yucatan		GO to Table 3-13-19

- 1 If the pork transited any other Mexican States or classical swine fever affected regions, then the pork must have been sealed in Sonora or Yucatan by Mexican government officials with serially-numbered seals recorded on accompanying documents. The recorded seals must be intact on arrival at the U.S. port.

TABLE 3-13-19 Determine the Disease Status of the Slaughtering and Processing Countries or Regions


If the pork came from an animal that was slaughtered (originated) in a region where CSF is:	And was processed in:	Then:
Known to occur	A region where CSF is known to occur	GO to Table 3-13-20
Not known to occur	A region where CSF is known to occur	GO to Table 3-13-21

Cured and Dried Boneless Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with CSF and from a Country or Region of Processing Known to Be Affected with CSF

Review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate issued by an authorized official of the national government of the country of origin is present. The certificate must state that the meat has been processed according to the conditions which are policy for pork from CSF affected countries⁶. These statements are repeated in the footnotes to the table that follows ([Table 3-13-20](#)).

⁶ The requirements for the importation of cured and dried boneless pork from CSF affected countries are cited in 9CFR 94.9(b)(1)(iii) (A)-(C).

TABLE 3-13-20 Cured and Dried Boneless Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with CSF and from a Country or Region of Processing Known to Be Affected with CSF

If the importation:	And from a country or region of processing that is:	And:	Then:
Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	CSF only and does not include FMD/SR or SVD/SR	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	CSF and FMD/SR only	Is appropriately certified ^{1 and 2}	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ^{1 and 2}	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	CSF and SVD/SR only	Is appropriately certified ^{1 and 3}	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ^{1 and 3}	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Lacks a meat inspection certificate	CSF and both FMD/SR and SVD/SR	Is appropriately certified ^{1, 2, and 3}	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ^{1, 2, and 3}	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
			

¹ A government of origin certificate declaring:

All bones have been completely removed in the region of origin
The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived
The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for **not** less than 90 days so that it is shelf stable without refrigeration

- 2 A government of origin certificate that gives the official establishment number of the establishment where the animals were slaughtered, and declares that:

The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in, a region listed in Sec. 94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease

The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease affected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease-free region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease affected region, except in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of the non-affected region of origin. The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in Sec. 94.1(a)(2) as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed

The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that **do not** comply with the conditions contained in this certificate

- 3 A government of origin certificate that gives the official establishment number of the establishment where the animals were slaughtered, and declares that:

The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in Sec. 94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist


The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in such a region or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease free region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist except pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of a region of origin listed in Sec. 94.12 as a region considered free of the disease. The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have **not** been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section

Cured and Dried Boneless Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Free from CSF, but Processed in a Country Known to Be Affected with CSF

Review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate issued by an authorized official of the national government of the country of processing is present for cured and dried boneless swine meat from a country or region known to be free from CSF, but processed in a country known to be affected with CSF. The certificate must state that the meat has been processed according to the conditions which are policy for pork from CSF affected countries⁷. These statements are repeated in the footnotes to the table that follows ([Table 3-13-21](#)).

⁷ The requirements for importation of cured and dried boneless pork from CSF affected countries are cited in 9CFR 94.9(b)(1)(iii) (A-C)(1)-(2).

TABLE 3-13-21 Cured and Dried Boneless Swine Meat from a Country or Region Free from CSF, but from a Country or Region of Processing Known to Be Affected with CSF

If the importation:	And from a country or region that is:	And:	Then:
Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	CSF only and does not include FMD/SR and/or SVD/SR	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	CSF and FMD/SR only	Is appropriately certified ^{1 and 2}	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ^{1 and 2}	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	CSF and SVD/SR only	Is appropriately certified ^{1 and 3}	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ^{1 and 3}	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	CSF and both FMD/SR and SVD/SR	Is appropriately certified ^{1, 2, and 3}	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ^{1, 2, and 3}	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Lacks a meat inspection certificate			1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

¹ A government certificate from the country of processing declaring the following:

The pork originated in a CSF free region
 All bones were completely removed in the region of origin
 The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived
 The seals placed on the containers in the region of origin were found intact and free of any evidence of tampering on arrival at the processing establishment by a national veterinary inspector
 The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for **not** less than 45 days
 The processing establishment does not receive or process live swine
 The processing establishment uses only pork which originates in regions free from CSF and processes the meat according to the conditions cited in 9CFR 94.9(b)(1)(i) or (ii), or (iii)

- 2 A government of origin certificate from the country of processing that gives the official establishment number of the establishment where the animals were slaughtered, and declares the following:

The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in, a region listed in Sec. 94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease

The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease affected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease-free region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease affected region, except in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of the non-affected region of origin. The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in Sec. 94.1(a)(2) as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed

The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that **do not** comply with the conditions contained in this certificate

- 3 A government of origin certificate from the country of processing that gives the official establishment number of the establishment where the animals were slaughtered, and declares the following:

The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in Sec. 94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist


The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in such a region or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease free region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist except pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of a region of origin listed in Sec. 94.12 as a region considered free of the disease. The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have **not** been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section

Cured and Dried Boneless Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Affected with CSF in Any Combination with FMD or SVD/SR

Review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate issued by an authorized official of the national government of the country of origin is present. The certificate must state that the meat has been processed according to the conditions which are policy for pork from CSF affected countries.⁸ These conditions are repeated in the footnotes to the table that follows ([Table 3-13-22](#)).

⁸ The conditions for importation of cured and dried boneless pork from CSF affected countries are cited in 9CFR 94.9(b)(1)(iii) (A-C).

TABLE 3-13-22 Cured and Dried Boneless Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with CSF in Any Combination with FMD or SVD/SR

If the importation:	And from a country or region that is:	And:	Then:
Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Affected with CSF and FMD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Affected with CSF, FMD, and SVD/SR	Is appropriately certified ^{1 and 2}	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ^{1 and 2}	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Lacks a meat inspection certificate			1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

1 A government of origin certificate declaring:

All bones have been completely removed in the region of origin
The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived
The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for **not** less than 90 days so that it is shelf stable without refrigeration
The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried to the extent that it is shelf stable without refrigeration (thoroughly dried means to the extent that the water-to-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product does not exceed 2.25 to 1)

2 A government of origin certificate that gives the official establishment number of the establishment where the animals were slaughtered, and declares the following:

The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in Sec. 94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist
The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in such a region or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease free region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist, except pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of a region of origin listed in Sec. 94.12 as a region considered free of the disease. The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have **not** been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section


Cured and Dried Boneless Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Affected with Only SVD or Affected with SVD in Any Combination with CSF or FMD

Cured and dried meat that originates in a country known to be affected with SVD must be consigned to an approved establishment. Currently there are approved establishments. Therefore, such

importations are . To regulate dry-cured swine that originates in a region free of SVD but is processed in an SVD-affected country, continue on this page.

Cured and Dried Boneless Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Free from SVD, but Affected with CSF and Processed in a Country Known to Be Affected with SVD

TABLE 3-13-23 Cured and Dried Boneless Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Free from SVD but Affected with CSF and Processed in a Country Known to Be Affected with SVD

If the shipment:	And:	Then:
Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
	Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Lacks a meat inspection certificate		

1 A government certification from the country of processing declaring the following:

Pork products came from swine born and raised in [name of country recognized by USDA to be free of SVD]

The farm and origin of the animal from which the pork products were obtained and the slaughterhouse in which the swine were slaughtered are situated in [name of country recognized by USDA to be free of SVD]

The meat was forwarded by [name of country of origin and the name and number of the slaughterhouse] to [number and name of the processing plant in Italy] in sealed containers bearing [progressive numbers] reported on the accompanying certificate issued by the veterinary service of [name of country recognized by USDA to be free of SVD] certifying that the meat was obtained from pigs born, raised, and slaughtered in a country or region free of ASF, FMD, and SVD

All bones were completely removed in [name of country recognized by USDA to be free of SVD] or the meat is deboned in Italy in the processing plant prior to the start of the curing process

The processing plant in which the pork products were processed is situated in Italy

On arrival at the processing plant in Italy, the sealing was intact and was free of any evidence of tampering and the progressive numbers matched the ones indicated in the certificate of origin

The plant processes exclusively meat originating from countries or regions free of ASF, FMD, and SVD

The meat products were cured for at least 90 days

The plant processed all such pork and pork products in accordance with US Department of Agriculture regulations in 9CFR 94.12(b)(1)(iv)

The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or that have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at port in a region listed in 9CFR 94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease

Cured and Dried Boneless Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Free from SVD and CSF, but Processed in a Country Known to Be Affected with SVD

Review the accompanying meat inspection certificate to verify that a meat inspection certificate is present for dry cured products from a country or region known to be free from SVD and CSF, but processed

in a country known to be affected with SVD. The certificate must state that the meat has been processed according to the conditions that appear in the footnotes to [Table 3-13-24](#).

TABLE 3-13-24 Cured and Dried Boneless Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Free from ASF, CSF, and SVD but Processed in a Country Known to Be Affected with SVD

If the shipment:	And:	Then:
Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
	Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Lacks a meat inspection certificate		

¹ A government certification from the country of processing declaring the following:

Pork products came from swine born and raised in *[name of country recognized by USDA to be free of SVD]*
The farm and origin of the animal from which the pork products were obtained and the slaughterhouse in which the swine were slaughtered are situated in *[name of country recognized by USDA to be free of SVD]*
The meat was forwarded by *[name of country of origin and the name and number of the slaughterhouse]* to *[number and name of the processing plant in Italy]* in sealed containers bearing *[progressive numbers]* reported on the accompanying certificate issued by the veterinary service of *[name of country recognized by USDA to be free of SVD]* certifying that the meat was obtained from pigs born, raised, and slaughtered in a country or region free of ASF, FMD, and SVD
All bones were completely removed in *[name of country recognized by USDA to be free of SVD]* or the meat is deboned in Italy in the processing plant prior to the start of the curing process
The processing plant in which the pork products were processed is situated in Italy
On arrival at the processing plant in Italy, the sealing was intact and was free of any evidence of tampering and the progressive numbers matched the ones indicated in the certificate of origin
The plant processes exclusively meat originating from countries or regions free of ASF, FMD, and SVD
The meat products were cured for at least 90 days
The plant processed all such pork and pork products in accordance with US Department of Agriculture regulations in 9CFR 94.12(b)(1)(iv)
The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or that have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at port in a region listed in 9CFR 94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease

Cured and Dried Boneless Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Free from SVD, but Processed in a Country Known to Be Affected with SVD Only or SVD in Any Combination with CSF or FMD

Currently there are no approved processing establishments in any SVD-affected countries. Therefore, such importations are

Cured and Dried Swine Meat from Countries Known to Be Affected with Only ASF, or with ASF in Combination with SVD, CSF, or FMD

All cured and dried swine meat from ASF-affected countries must be consigned to an approved establishment for heat treatment. Currently the approved establishments are in Italy and Spain. Therefore, refuse entry to such meat unless the importation complies with 9CFR 94.17 dealing with dry, cured hams (including boneless, sliced products), pork loins, and pork shoulders from Italy or Spain.

Dried, Cured Hams, Loins, and Shoulders from Italy and Spain

Review the accompanying meat inspection certificates to verify that the meat has been processed and certified according to the conditions as cited in 9CFR 94.17. This citation covers Parma and San Daniele hams from Italy and Serrano and Iberian hams and Iberian pork shoulders from Spain. Prosciutto is the Italian word for ham. Both Italy and Spain have plants approved by APHIS to process these dry-cured hams for export to the United States.

Parma and San Daniele hams may be imported either whole or sliced. There is a list of approved plants for processing whole hams. (See [List of Approved Italian Prosciutto Ham Processing Plants on page 3-13-28](#).) For a list of approved slicing plants, see [List of Approved Italian Slicing Establishments on page 3-13-35](#).)

Serrano dry-cured hams are processed in Spanish plants which have been approved. For a list of these plants, see [List of Approved Spanish Serrano Ham Processing Plants on page 3-13-33](#).)

Review the accompanying documentation to verify that the importation came from an approved foreign establishment. Continue on to [Table 3-13-25](#).

List of Approved Italian Prosciutto Ham Processing Plants

Plant Number	Name/Address
23/L	Cesare Fiorucci S.P.A. - Via Fanti d'Italia 1 43013 Langhirano (Parma) Italy
25/L	Pio Tosini Industria Prosciutti S.P.A. - Via Fanti d'Italia, n. 23, Langhirano (PR)
58/L	Luppi Alimentari S.P.A. (Prosciuttificio S. Vitale Di Luppi s.p.a.) - San Vitale, 124 - (PR)
74/L	Salumificio Di Langhirano S.R.l. - Cascinapiano n. 46, Langhirano (PR)
90 L	Greci & Folzani S.P.A., - via Calestrano 56/A, 43035 Felino (PR), Italy

FIGURE 3-13-1 List of Approved Italian Prosciutto (Ham) Processing Plants

Plant Number	Name/Address
100/L	Ermes Fontana S.P.A. - Sala Baganza (PR)
125/L	Testa and Molinaro SRL - Via Tagliamento, 41 33038 San Daniele (UD)
144L	Greci Enzo SPA, Felino
151/L	Leoncini Prosciutti SPA - Via Venezia, 136 33038 San Daniele (UD)
163/L	Agricola Tre Valli Scarf - Via Venezia, 148 - San Daneile del Friuli, Italy
167/L	Monastero SRL, Via Grossardi, 43014 Medesano (PR)
172/L	Unibon Soc. Coop A.R.L. - Strada due Canali Reggio Emilia
205/L	Principie di san Daniele S.P.A. - Via Venezia 146, 33038 San Daniele (UD)
212/L	Leporati Prosciutti Langhirano SPA - Giarreto di Pastorello, 29, Langhirano (PR)
240/L	Goldoni Domenico & C s.n.c. (gia Soc. Coop. Agricola Bertana) - Via Roma, 50
316/L	Tanara Giancarlo S.P.A. - Via Fanti d'Italia n. 73, Langhirano (PR)
335/L	CIM Alimentari S.P.A. - Via Martiri della Liberta, Langhirano (PR)
337 L	Salumificio Vitali S.P.A., Gaggio Montano, Bologna
350/L	Salumificio Goldoni Domenico - Via A. Banzola 2, 43013, Langhirano (PR)
374/L	Filli Tanzi S.P.A. - Via Marconi, n. 3, Langhirano (PR)
412/L	ABA Prosciutti S.P.A. - Via S. Vitale 125 Sala Baganza (PR), Langhirano (PR)
434/L	EFFE 1, S.P.A. - Lesignano Bagni (PR)
442/L	Levoni S.P.A. - Via Aonedis, 9 3308 San Daniele (UD)
476/L	Gielle S.P.A. - Via Fanti d'Italia n. 61/A, Langhirano (PR)
478/L	Via J. Ressel 1 - Zona Industry 34018 - San Dorligo, Pella Valle, Italy
479/L	Quattro Stagioni S.P.A. - Via Fratelli Cervi n. 10, Cascinapiano di Langhirano (PR)
480/L	Prosciuttificio Il Mulino S.P.A. - Capoponte di Tizzano Val Parma, Langhirano (PR)

**FIGURE 3-13-1 List of Approved Italian Prosciutto (Ham) Processing Plants
(continued)**

Plant Number	Name/Address
498/L	San Nicola Prosciuttificio Del Sole S.P.A. - Corniglio Langhirano (PR)
500/L	Carpegna Prosciutti S.P.A. - Via Petricci Carpegna (PS)
508/L	Rovagnati SPA - Via E. Fermi 19, 20046 Biassono (MI)
513/L	Italfine S.R.L. - Via Provinciale, 46, Beduzzo Di Corniglio (PR)
514/L	Unibon S.C.A.R.L. - Via Guerci, 4 Cascinapiano di Langhirano (PR)
515/L	Salumificio La Torre Di Grassi Giuseppe E. Figli S.R.L. - Strada della Torre n. 11
550/L	Casale S.P.A. - Via Montanara n.33, Casale di Felino (PR)
567/L	Veroni Prosciutti S.P.A. - Via Fanti d'Italia n. 69, Langhirano (PR)
586/L	Filli Galloni S.P.A. - Via Martiri della Liberta, 17, Langhirano
587/L	Salumificio Cesare Fiorucci S.P.A. - Via S. Vitale, 118, Sala Baganza (PR)
613/L	Prot. El Ponzi S.R.L. - Via S. Michele Cavana, 22 - Lesignano Bag.i (PR)
615/L	Ugo Annoni S.P.A. - Sala Baganza (PR)
662/L	Al Friuli S.P.A. - Via Venezia 120, S. Daniele del Friuli (UD)
641/L	Selva Alimentari - Strada Fabiola 7, Langhirano (PR)
649/L	Prosciuttificio Morgante S.P.A. - Via per Aonedis S. Daniele del Friuli (UD)
670/L	GLI Specialisti di Angelini S.P.A. (DOC & G), Via Berlinguer, 3, Langhirano (PR)
670/L	DOC e G. S.P.A. - Via Verlinguer, 3, Langhirano (PR)
673/L	Salumificio S. Prospero S. Prospero SRL, Localita Costa 2., 43020 Beduzzo di Corniglio
683/L	Cesare Fiorucci S.P.A. - Viale Venezia S. Daniele del Friuli (UD) Langhirano (PR)
688/L	Fontane del Duca - Via Di Vittorio 13, Sala Baganza (PR)
702/L	Prosciuttificio di Boschetto Srl via S. Vitale 153, 43038 Sala Baganza
713/L	EFPE, II, S.P.A. - Lesignano Bagni (PR)

**FIGURE 3-13-1 List of Approved Italian Prosciutto (Ham) Processing Plants
(continued)**

Plant Number	Name/Address
714/L	Levoni S.P.A. - Lesignano Bagni (PR)
720/L	A&B Prosciutti S.P.A. - Via Aonedis S. Daniele del Friuli (UD)
736/L	Bizela - Via Cascinapiano 4, Langhirano (PR)
742/L	Unibon S.C.A.R.L. - Via Guerici 4, Cascinapiano di Langhirano (PR)
744/L	Parmacotto S.P.A. - Sala Baganza (PR)
758/L	Langhiranese Prosciutti - Langhirano (PR)
770/L	Prosciuttificio Picaron di Bassi E Ponte SNC - Via Ragogna, 1 33038 San Daniele (UD)
779/L	Bianchi E Ugolotti SRL - Langhirano (PR)
880/L	Sagi Sandaniele SRL - S. Daniele del Friuli (UD)
908/L	Prosciuttificio Sandanielese S.R.L., San Daniele del Friuli, UD
997/L	S.P.A. - Stagionatura Prosciutti, Via P. Nenni 16, 43013 Langhirano
1019/L	Prosciuttificio San Michele S.R.L., San Michele Cavana
1157/L	Giuseppe Citterio Sal S.P.A., Via Damenti, Poggio S liaro, Sala Baganza
1217/L	Stagionatura Prosciutti del Torrione S.N.C., Via Verdi 41/B Felino, Lesignano Bagni (PR) Italy
1346/L	Lavorazione Salumi Tipici L.A.S.T., Sala Baganza
1594/L	Prosciuttificio Valle del Leo S.P.A., Fanano, MO
1626/L	F.lli Galloni S.P.A., Langhirano

**FIGURE 3-13-1 List of Approved Italian Prosciutto (Ham) Processing Plants
(continued)**

List of Approved Italian Ham Deboning Establishments

Establishment Number	Establishment Name
155 L	La Felinese Salumi S.P.A., Pelino
596 L	Soliani di Soliani Fermo e C., Langhirano
690 L	Disossatura Langhiranese di Boschi e C., Langhirano
732 L	Reverberi Gianni e C. SNC., Langhirano
739 L	Balugani S.R.L., Catelnuovo Rangone
1070 L	Agnetti Nando e C. S.N.C., Sala Baganza
1374 L	Marini Salumi S.R.L., San Daniele del Friuli, UD

FIGURE 3-13-2 List of Approved Italian Ham Deboning Establishments

List of Approved Spanish Serrano Ham Processing Plants

Plant Number	Name/Address
13	Campofrio S.A. - Olias Del Ray (Toledo)
14	Compofrio S.A. - Torrijos (Toledo)
20	Redondo Iglesias S.A. Vtiel (Valencia)




FIGURE 3-13-3 List of Approved Spanish Serrano Ham Processing Plants

TABLE 3-13-25 Regulatory Requirements for the Importation of Prosciutto, Parma, San Daniele, Serrano, and Iberian Hams and Iberian Loins and Pork Shoulders

If the meat is:	And the meat is:	And the product is:	Then:
Parma Prosciutto San Daniele ham (Italy) ¹	Certified as being processed for at least 400 days and the product is in full compliance with 9CFR 94.17	From an approved processing plant (Figure 3-13-1)	RELEASE
	Not certified as specified in the cell above	Not from an approved processing plant	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
		—————→	
Serrano ham (Spain)	Certified as being processed for at least 190 days ² and the product is in full compliance with 9CFR 94.17	From an approved processing plant (Figure 3-13-3)	RELEASE
	Not certified as specified in the cell above	Not from an approved processing plant	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD ³ 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
		—————→	
Iberian ham, pork shoulder, or pork loin (Spain)	—————→	—————→	
Other than a ham	—————→	—————→	

- 1 If the ham is sliced, then go to Table 3-13-27. However, first you must have determined that the ham was admissible using the requirements in this table.
- 2 If the facility also processes swine from SVD-affected regions, then the ham **must** have been processed for 560 days.
- 3 Currently there are no establishment approved to export dry, cured Iberian ham, pork shoulder, pork loin, or other types of dry cured meats from Spain. In effect, such meat is prohibited.

TABLE 3-13-26 Regulatory Requirements for the Importation of Dried and Cured Iberian Cuts Other than Ham


If the meat is:	And the meat is:	And the product is:	Then:
Iberian pork shoulder (Spain)	Certified as being processed for at least 240 days and the product is in full compliance with 9CFR 94.17	From an approved processing plant (Figure)	RELEASE
	Not certified as specified in the cell above	Not from an approved processing plant	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
			
Iberian pork loin (Spain)	Certified as being processed for at least 130 days and the product is in full compliance with 9CFR 94.17	From an approved processing plant (Figure)	RELEASE
	Not certified as specified in the cell above	Not from an approved processing plant	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
			
Other than a cut listed in the two cells above			

List of Approved Italian Slicing Establishments

Plant Number	Name/Address
23/L	Cesare Fiorucci S.P.A. - Via Fanti d'Italia 1-43013 Langhirano (Parma) Italy
26/L	F-Lli Tanzi S.P.A. - Collecchio, Parma, Italy
100/L	Ermes Fontana S.P.A. - Sala Baganza (PR)
151/L	Leoncini Prosciutti S.P.A. - Via Venezia, 136 33038 San Daniele (UD)
205/L	Principie di san Daniele S.P.A. - Via Venezia 146, 33038 San Daniele (UD)
212/L	Leporati Prosciutti S.P.A. - Giarreto di Pastorello, 29, Langhirano (PR)
335/L	CIM Alimentari S.P.A. - Via Martiri della Liberta, Langhirano (PR)
516/L	Giuseppe Citterio Salumificio S.P.A. - Langhirano (PR), Italy
550/L	Casale S.P.A - Via Montanara n.33, Casale di Felino (PR)
978/L	Cesepro SRL - via Jacopo Pirona, 33030 San Daniele, Italy
1157/L	Giuseppe Citterio Salumificio S.P.A, S. Ilario Baganza
1170/L	Brendolan Service S.V.L., Via Aonedis 5/B, San Daniele

FIGURE 3-13-4 List of Approved Italian Slicing Establishments

TABLE 3-13-27 Regulatory Action on Sliced Parma or San Daniele Ham from Italy

If:	And is:	Then:
<p>Accompanied by National Veterinarian (or representative of a local consortium) certification in English that the pork was sliced and packaged in accordance with the requirements of 9CFR 94.17</p> <p>The pork is labeled with the date the processing began and the date that the meat was sliced and packaged</p>	From an approved Italian slicing establishment (Figure 3-13-4)	RELEASE
	Not from an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE THE HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)
Lacking either the certification or the labeling described above		

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat

TABLE 3-13-28 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat

If the country of origin is known to be:	Then:
Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	GO to Table 3-13-29
Affected with CSF only	GO to Table 3-13-31
Affected with CSF in combination with FMD or SVD/SR	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Affected with SVD only	
Affected with SVD in combination with CSF or FMD	
Affected with ASF only	
Affected with ASF in combination with SVD, CSF, or FMD	


Fresh Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD

Determine if adequate proof of origin is present for fresh swine meat from a country or region known to be free from ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD.

EXAMPLE


For example, the importation is accompanied by an official meat inspection certificate or the packaging labels show the county of origin.

TABLE 3-13-29 Fresh Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD

If the country or region is:	And there is:	And the importation:	Then:
Neither FMD/SR nor SVD/SR	Adequate proof of origin	Did not transit a country known to be affected with FMD	RELEASE
		Transited a country known to be affected with FMD	GO to Table 3-13-30
	Inadequate proof of origin	Is a commercial importation	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)
		Is in passenger baggage	1. SEIZE the product 2. If appropriate, ISSUE a civil penalty
FMD/SR and/or SVD/SR			GO to Table 3-13-32

Fresh Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD, but Which Transited a Country Affected with FMD

TABLE 3-13-30 Fresh Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD, but Which Transited a Country Affected with FMD

If the transiting requirements ¹ are:	And the importation is:	Then:
Met		RELEASE
Unmet	Commercial	1. DO NOT RELEASE THE HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)
	Non-commercial	REFUSE ENTRY


1 The following criteria are met:

The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold, compartment, or container which was sealed in the country of origin by an official of that country with serially-numbered seals approved by APHIS. Sealing prevents contact of the meat with any other cargo, prevents handling of the meat after the hold or compartment is sealed, and prevents the loading of any cargo into and the removal of any cargo from the sealed hold or compartment while en route to the United States. The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold, compartment, or container are recorded on the foreign meat inspection certificate which accompanies the meat. Upon arrival of the carrier in the U.S. Port of arrival, the seals are found intact, and there is no evidence indicating that the seals were tampered with. The meat is found to be as represented in the foreign meat inspection certificate.



If the importation is break-bulk cargo, then **all seals must be checked at the first port of arrival.**

TABLE 3-13-31 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Affected with Only CSF



If the swine were slaughtered in:	And the importation is:	Then:
States in Mexico of: Baja California Baja California Sur Chihuahua Sinaloa Sonora Yucatan	Accompanied by an official Mexican Government Meat Inspection Certificate stating: The pork is from swine that have been born, raised, and slaughtered in Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, or Yucatan The pork has not been in contact with pork from any other State in Mexico or other classical swine fever affected regions	INSPECT AND RELEASE ¹
	Lacks the certificate or certification described in the cell above	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD
Other than Mexico or a State in Mexico other than one listed above		2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

- ¹ If the pork transited any other Mexican States or CSF-affected regions, then the pork **must** have been sealed in Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, or Yucatan by Mexican government officials, with serially-numbered seals recorded on accompanying documents. The recorded seals **must** be intact on arrival at the U.S. port.

Fresh Swine Meat from a Country or Region Known to Be Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD, but Which Is FMD/SR and/or SVD/SR

Review the accompanying documents to determine whether the product transited a country known to be affected with FMD.

TABLE 3-13-32 Fresh Swine Meat from a Country That is FMD/SR and/or SVD/SR

If the importation:	And the transiting requirements ¹ are:	And the importation is:	Then:
Transited a country known to be affected with FMD	Met		GO to Table 3-13-33
	Unmet	Commercial	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel (see Appendix H)
		Non-commercial	REFUSE ENTRY
Did not transit a country known to be affected with FMD			GO to Table 3-13-33


¹ Transiting requirements:

The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold, compartment, or container which was sealed in the country of origin by an official of that country with serially-numbered seals approved by APHIS. Sealing prevents contact of the meat with any other cargo, prevents handling of the meat after the hold or compartment is sealed, and prevents the loading of any cargo into and the removal of any cargo from the sealed hold or compartment while en route to the United States. The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold, compartment, or container are recorded on the foreign meat inspection certificate which accompanies the meat. Upon arrival of the carrier in the U.S. Port of arrival, the seals are found intact, and there is no evidence indicating that the seals were tampered with. The meat is found to be as represented in the foreign meat inspection certificate.

Review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate is present. The certificate must carry the appropriate statements⁹ that are repeated in the footnote to [Table 3-13-33](#) below.

⁹ These statements are specified in 9CFR.11 and 9CFR 94.13.

TABLE 3-13-33 Fresh Swine Meat from a Country That Is FMD/SR and/or SVD/SR that Has or Has Not Transited a Country Affected with FMD

If the importation:	And:	Then:
Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
	Lacks the certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Lacks a meat inspection certificate		

- ¹ A government of origin certificate that gives the official establishment number of the establishment where the animals were slaughtered, and declares that:

The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in or have ever been in a region known to be affected with *[FMD or SVD]*

The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from swine which originate in a region known to be affected with *[FMD or SVD]*, or meat or other animal from an *[FMD- or SVD-]* free region which have been transported through a region known to be affected with *[FMD or SVD]* except in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government in the nonaffected region of origin

The meat covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region known to be free from *[FMD or SVD]* and the meat has never been in any region affected with *[FMD or SVD]*

For FMD only—The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance in a manner that will preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the regulations

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Milk and Milk Products

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Introduction

The *Milk and Milk Products* section covers all products derived from milk, including the following products for which examples are listed:

- ◆ Cultured milk products and their dry derivatives
- ◆ Dry milk products
- ◆ Fresh, chilled or frozen milk products that are pasteurized and require refrigeration
- ◆ Shelf-stable milk products that are heat processed to an extent that refrigeration is **not** necessary
- ◆ Shelf-stable food products that contain milk or milk products, usually prepackaged for individual use
- ◆ Miscellaneous products derived from milk that **do not** logically fit into one of the above divisions



Disregard all dates stamped on cans or labels of milk or milk products. These dates are **only** for quality control and have **no** application for determining admissibility.



Never apply 9CFR 94.11 to milk or milk products. This CFR restricts importations of meat and meat products from specified countries. The specified countries listed under 9CFR 94.11 are free from FMD; therefore, the live animal population is considered free from FMD.

Milk and milk products are **not** regulated according to the BSE status of a country.

Cultured Milk Products

- ◆ Acidophilus milk
- ◆ Calpis
- ◆ Cultured buttermilk
- ◆ Cultured cream
- ◆ Crème fraîche¹
- ◆ Lactic acid
- ◆ Ripened cream butter
- ◆ Sour cream
- ◆ Sour cream dip
- ◆ Yogurt, including dry yogurt products (such as jub-jub, kashk, kaskg, kishk, kurut, and kushuk that are concentrated to a dryness and may be infused with herbs, spices, dry fruits, or cereals)

Dry Milk Products

- ◆ Dry buttermilk
- ◆ Dry ice cream mix

¹ Crème Fraîche is prohibited entry by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). If this product is encountered, refer the importation to U.S. Customs for referral to an FDA inspector.

- ◆ Dry milk fractions, such as:
 - ❖ Casein
 - ❖ Caseinate
 - ❖ Galactose
 - ❖ Glucose (milk sugar)
 - ❖ Lactase
 - ❖ Lactalbumin
 - ❖ Lactoglobulin
 - ❖ Lactose (milk sugar)
 - ❖ Milk protein concentrate
 - ❖ Total milk protein
- ◆ Dry whey
- ◆ Dry whole milk
- ◆ Formula, infant milk
- ◆ Formulations containing dry milk products, such as:
 - ❖ Baking mixes
 - ❖ Hot cocoa mixes
 - ❖ Instant cake mixes
 - ❖ Instant pudding mixes
 - ❖ Potato flakes
- ◆ Lactulose
- ◆ Nonfat dry milk
- ◆ Powdered milk

Fresh Milk Products

The following are fresh (chilled or frozen) milk products that are pasteurized and require refrigeration:

- ◆ Cream, including half-and-half and heavy cream
- ◆ Ice cream
- ◆ Milk and skim milk
- ◆ Sherbet
- ◆ Whey

Canned or Packaged Shelf Stable Milk Products, Including Mixtures

The following are shelf-stable milk products that are heat processed to an extent that refrigeration is **not** necessary:

- ◆ Canned cream
- ◆ Canned milk
- ◆ Condensed milk (sweetened and unsweetened)
- ◆ Evaporated milk
- ◆ Hot-pack cream cheese
- ◆ Hot-pack sour cream
- ◆ Lactalbumin (including dry powder)
- ◆ Lactulose (powder or syrup)
- ◆ Long-life milk
- ◆ Sterilized milk
- ◆ Sterilized yogurt
- ◆ Sweet cultured cream
- ◆ Sweetened milk



Important

Some processes that make the milk shelf stable are **not** necessarily sufficient to inactivate the FMD virus. Some processes use a combination of sugar and heat to help preserve the product, such as condensed and sweetened milk.

Canned or Packaged Shelf Stable Products Containing Milk or Milk Products

The following are shelf-stable food products (usually prepackaged for individual use) that contain milk or milk products in addition to other ingredients:

- ◆ Baby or infant formula
- ◆ Candy
- ◆ Confectioneries
- ◆ Cream and cheese soups

Miscellaneous Products Derived from Milk

- ◆ Butter
- ◆ Butter oil
- ◆ Cheese, hard

- ◆ Cheese, soft
- ◆ Clotted cream
- ◆ Ghee (clarified butter)
- ◆ Liquid cheese or cheese that pours like heavy cream Clotted cream

Milk or Milk Products Transiting the United States

When milk or milk products are merely transiting the United States, follow the special procedures for **Animal Products or By-Products Transiting for Export** on page 2-4-33.


Milk or Milk Products Moving Under a VS Permit

When a VS permit authorizes entry of a milk product, match the following information on the shipping documents with that on the permit:

- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper

Follow **Table 3-14-1** as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

TABLE 3-14-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS, TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMO or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Locator

When a VS permit **does not** accompany an importation of the milk or milk products, use [Table 3-14-2](#) to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take.



TABLE 3-14-2 Determine Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Milk or Milk Products Not Authorized by a VS Permit

If:	And is:	And:	Then:
Canadian origin ¹	_____ →		RELEASE
Other than Canadian origin	Cheese, with or without meat	Hard or processed	GO to Table 3-14-6
		Liquid or soft	GO to Table 3-14-7
	Concentrated, evaporated, or condensed milk	Sugar is listed as an ingredient	GO to Table 3-14-5
		Sugar is not listed as an ingredient	RELEASE
	Cultured milk products, including dried forms ²	_____ →	RELEASE
	Dry milk or dry milk product	Is a fixative in a potpourri mixture	RELEASE
		Other than a fixative in potpourri	GO to Table 3-14-3
	Ice cream or frozen desert	_____ →	GO to Table 3-14-4
	Milk, cream, or eggnog	Perishable	GO to Table 3-14-4
		Shelf stable ³	RELEASE
	Miscellaneous dairy product or item contains a dairy product	Butter, butter oil, buttons made from casein or ghee	RELEASE
		Candy or confectioneries having milk as an ingredient, including cajeta and dulce de leche	
		Dairy product is an ingredient along with meat or some other animal-derived product ⁴	GO to Table 3-14-10

- 1 One of the following is sufficient proof of Canadian origin:
 - ◆ Original certificate signed by a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) official, stating that the product originated in Canada or was legally imported into Canada (may be quarterly certificate)
 - ◆ North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) certificate of origin (also known as Customs Form 434, available at the following URL <www.customs.gov/download/forms/pdf/434.pdf>). This form is also acceptable if produced on company letterhead or Canadian letterhead
 - ◆ Invoice listing a Canadian vendor
 - ◆ Labels, commercially-printed, that indicate the material is a product of Canada
- 2 Such as acidophilus milk, buttermilk, calpis, cultured cream, dahi, doogh, jaga, jub-jub, kashk, kaskg, katyk, kefir, kishk, koumiss, kurut, kushuk, laban, laben, leben, madzoon, mast, qurut, raib, ripened cream butter, rob, roba, sour cream, sour cream dip, smenta, tiaourti, taho, yaourt, yogurt, zabady, and zabade.
- 3 Such as ultra-high temperature (UHT) milk or ultra-pasturized milk.
- 4 Such as milk replacers for livestock, prepared foods, soups, and starters.

Dry Milk Products, Including Mixtures of Dry Milk Products

TABLE 3-14-3 Regulatory Action on Dry Milk Products

If the product is:	And the country of origin is:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dry buttermilk ◆ Dry milk ◆ Dry milk fraction¹ ◆ Dry whey ◆ Infant formula ◆ Mixture of dry milk products ◆ Nonfat dry milk ◆ Powdered milk ◆ Total milk protein (usually packed in bulk bags or drums) 	Free from FMD	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
		Lacks the required certification ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Obtain the appropriate certification ◆ Consign the shipment to an approved establishment
	Affected with FMD	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Consign the shipment to an approved establishment ◆ Apply for a VS permit (see page 2-4-26)
Formulations containing dry milk products		Commercially labeled for household or institutional use ³	RELEASE
Lactulose			

1 Casein, caseinate, galactose, glucose, lactalbumin, lactoglobulin, and lactose.


2 Certification, endorsed by the Veterinary Service of the originating country or region, that has the following statement:

The milk/milk product was processed in [name of country], a region listed in 9CFR 94.1(a)(2), from milk produced in [name of country], a region listed in 9CFR 94.1(a)(2) as free of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. The milk/milk product has never been in any region where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists, except when moving under seal as described in 9CFR 94.16(c).

3 Includes baking mixes, cocoa mixes, drink mixes, instant cake mixes, instant pudding mixes, liquid drink mixes containing reconstituted dry milk or dry milk products (including those that contain sugar), and potato flakes.

Non-Shelf Stable Milk and Milk Products

TABLE 3-14-4 Non-Shelf Stable Milk and Milk Products

If the fresh, chilled or frozen milk or milk product is:	If the country of origin is:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Chocolate milk ◆ Clotted cream ◆ Eggnog ◆ Flavored milk ◆ Half-and-half ◆ Heavy cream ◆ Ice cream ◆ Infant formula ◆ Lactose-free milk ◆ Sherbert ◆ Skim milk ◆ Whey ◆ Whipping cream ◆ Mixtures of the above products 	Affected with FMD	Is accompanied by a VS issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS issued permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the importer requires a VS permit to enter 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including how to apply for a permit (see page 2-4-26)
	Free from FMD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the required certification ¹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer the opportunity to obtain the appropriate certification
Not known to be affected with FMD			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMO or VRS-HQ for direction (see Appendix H)

¹ A certificate endorsed by the Veterinary Service of the originating country or region, that has the following statement:


The milk/milk product was processed in *[name of country]*, a region listed in 9CFR 94.1(a)(2), from milk produced in *[name of country]*, a region listed in 9CFR 94.1(a)(2) as free of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. The milk/milk product has never been in any region where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists, except when moving under seal as described in 9CFR 94.16(c).

Condensed Milk Products With Sugar as an Ingredient

Condensed milk products with sugar as an ingredient include sweetened milk, sweetened condensed milk, and mixtures of such. See [Table 3-14-5](#).

If a canned or packaged shelf-stable product contains dry milk, or powdered milk (as opposed to whole milk), then see [Table 3-14-3](#).

TABLE 3-14-5 Action to Take on Sweetened Milk, Sweetened Condensed Milk, or Mixtures of Such

If the country of origin is known to be:	And the shipment:	Then:
Affected with FMD	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
	Lacks a VS-issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the importation requires a VS permit to enter 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including how to apply for a permit (see page 2-4-26)
Free from FMD		RELEASE

Cheese

TABLE 3-14-6 Regulatory Action on Hard or Processed Cheese

If the cheese is:	And:	Then:
Pasteurized, processed cheese (such as processed cheese, processed cheese food, processed cheese spread, processed cheese products; excludes cold pack cheese)	Contains meat	GO to Table 3-14-8
	Contains no meat	RELEASE
Solid cheese (hard or soft) including feta cheese or cheese in brine	Contains meat	GO to Table 3-14-8
	Contains no meat	RELEASE

TABLE 3-14-7 Regulatory Action on Liquid or Soft Cheese

If the cheese is:	And:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cottage cheese ◆ Ricotta cheese 	Is from a country known to be affected with FMD	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS-issued permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the importation requires a VS permit to enter 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including how to apply for a permit (see page 2-4-26)
	Is from a country known to be free from FMD	Is accompanied by appropriate certification ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks appropriate certification ¹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Liquid cheese or cheese that pours like heavy cream (such as Cheeseflo from Great Britain, mascarpone from Italy, requeijao from Brazil, Vacherin Mont d'Or from France)	Is from a country known to be affected with FMD	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS-issued permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the importation requires a VS permit to enter 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including how to apply for a permit (see page 2-4-26)
	Is from a country known to be free from FMD	Is accompanied by appropriate certification ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks appropriate certification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

1 A certificate endorsed by the Veterinary Service of the originating country or region, that has the following statement:

The milk/milk product was processed in *[name of country]*, a region listed in 9CFR 94.1(a)(2), from milk produced in *[name of country]*, a region listed in 9CFR 94.1(a)(2) as free of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. The milk/milk product has never been in any region where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists, except when moving under seal as described in 9CFR 94.16(c)

Solid Cheese Containing Meat

TABLE 3-14-8 Solid Cheese that Contains Meat

If the source of the meat is:	And the country of origin is known to be:	And the importation:	Then:
Ruminant	Free from BSE and FMD	Is accompanied by a certificate of origin	RELEASE
		Lacks a certificate of origin	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the opportunity to obtain the appropriate certification
	Affected with BSE or BSE in combination with FMD	—————→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from BSE, but infected with FMD	—————→	GO to Table 3-14-9
Swine	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	Is accompanied by a certificate of origin	RELEASE
		Lacks a certificate of origin	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the opportunity to obtain the appropriate certification
	Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD	—————→	GO to Table 3-14-9

Solid Cheese Containing Meat from a Country of Origin Known to Be Affected With Diseases of Concern Other Than BSE

TABLE 3-14-9 Solid Cheese that Contains Meat from a Country of Origin Known to Be Affected with Diseases of Concern Other Than BSE

If the importation is:	Then:
Accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE
Lacks a VS-issued permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the importation requires a VS permit to enter 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including how to apply for a permit (see page 2-4-26)

Milk Products or Mixtures that Contain Milk Products

TABLE 3-14-10 Mixtures that Contain Milk Products With Other Animal-Derived Ingredients


If the mixture Is for:	And:	Then:
Human consumption (such as cream of chicken soup, cream of potato soup with bacon)	Canned, shelf stable (non-perishable)	GO to Table 3-14-11
	Other than canned, shelf stable (product is perishable)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the importation requires a VS permit to enter 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including how to apply for a permit (see page 2-4-26)
Livestock consumption (such as lamb starter, pig starter, veal starter)	One of the ingredients is a rendered product (such as meat meal or blood meal) from poultry, ruminant, or swine	GO to Table 3-14-12
	None of the ingredients is a rendered product	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMO or VRS-HQ for direction (see Appendix H)
Use other than described above		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMO or VRS-HQ for direction (see Appendix H)

TABLE 3-14-11 Canned, Shelf-Stable Products that Contain Milk Products and Meat


If the country of origin is:	And the product contains:	Then:
Affected with BSE	Ruminant meat	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Poultry meat	RELEASE
	Swine meat	
Free from BSE		RELEASE

TABLE 3-14-12 Milk Feed, Milk Replacer, and Feed Products that Contain Milk Along With Rendered or Processed Animal Proteins

If the country of origin is known to be:	And the shipment:	Then:
Affected with BSE	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
	Lacks a VS-issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the importation requires a VS permit to enter 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see page 2-4-26)
Free from BSE	Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ¹	RELEASE
	Lacks the appropriate certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the opportunity to obtain the appropriate certification

¹ An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:

Animal species from which the material was derived
Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
Material was derived only from animals that have never been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
Materials did not originate in and was never stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed 9CFR 94.18(a)
Material was not otherwise associated with a facility location in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)

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Introduction

The *Miscellaneous Products* section covers products which **do not** fit appropriately under any other section in the *Reference* chapter. These products are listed as follows:

- ◆ Asian medicinal products
- ◆ Birds' nests
- ◆ Cosmetics
- ◆ Fomites
- ◆ Human pharmaceuticals that contain animal-derived components¹
- ◆ Human vaccines that contain animal-derived components¹

¹ If there are no animal-derived components, then the product is unrestricted.

- ◆ Products of biotechnology
 - ❖ DNA
 - ❖ Plasmid
 - ❖ Probe
 - ❖ RNA
- ◆ Salt scrapings

These products are regulated because they are at risk of transmitting animal disease viruses. The products can transmit viruses by association with animals or by being made from animal by-products.


Also, listed in the locator ([Table 3-15-2](#)) are examples of miscellaneous products that are admissible and **do not** require a VS permit.

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the miscellaneous product, match the following information on the shipping documents with that on the permit:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow [Table 3-15-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

TABLE 3-15-1 Action to Take on Miscellaneous Products Imported Under VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS, TTSPS for renewal (see page 2-4-25) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS, TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Locator

When a VS permit does **not** authorize entry, use [Table 3-15-2](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-15-2 Determine Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Miscellaneous Products Not Authorized by a Permit

If the importation is:	Then:
Animal products to be incorporated into cosmetics and cosmetics	GO to Table 3-15-12
Antibiotics	RELEASE
Asian medicinal products	GO to Table 3-15-13
Birds' nests	GO to Table 3-15-3
Cheese and yogurt starters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i>Lactobacillus</i> sp. ◆ <i>Streptococcus</i> sp. ◆ Fungi, including yeast 	RELEASE
Chemically synthesized, biosynthesized, and natural products	GO to Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Natural Products on page 3-15-15
Fomites (carriers, footwear, garbage, used farm machinery, meat covers, semen and embryo containers, hay or straw, egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners)	GO to Fomites on page 3-15-4
Fungal cultures (non-pathogenic to livestock or avian)	RELEASE only if not a plant pest
Human pharmaceuticals and human vaccines	Go to Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines
Paraffin or resin embedded materials (non-livestock)	RELEASE

Birds' Nests

Importations of birds' nests are imported for both edible and inedible purposes. Edible birds' nests are the dried, glutinous secretion from salivary glands of Southern Asiatic swifts. The nests are used in making soup. Inedible birds' nests are for decoration and display.

Apply plant regulations to all importations of birds' nests. They must be free from soil and prohibited plant material such as wheat (or related genera) straw, rice straw, corn (or related genera) straw, noxious weed propagules, or parasitic plants and their seeds.

TABLE 3-15-3 Birds' Nests


If the bird's nest is:	And the importation is a:	Then:
Edible	Commercial importation	GO to Table 3-15-4
	Small amount, obviously not commercial	RELEASE  Important <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> The importation may be subject to plant regulations </div>
Inedible	→	1. REFUSE ENTRY if not authorized by a VS or PPQ permit (soil from any country is not allowed because of anthrax) 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

TABLE 3-15-4 Commercial Importations of Edible Birds' Nests

If the importation is:	Then:
Accompanied by a statement from the manufacturer or shipper that the birds' nests were heated to a minimum internal temperature of 161° F (72° C)	1. RELEASE 2. It is optional to INSPECT the importation to verify that its birds' nests are not dried, flossed pork. The consistency of birds' nests is like that of dried gelatin; the stringy, dried saliva looks like fine noodle
Not accompanied by the required certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Fomites

Fomites are inanimate objects that may be contaminated with animal disease viruses and could transmit those viruses into the United States. Fomites are those importations which are likely to have come in contact with animals or animal products, such as:

- ◆ Barn dirt
- ◆ Barn sand
- ◆ Barns (brick, adobe, wood)
- ◆ Carriers
- ◆ Clothing
- ◆ Containers
- ◆ Egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners

- ◆ Farm machinery, used
- ◆ Feed
- ◆ Feeders
- ◆ Feed utensils
- ◆ Footwear
- ◆ Garbage
- ◆ Garden soil
- ◆ Hair, livestock
- ◆ Hay
- ◆ Meat covers
- ◆ Pails
- ◆ Road sand
- ◆ Semen and embryo containers
- ◆ Soil
- ◆ Stalls
- ◆ Straw, hay, and grass
- ◆ Vehicles
- ◆ Walls, brick, and plaster
- ◆ Wood

Procedures for taking regulatory action on some of the fomites listed above occur in the *Airport and Maritime Operations Manual* (AMOM) and are also regulated under the plant regulations and appear in the *Plant Import—Nonpropagative Volume of Manuals*.

Carriers Including Containers

Aircraft, ship, railroad car, and truck carriers and containers are considered a risk when found contaminated with evidence of blood, hay, straw, manure, or garbage. Procedures for taking action on trucks from Mexico that are found contaminated with animal material are covered under [Trucks Transporting Livestock from Mexico](#) on **page 2-2-12**. Procedures for taking action on other contaminated carriers are in AMOM and will **not** be repeated here.

Egg Cartons, Crates, Flats, or Liners

Egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners can be contaminated with blood, feathers, manure, shell, or egg. Go to [Table 3-15-5](#) for action to take.



TABLE 3-15-5 Action to Take on Egg Cartons, Crates, Flats, or Liners

When inspected, determine if the packing material is:	Then:
Clean and uncontaminated	RELEASE
Contaminated with blood, egg shell, egg breakage, feathers, or manure,	REQUIRE the importer to REMOVE and DESTROY the packing material

Used Farm Machinery

Used farm machinery includes vehicles, equipment, and other implements used in agricultural and farming operations. Use [Table 3-15-6](#) to regulate imported farm machinery that is used (**not** new).

TABLE 3-15-6 Regulatory Action to Take on Imported, Used Farm Machinery

If the country or region of origin is known to be:	And the importation:	And visual inspection reveals the machinery:	Then:
Affected with FMD	Is appropriately certified ¹	Is clean	RELEASE
		Is dirty ²	1. COMPLETE PPQ Form 523, Emergency Action Notification 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options ❖ RE-EXPORT ❖ CLEAN and WASH ³
	Lacks the appropriate certification		1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Free from FMD		Is clean	RELEASE
		Is dirty ²	1. COMPLETE PPQ Form 523, Emergency Action Notification (since dirty farm machinery is unrestricted from FMD-free countries, this is to take care of plant pests) 2. REQUIRE that the equipment be cleaned and washed prior to entry

- 1 A government certificate signed by an official representative of the national health service of the region or area of origin [for example, UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)]. The certificate must carry an official seal and a statement declaring that, "The used farm equipment indicated on this certificate has been steam cleaned and is free of all dirt and particulate matter." In addition, the certificate must also supply the following information:
 - ◆ Date of issue of the certificate
 - ◆ Name and address of the applicant
 - ◆ Name and address of the consignor
 - ◆ Name and address of the consignee
 - ◆ Date the equipment was cleaned
 - ◆ Container number or marks
 - ◆ Serial number of each piece of equipment
 - ◆ Name of vessel or carrier
 - ◆ Bill of lading number
 - ◆ Description of the piece of equipment

The Vietnamese regulatory agency for issuing and certifying certificates of steam cleaning for used farm equipment is "The Vietnam Pesticide Company/Termite Control & Fumigation Company."

- 2 If a coating of road film is the only visible dirt found, and no other organic matter is present, RELEASE the machinery.
- 3 Used farm machinery that is dirty may be allowed entry if the machinery is cleaned at a port which has a cleaning facility. If the port of entry **does not** have a cleaning facility, then the importer or the importer's agent may choose to send the machinery directly to a port with a cleaning facility. However, **never** allow overland transport. If the cleaning option is **not** selected, the importer or the importer's agent must re-export the machinery within 48 hours. If workable, take digital photographs of the equipment and the certificate and submit to the PPQ Veterinary Medical Office (e-mail <Margaret.M.Dziedziak@usda.gov>) for follow-up with the country or region that supplied the certification.

Footwear

Shoes or boots which have been used on a farm or ranch that has livestock or poultry and is located in a country with diseases of concern, may be contaminated. Procedures for taking action on footwear are under **Articles That Require Cleaning and Disinfection** on **page 2-4-13**.

Garbage

Garbage includes all waste material derived from fruit, vegetables, meat, or other plant or animal (including poultry) parts; any refuse associated with the waste material on board a carrier, including food scraps, table refuse, galley refuse, food wrappers, or packaging material; other waste material from stores, food preparation areas, passengers' or crews' quarters, dining rooms, or any other area on a carrier. Garbage also means food and meals that were available for consumption by passengers and crew on a carrier, but were **not** consumed. Procedures for controlling garbage are in the AMOM and will **not** be repeated here.

Semen and Embryo Containers

All containers that have been previously used to transport semen or embryos present a risk of introducing animal diseases. These containers may be manifested as nitrogen containers. First, you must ensure that the semen or embryo containers are empty. Then you can take the appropriate action based on the country of origin and animal class of the semen or embryo. The procedures for handling empty semen or embryo containers are under the *Procedures* section, **Clearing Regulated Cargo**.

Straw, Hay, and Grass, and Canadian Origin Soil

Straw, hay, and grass can be contaminated by animal diseases through association with animals. Such plant material may also harbor ticks. Therefore, straw, hay, and grass imported as animal feed, as animal bedding, as packing material, or for manufacturing is regulated under animal regulations.

The following straw, hay, or grass materials are **not** subject to animal regulations:

- ◆ Manufactured items such as mats, hats, souvenirs, jackets, brooms, and naturally dried flowers
- ◆ Straw, hay, or grass obviously selected, processed, and packed for sale or distribution as decorative material
- ◆ Related plant products such as broomcorn, sugarcane, corn, silage soybeans, soybean meal, and flax

Note that these previously bulleted importations may be subject to plant regulations and appear in the *Plant Import: Nonpropagative Volume of Manuals*.

Importations of Canadian origin soil are **unrestricted** due to animal health concerns. Importations of straw, hay and grass from Canada, New Zealand, and Norway are **unrestricted** since these countries are free from fever ticks and FMD. However, importations from all countries may be subject to plant regulations.

TABLE 3-15-7 Straw, Hay and Grass

If the country of origin is:	And:	And:	Then:
Canada or New Zealand	_____→	→	RELEASE
Mexico	The State of Chihuahua, or Sonora, or the Mexicale region of Baja California Norte	Certified ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)
	A State other than Chihuahua or Sonora or the Mexicale region of Baja California Norte	_____→	
Other than Canada, Mexico, or New Zealand	_____→	→	GO to Table 3-15-8

- 1 Certified by a salaried, federal veterinarian of the Mexican government as originating from the State of Chihuahua or Sonora or the Mexicale region of Baja California Norte.

TABLE 3-15-8 Straw, Hay and Grass from Countries Other Than Canada, Mexico, New Zealand, or Norway

If the hay, grass, or straw is to be used:	And the importation is:	Then:
As animal feed or bedding	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)
For manufacturing	Consigned to an approved establishment for disinfection	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with a VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete the form)
	Not consigned to an approved establishment for disinfection	1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
For packing material	→	1. ALLOW importer to remove if practicable; otherwise REFUSE ENTRY 2. REQUIRE that the packing material be destroyed 3. GO to Disinfection on page 2-4-13
As samples for research	→	1. ADVISE importer that a VS permit is required to authorize entry 2. PROVIDE importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-4-17 on page 2-4-26)

Used Meat Covers and Scrap Bagging

Meat covers are burlap or cloth covers that were previously used to wrap fresh or frozen meat. Also regulated are mixed importations of scrap bagging with one or more pieces of material identified as being used to cover meat.



Used burlap bags and covers which have been used for plant products are regulated under the plant regulations. Refer to the *Plant Import: Nonpropagative Volume of Manuals*.

TABLE 3-15-9 Used Meat Covers and Scrap Bagging

If the country of origin is known to be:	Then:
Free from ASF, CSF, SVD, and FMD	RELEASE
Affected with ASF, CSF, SVD, or FMD	1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines

To regulate imported pharmaceuticals, first read the label or accompanying data sheet, fact sheet, or information sheet. The label and sheets are your main source for information about the product's ingredients. The label should identify any animal-derived components that are present in the product. Continue to [Table 3-15-10](#).



Read the label first (and any accompanying data, fact, or information sheets) to ascertain if the product contains any animal-derived components.

TABLE 3-15-10 Regulatory to Take on Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines

If, after reading the label, you verify that there are:	Then:
No animal-derived components in the product	RELEASE
Animal-derived components in the product	GO to Table 3-15-11

TABLE 3-15-11 Regulatory Action to Take on Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines Containing Animal-Derived Components

If the product is:	And the product is:	And the importation:	Then:
Antivenom	_____	_____ →	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the HOLD because the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including applying for a veterinary import product permit issued by VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26)
Dietary supplement	_____	_____ →	
Insulin	_____	_____ →	
Nutriceutical	_____	_____ →	


TABLE 3-15-11 Regulatory Action to Take on Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines Containing Animal-Derived Components (continued)

If the product is:	And the product is:	And the importation:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Human pharmaceutical ◆ Human vaccine 	In final dosage form	Is accompanied by a written and signed declaration, on the producer's or shipper's letterhead providing all the following information:	RELEASE
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detailed, accurate description of the material 2. Statement that the product: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Is intended for human use only ◆ Does not contain any livestock and poultry viral agents ◆ Is prepared, packaged, and physically labeled in final-dosage form and ready for sale to the consumer 	
		Lacks the statements identified in the cell above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the importer provides the required statement
	Not in final dosage form		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the HOLD because the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including applying for a veterinary import product permit issued by VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-26)

Cosmetics

Cosmetics may have several ingredients of animal origin. However, if those cosmetics are packaged and ready for sale, they are unrestricted. Only bulk components of animal products to be incorporated into cosmetics are regulated.

TABLE 3-15-12 Cosmetics Containing Animal Products

If the cosmetics are shipped:	And:	Then:
In final, finished packaging and ready for sale		RELEASE
As bulk components of animal origin ¹ to be incorporated into cosmetics	Are accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
	Lacks a VS permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the material is being held because the importation requires a VS Permit 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

1 For example, amniotic fluid extract, amniotic liquid, collagen, extracts of connective tissue, or placental extract.

Asian Medicinal Products

Asian medicinal products are regulated to exclude animal diseases. Importations may include, but are **not** limited to the following animal by-products:

- ◆ Antlers (see also [Bones and Related By-Products](#) and [Trophies](#))
- ◆ Bones (see also [Bones and Related By-Products](#) and [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed](#))
- ◆ Glands
- ◆ Hoofs
- ◆ Organs
- ◆ Skin
- ◆ Tendons
- ◆ Tissue

Examine the by-products to determine their origin. If you cannot determine the origin, look at an invoice or label, and ask the importer.

TABLE 3-15-13 Asian Medicinal Products



If the product's origin is:	And the source is:	Then:
Animal	Ruminant	GO to Table 3-15-14
	Swine	
	Poultry or bird	
	Other than listed above	RELEASE
Plant		REFER to the <i>Plant Import: Nonpropagative Volume of Manuals</i>
Mineral		RELEASE

TABLE 3-15-14 Asian Medicinal Products of Animal Origin






If the product's origin is:	And the country of origin is known to be:	And is known to be:	Then:
Ruminant	Affected with BSE		1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from BSE	Free from FMD	RELEASE
		Affected with FMD	GO to Table 3-15-15
Swine	Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD		RELEASE
	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD		
Poultry or bird	Affected with END (VVND)		GO to Table 3-15-15
	Free from END (VVND)		RELEASE

TABLE 3-15-15 Asian Medicinal Products of Ruminants, Swine, Poultry or Birds from a Country Known to Be Affected with Diseases of Concern Other Than BSE

If the product appears:	And:	And is:	And is:	Then:
Processed	Accompanied by a certificate of processing		→	RELEASE
	Lacks a certificate of processing	Antlers	Sliced parchment thin (white, almost transparent) and dry	
			Not appearing as described above	Go to Table 3-15-16
		Other than antlers	Admissible as a non-medicinal product	RELEASE
			Prohibited regardless of its intended use	1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Fresh or unprocessed			→	Go to Table 3-15-16

TABLE 3-15-16 Asian Medicinal Products That Are Restricted

If the importation is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with a VS Form 16-78 See Appendix K to complete the form
Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the importer get the certification or obtain a permit

Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Natural Products

Introduction

The chemically synthesized, biosynthesized, and natural products section covers chemically synthesized products and products having to do with or formed from biotechnology. These recombinant products result from foreign genes being inserted into microorganisms (for example, yeast and bacteria) or cells (i.e., cell culture). Genetic materials (DNA or RNA for example) can be produced either through biotechnology or chemical synthesis.

A list of some chemically synthesized and biosynthesized (recombinant), and natural products and their categories follows in **Figure 3-15-1**.

Biosynthesized Proteins	Chemically Synthesized Products	Genetic Materials
◆ Amino acids ◆ Enzymes ◆ Growth factors ◆ Hormones ◆ Interleukins	◆ Chemicals ◆ Lipopeptides ◆ Oligopeptides ◆ Polypeptides ◆ Steroids	◆ cDNA probes ◆ DNA vector ◆ Nucleic acids (DNA, RNA) ◆ Plasmids (DNA, cDNA) ◆ Primers (nucleotides)



FIGURE 3-15-1 List of Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Natural Products and Their Categories

In regulating these products, you need to determine whether the product was chemically synthesized (i.e., synthetic) or biosynthesized (recombinant). If the product was biosynthesized, you need to further determine whether the product was produced in cell culture or microbially.

Use the **Glossary** and **Index** to this manual to determine if a product fits under this section of synthetic or biosynthesized products. Determine whether a product is synthetic by using accompanying statements from producers and shippers.


When a VS permit does **not** authorize entry to the material, use **Table 3-15-17** which directs you to the final regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-15-17 Locator for Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Natural Products

If the product is:	And:	Then:
Nucleic acid (RNA, DNA), plasmid, primer, probe		GO to Table 3-15-21
Tissue, protein (includes hormones), peptide	Recombinant, microbial, or synthetic	GO to Table 3-15-18
	Amphibian, fish, marine mammal, or reptile	GO to xx
	Feline (cat) or canine (dog)	
	Human or nonhuman primate	
	Laboratory mammal (includes gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, and rats)	
	Livestock/avian	CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)
	Derived from infectious livestock or avian microorganism (bacteria, virus)	
Not a tissue, protein, peptide, or plasmid		

Proteins/Peptides/Enzymes/Hormones

TABLE 3-15-18 Proteins/Peptides/Enzymes/Hormones

If:	And origin is:	Then:
Unrelated to any livestock (ruminant, equine, or swine) or avian (bird) species	Recombinant, microbial	GO to Table 3-15-19
	Chemically synthesized materials (amino acids, hormones, steroids)	GO to Table 3-15-20
	Amphibian, aquatic species, or reptile	GO to Table 3-8-11
	Feline (cat) or canine (dog)	GO to Table 3-8-10
	Human	GO to Table 3-8-8
	Laboratory animal (includes gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, and rats)	GO to Table 3-8-7
	Nonhuman primate	GO to Table 3-8-9
	Cell culture	CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel (see Appendix H)
Related to livestock or avian species		

Proteins/Peptides/Enzymes/Hormones of Microbial Origin Including Recombinants

TABLE 3-15-19 Proteins/Peptides/Enzymes/Hormones of Microbial Origin Including Recombinants

If the importation is:	Then:
Accompanied by a statement from the producer/shipper which includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provides a description of the material including the genetic insert if applicable ◆ Indicates the material is microbially produced 	RELEASE
Lacking a statement as described above	CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Chemically Synthesized Proteins/Peptides/Enzymes/Hormones

TABLE 3-15-20 Chemically Synthesized Proteins/Peptides/Enzymes/Hormones

If the importation is:	Then:
Accompanied by a statement from the producer/shipper which includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provides a description of the material ◆ Indicates that the material is chemically synthesized 	RELEASE
Lacking the statement as described above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until importer provides required documentation

Plasmids/Nucleic Acids (RNA, DNA)/Primers/Probes


TABLE 3-15-21 Importation of Plasmids/Nucleic Acids/Primers/Probes

If the importation is:	Then:
Accompanied by a statement from the producer/shipper which includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provides a description of the material ◆ Indicates the material is produced synthetically or through biotechnology 	RELEASE
Lacking a statement as described above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until importer provides required documentation
Plasmid/nucleic acids which contain genetically or non-genetically engineered infectious plant pests (virus genome, bacteria, fungi)	CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Salt Scrapings

Salt scrapings is salt reclaimed from salted casings. The product is usually imported as a brine solution discolored with a red dye. The discoloration is used so the scrapings **do not** enter the human food chain.

TABLE 3-15-22 Action to Take on Salt Scrapings from Animal Casings

If the salt scrapings are from a country:	And:	Then:
Affected with ASF or BSE		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Free from ASF and BSE	Accompanied by a certificate endorsed by the veterinary service of the country from which the salt (brine) from animal casings was reclaimed. The certificate must identify the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The species of animal the casings were from ◆ The country or region where the animal casings were processed 	RELEASE
	Lacks the certification identified in the cell above	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the importer provides the required certification

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Organs

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Introduction

The section covers the internal structure of animals which are imported for purpose **other than** human consumption. This includes the secretions of organs and glands. Organs and related by-products cover whole or partial animal organs and glands, and the excretions, secretions, extracts, and derivatives of organs and glands including the following:

Bile (ox gall)	Musk (including grains and pods)
Bone marrow	Pancreas
Fat	Parathyroid gland
Gall stone (bovine)	Pituitary gland
Gullet (goat)	Pyloric valve
Heart	Rennet extract
Intestine	Spleen
Kidneys	Stomach (maw)
Lips	Thyroid gland
Liver	Tripe
Lungs	Vell (calf)

Not covered in this section are internal animal parts such as:

Blood imported for biological use and internal animal parts including organs and glands imported as rendered products; regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#)

Internal animal parts imported as pet food; regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed](#)

Internal animal parts imported for human consumption. May be manifested or invoiced as edible offal; regulate under [Meat and Meat Products](#)

Intestines or bung caps for production of strings or glue; regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#)

Intestine or bung caps for production of casings; regulate under [Casings](#)



Organs, glands, and all derivatives of organs and glands of ruminant origin from countries affected with BSE are prohibited, regardless of the purpose for which they are imported.

Organs and Their Derivatives Moving Under Permit

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the organ or related by-product, match the information on the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

Current date

Description of the material


Shipper

Consignee

Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow [Table 3-16-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.


TABLE 3-16-1 Action to Take When an Importation Is Authorized Entry with a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS, TTSPS (see page 2-4-25) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS, TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Locator

When a VS permit does **not** authorize entry to organs and related by-products harvested from slaughtered animals, use [Table 3-16-2](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action.

TABLE 3-16-2 Determine Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Organs and Derivatives Not Authorized Entry by a VS Permit



If the organ or derivative is from any animal and the country of origin is:	And:	Then:
Free from BSE	Accompanied by certification of origin ¹	GO to Table 3-16-3
	Lacks certification of origin ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD
Affected with BSE		2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

- ¹ A government certificate stating (a) the species of animal from which the material or product was derived; (b) the region or regions in which any facility where the material or product was processed is located; (c) the material or product was derived only from animals that have **never** resided in any regions listed in 9CFR 94.18 (countries/regions affected with BSE); (d) the material or product did **not** originate in, and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in, a region listed in 9CFR 94.18; and (e) the material or product was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18 nor associated with processed animal protein, offal, tankage or fat.

Reference

Organs and Their Derivatives for Research or Pharmaceutical Use

TABLE 3-16-3 Organs and Derivatives from Countries Free from BSE

If the intended use is for:	And the product is:	Then:
Animal feed or fertilizer	A rendered product	1. REGULATE as rendered products 2. GO to Animal Waste and Related By-Products
	Not a rendered product	1. REGULATE as fresh organs and glands 2. GO to Table 3-16-4
Pharmaceutical or for research		GO to Organs and Their Derivatives for Research or Pharmaceutical Use on page 3-16-4
Coagulating or curdling milk to make cheese	A rennet (includes calf vells, goat gullets, and lamb stomachs)	GO to Table 3-16-10
	Other than a rennet	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)
Manufacturing	Intestines or bung caps for other than casings	GO to Table 3-16-9
	Other than intestines or bung caps	
Not disclosed		1. REGULATE as fresh organs and glands 2. GO to Table 3-16-4

Organs and Their Derivatives for Research or Pharmaceutical Use

Excretions, secretions, extracts, and derivatives of organs and glands may be imported for research and pharmaceutical uses. They are usually in the form of liquids or powders. Some examples of these products follow:

Bile

Cholesterol

Desiccated (dried) liver

Enzymes

Heparin

Hormones

Insulin (for research purposes only; for pharmaceutical use, see [Table 3-15-11 on page-3-15-11](#))

Liver extract (usually in powder form)

Oxytocin
Pancreas powder
Pancreatin
Pepsin
Thymosin
Thyroid powder
Trypsin

All of these products or comparable products of avian or livestock origin require a permit. Return to ***Organs and Their Derivatives Moving Under Permit***




Some biological products are highly perishable. Therefore, expedite an importation when you are authorized to release it. If you **cannot** release the hold, allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the by-product.

Fresh, Frozen Organs and Glands

TABLE 3-16-4 Fresh, Frozen Organs and Glands from Countries Free from BSE

If the class of animal the organ or gland is from is:	Then:
Avian (bird) or poultry	GO to Table 3-16-5
Ruminant	GO to Table 3-16-6
Swine	GO to Table 3-16-7
Neither avian, ruminant, nor swine	RELEASE

TABLE 3-16-5 Fresh, Frozen Organs and Glands of Avian Species from Countries Free from BSE


If the country of origin is known to be:	And the importation is:	Then:
Free from END	Accompanied by an official certificate of origin ¹	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by the required certification	GO to Table 3-16-8
Affected with END		

Reference

Fresh, Frozen Organs and Glands


- 1 A government certificate stating (a) the species of animal from which the material or product was derived; (b) the region or regions in which any facility where the material or product was processed is located; (c) the material or product was derived **only** from animals that have **never** resided in any regions listed in 9CFR94.18 (countries/regions affected with BSE); (d) the material or product **did not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR94.18; and (e) other material or product was **not** otherwise associate with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR94.18 nor associated with processed animal protein, offal, tankage or fat.

TABLE 3-16-6 Fresh, Frozen Organs and Glands of Ruminants from Countries Free from BSE

If the country of origin is known to be:	And the importation is:	Then:
Free from FMD	Accompanied by an official certificate of origin ¹	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by the required certification	GO to Table 3-16-8
Affected with FMD		

- 1 A government certificate stating (a) the species of animal from which the material or product was derived; (b) the region or regions in which any facility where the material or product was processed is located; (c) the material or product was derived **only** from animals that have **never** resided in any regions listed in 9CFR94.18 (countries/regions affected with BSE); (d) the material or product **did not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR94.18; and (e) other material or product was **not** otherwise associate with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR94.18 nor associated with processed animal protein, offal, tankage or fat.


TABLE 3-16-7 Fresh, Frozen Organs and Glands of Swine from Countries Free from BSE

If the country of origin is known to be:	And the importation is:	Then:
Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	Accompanied by an official certificate of origin ¹	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by the required certification	GO to Table 3-16-8
Affected with ASF, CSF ² , FMD, or SVD		

- 1 A government certificate stating (a) the species of animal from which the material or product was derived; (b) the region or regions in which any facility where the material or product was processed is located; (c) the material or product was derived **only** from animals that have **never** resided in any regions listed in 9CFR94.18 (countries/regions affected with BSE); (d) the material or product **did not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR94.18; and (e) other material or product was **not** otherwise associate with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR94.18 nor associated with processed animal protein, offal, tankage or fat.
- 2 Policy has been established for swine glands from any country affected with CSF. Contact PPQ, VRS for further action.



Shipping Requirements for Fresh, Frozen Organs and Glands from Countries with Diseases of Concern

TABLE 3-16-8 Determine Action to Take on Fresh, Frozen Organs and Glands from Countries with Diseases of Concern

If the containers are:	And the importation is:	Then:
Not tight and leakproof		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H) 3. ALLOW the importer the opportunity to recondition 4. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD if the importer does not recondition
Tight and leakproof	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
	Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action

Intestines, Bung Caps, and Other Animal Parts for Manufacturing

TABLE 3-16-9 Intestines, Bung Caps, and Other Animal Parts for Manufacturing from Countries Free from BSE

If the country of origin is known to be:	And the importation is:	And the importation is:	Then:
Free from FMD	Accompanied by an official certificate of origin		RELEASE
	Not accompanied by the required certification	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)
Affected with FMD		Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Rennets

Rennet

Rennin

about 90% of hard cheese is made from rennin obtained from genetically modified microbes. Therefore, to regulate rennets or rennin, you must determine the source, as follows:

Derived from a ruminant

Derived from microbes (recombinant chymosin or rennin)

Derived from a plant

Ruminant Derived Rennets or Rennin

The following by-products from ruminants are regulated as ruminant derived rennets:

Calf vell

Gullet (goat)


Rennet extract

Stomach

Continue to [Table 3-16-10](#) once you have established the source of the rennet or rennin.

Action to Take on Rennet or Rennin after Determining the Source

TABLE 3-16-10 Action to Take on Chymosin, Rennet, or Rennin

If the rennet or rennin is:	And:	Then:
Derived from a ruminant	The country of origin is affected with BSE	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	The country of origin is free from BSE	GO to Table 3-16-11
Microbially produced ¹	Accompanied by a shipper's document providing the following information: Description of the product Statement that the material was produced by recombinant microbial fermentation	RELEASE
	Lacks the document or statements identified in the cell above	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ALLOW the importer the opportunity to provide the required statements 3. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until you have the required statements
Derived from plants (bromelin, ficin, papain, or thistle rennet for example)		RELEASE

¹ May be produced by fungi (*Rhizomucor meihei*, *Endothia parasitica*, or *Rhizomucor pusillus*) or genetically modified microbes (*Escherichia coli*, *Kluyveromyces lactis*, and *Aspergillus niger*).

TABLE 3-16-11 Rennets from Countries Free from BSE


If the country of origin is known to be:	And the importation:	Then:
Free from FMD	Is accompanied by a government of origin certificate	RELEASE
	Lacks the required certificate	GO to Table 3-16-12
Affected with FMD		

TABLE 3-16-12 Rennets Derived from a Country Known to Be Free from BSE, but Affected with FMD

If the importation is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
Not consigned to an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Trophies

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Introduction

The *Trophies* section covers ruminant and swine trophies that include hides and skins, horns, hoofs, tusks, and other bony tissues; and bird trophies of the entire carcass, the eviscerated carcass, or only the skin and feathers with head and feet attached.

Trophies are usually obtained during hunting expeditions. When a trophy is taxidermy finished, it has been professionally prepared, stuffed, and mounted ready for exhibition. Such completely finished trophies are allowed _____ entry. Look for evidence of professional mounting and proper treatment. When in doubt, regulate the trophy as _____ being taxidermy finished.



Swine hides from regions affected with ASF are allowed **unrestricted** entry **only if** they are fully mounted and ready for display or exhibition.

Consider one to two skulls or horns as trophies or souvenirs, and regulate them as such. Also regulate the following as trophies:

Skulls or horns that have been lacquered or painted

Clean, dry, cattle skulls free from undried pieces of hide, flesh, and sinew, imported for display

This section does _____ cover the following:

Antlers or bones entering as commercial importations. Consider a large quantity of unfinished antlers or bones as a commercial importation and regulate as bones rather than trophies. Go to the *Reference* section ***Bones and Related By-Products***



Bones and antlers are regulated from all countries because of anthrax.

Look for ticks on trophies. Keep in mind that the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior (FWS) may regulate the trophies under wildlife laws. That is, The Endangered Species Act (ESA) and The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Determining if the Trophies Were Treated



Before inspecting trophies, try to learn whether the shipment was treated. Use the steps that follow to guide your inspection and protect your health.

To determine if trophies have been treated, do as follows:

1. Check container markings, labels, and accompanying documents to learn if the container or its contents were treated. If the accompanying documents indicate that the trophies were treated, skip to 3., below. If the documents tell you nothing, go to 2., below.
2. If you didn't learn anything from the labels or accompanying documents, carefully examine the container and its contents for pesticide residue. If you detect a chemical odor, suspect that the trophies were treated. If pesticides are suspected, recheck the documentation and labeling to learn what the pesticide is. By knowing what is the pesticide, you can take the most appropriate action if pesticide poisoning occurs. If you're unable to identify the suspected pesticide, hold the material and refuse to inspect until the importer or the importer's agent provides you with this information.
3. Before examining treated shipments, have the importer or the importer's representative open and aerate the containers.
4. Once opened, don't breathe the air around the open container. Work in a well-ventilated area.
5. Have the importer or the importer's representative remove the contents from the shipping container for inspection. If there is pesticide residue, have the importer or importer's representative vacuum the contents and container.

6. If it is necessary for you to touch any of the material, put on latex gloves. To increase your protection, handle the material as little as possible.
7. Once you complete your inspection, appropriately discard the latex gloves. Wash your hands with soap and water.
8. If the shipment showed evidence of having been treated, or the importer volunteers this information but the document and the container were so marked, then mark the documents and the container. Mark them to alert other people who may have to handle the shipment.

Handling Nonhuman Primate Trophies



Follow these guidelines when handling and inspecting shipments of restricted animal trophies containing nonhuman primate parts or specimens, as declared in the manifest. **Never** allow shipments of wholly nonhuman primate material to go forward to an approved establishment for processing. On such shipments, **immediately** have Customs notify the Center for Disease Control.

Follow these guidelines for handling nonhuman primate trophies:

1. Have the broker or the owner's or consignee's representative open and remove the contents from the shipping containers for your inspection.



Under no circumstances are PPQ officers to open this type of cargo at the port on their own.

If there is evidence that the shipment contains a mix of trophies (both nonhuman primate and non-primate), then the shipping containers are opened presented to PPQ for inspection. The entire shipment must be sent by common carrier to a USDA approved establishment accompanied by VS Form 16-78. The form should indicate that the shipment has been inspected.

2. Advise U.S. Customs to inform the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that a shipment has arrived containing nonhuman primate materials. Also, advise the broker that the CDC has authority over the nonhuman primate material in the shipment.
3. Before inspection, put on disposable plastic gloves and a dust mask to prevent exposure to potentially harmful substances and agents.
4. As you inspect, be careful to tear or puncture the gloves.
5. Upon completion of your inspection, put the mask and gloves in a double plastic bag.

6. Incinerate or autoclave the double plastic bag with the gloves and mask inside.
7. Wash your hands thoroughly with a disinfectant soap.



VS permits are **never** issued to authorize the entry of trophies.


Locator

TABLE 3-17-1 Determine Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Trophies

If the importation is:	And the trophies are:	Then:
Taxidermy finished and ready for exhibit (explained in the Introduction)	→	RELEASE
Not taxidermy finished	Feathers only	GO to Table 3-17-2
	Capes with or without feathers Hides Skins with or without feathers	GO to Table 3-17-3
	Bones Entire carcasses (whether eviscerated or not) Horns, hoofs, tusks, skulls, teeth Any other bony tissue with or without hide, flesh, or sinew attached	GO to Table 3-17-7

Feathers Only

TABLE 3-17-2 Determine Action to Take on Feathers Only

If the feathers are:	And the importation is:	Then:
Free from blood, skin, and manure		RELEASE
Contaminated with blood, skin, or manure	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete the form)
	Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Hides

TABLE 3-17-3 Determine Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Hides

If the animal origin is:	And the country of origin is known to be:	And:	Then:
Poultry and game birds	Free from END	→	RELEASE
	Affected with END	→	GO to Table 3-17-4
Ruminants	Free from FMD	Mexico	See Fresh Hides or Skins of Ruminants from Mexico on page 3-17-7
		Other than Mexico	GO to Table 3-17-5
	Affected with FMD	→	REGULATE under Hides and Related By-Products
Swine	Free from FMD and ASF	→	RELEASE
	Free from ASF, but affected with FMD	→	REGULATE under Hides and Related By-Products
	Affected with ASF, regardless of the FMD status	→	GO to Table 3-17-12
Other than one of the three classes identified above (you must be able to verify that the class is not avian, ruminant, or swine)	→	→	RELEASE

TABLE 3-17-4 Capes with Feathers and Skins of Poultry and Game Birds (Ostrich Skin) That Are Not Taxidermy Finished, and from a Country Known to Be Affected with END



If the article is:	And arriving from:	And is:	Then:
Unfinished (not put through a tanning process)	Mexico at a land border port		GO to Table 3-17-9
	Other than Mexico If Mexico, not at a land border port	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Finished (tanned)			RELEASE

TABLE 3-17-5 Hides or Skins of Ruminants from Other Than Mexico That Are Not Taxidermy Finished, and from a Country Known to Be Free of FMD

If the hide or skin is:	Then:
Hard dried, such that it is stiff and not easily bent or flexed and the underside is dry and dark	RELEASE
Not hard dried, but soft and easily bent or flexed with the underside being moist, light, and having a gelatinous texture	REGULATE under

Fresh Hides or Skins of Ruminants from Mexico

Allow tanned hides unrestricted entry. If deer skins or other hides that are still on the carcass, then REFUSE ENTRY.

Green animal hides from any species and hides and racks that are free from ticks may be authorized entry if any of the following conditions are met:

INSPECT and RELEASE tick-free hides and racks that are accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinary official of the Mexican Government stating that the hides and racks have been found to be free of ticks and have been treated with an acaricide

INSPECT and RELEASE tick-free hides and racks that lack the certification described in the bulleted item above, but were dipped at a Mexican cattle export facility. Such treated hides must be packed in heavy plastic bags

If ticks are found, ALLOW entry seven days after the hides were treated with an acaricide. In such cases, reinspect for ticks. See additional options the importer may take in [Table 3-17-6](#)

If hides are frozen solid to a non-pliable state (rock-hard) and the hides are accompanied by a written statement signed by the owner that the hides have been frozen for at least 24 hours, then **RELEASE**

Importers may take other options for infested or uncertified hides. See [Table 3-17-6](#).

TABLE 3-17-6 Options Importers May Take for Fresh Hides or Skins of Ruminants from Mexico Infected with Ticks or Lacking Official Certification

If the importer chooses to:	Then:
Return the hide or skin to Mexico ¹	ENSURE that the hide or skin is returned to Mexico
Consign the hide or skin to an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. ENSURE that the importer packages the hide or skin in a 4-to-5 mil plastic bag which is tightly sealed to prevent ticks from escaping. If horns are present, tape them up so that they cannot poke a hole in the bag, or wrap an additional 5-mil plastic bag around the horns2. AUTHORIZE movement by the importer with VS Form 16-78 (see to complete the form)3. RECORD the importer's driver's license number and vehicle's tag number on VS Form 16-78
Have the hide or skin incinerated under PPQ supervision	SUPERVISE the incineration

¹ Returned articles will **not** be eligible for reentry into the United States until 7 days after they have been treated with an acaricide and found free of ticks on reinspection.

Bones

TABLE 3-17-7 Bones and Other Bony Tissue (Antlers, Horns, Teeth, Tusks, Etc.)







if the animal origin is:	And the bones are:	And are:	Then:
Poultry and game birds		From a country free from END	RELEASE
		From a country affected with END	GO to Table 3-17-8
Ruminant	Clean, dry, and free from blood or tissue	Imported as a fully-finished trophy or consigned to a museum	RELEASE
		Not imported as a fully-finished trophy nor consigned to a museum	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with appropriate option (see Table 2-2-11)
	Not clean and dry or have blood or tissue adhering	From a country free from BSE and FMD	RELEASE
		From a country affected with FMD only	REGULATE under
		From a country affected with BSE or BSE in combination with FMD	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate option (see Table 2-2-11)
Swine		From a country free from ASF and FMD	RELEASE
		From a country free from ASF, but affected with FMD	GO to Table 3-17-11
		From a country affected with ASF, regardless of the disease status concerning FMD	GO to Table 3-17-12
Horse or another animal that does not fit into one of the above classes such as elephant, tiger, or rhinoceros			RELEASE

TABLE 3-17-8 Entire Poultry and Game Bird Carcasses or Bony Tissue with or without Skin, Flesh, or Sinew of Poultry That Are Not Taxidermy Finished from a Country Known to Be Affected with END

If the trophy is:	And the country of origin is:	And the port of entry is:	Then:
A game bird	Mexico	A land border port	GO to Table 3-17-9
		Other than a land border port	GO to Table 3-17-10
	A country other than Mexico	—————→	
Other than a game bird	—————→	—————→	


TABLE 3-17-9 Game Birds from Mexico for Importation at a Land Border Port

If the individual chooses:	Then:
To take the birds to an approved establishment (which may be in another State) using his or her private vehicle	1. COMPLETE VS Form 16-78 (see _____ to complete form) 2. RECORD the driver's license number of the importer and the vehicle license number on VS Form 16-78 3. ALLOW the importer to take the birds to the approved establishment
To send the birds by common carrier to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see _____ to complete form)
Not to have the birds processed in an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

TABLE 3-17-10 Poultry and Game Birds Other Than Game Birds from Mexico for Importation at a Land Border Port

If the importation is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see _____ to complete form)
Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

TABLE 3-17-11 Bones of Swine That Are Not Taxidermy Finished from a Country Known to Be Affected with FMD

If the bones are:	And the importation is:	Then:
Clean, dry, and free from undried pieces of cape, flesh, and sinew		RELEASE
Not clean, dry, and free from undried pieces of cape, flesh, or sinew	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see to complete form)
	Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

Unfinished Swine Trophies from a Country Affected with ASF

TABLE 3-17-12 Unfinished Swine Trophies from a Country Affected with ASF

And the importation is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see to complete form)
Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed

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Introduction

The *Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed* section covers pet food (generally for cats and dogs), feed (food for livestock or poultry), and pet chews and toys.



Animal products might be offered for entry under descriptions that may be misleading or appear to **not** be subject to prohibition, such as additive, adhesive, feed/food additive, fertilizer, nutritional supplement, or supplement. Carefully scrutinize descriptions for prohibited products.

Feed Ingredients

Feed may contain a diverse cross section of animal products in their ingredients, as follows:

- ◆ Animal product ingredients
 - ❖ Animal fat
 - ❖ Blood meal
 - ❖ Bone meal
 - ❖ Feather meal
 - ❖ Meat meal
 - ❖ Poultry meal
 - ❖ Tankage
- ◆ Animal waste ingredients
 - ❖ Hydrolyzed hair
 - ❖ Poultry feathers
 - ❖ Poultry waste and litter
 - ❖ Urea
- ◆ Milk product ingredients
 - ❖ Buttermilk (dried, feed grade)
 - ❖ Casein
 - ❖ Caseinate
 - ❖ Whey and its by-products

Likewise, pet chews and toys may be made from a diverse variety of animal products and by-products:

- ◆ Bones
- ◆ Ears
- ◆ Horns

- ◆ Hooves
- ◆ Ligaments
- ◆ Pizzles
- ◆ Snouts
- ◆ Rawhide

Pet food may contain the same ingredients as feed. Pet food may be dry, semi-moist, or moist. Pet food can be made from meat, organs, or other by-products from cattle, chicken, pork, or lamb.

Pet food and feed usually contain rendered products. Most of the ingredients previously listed are rendered products.



Rendered products and processed protein products from countries affected with BSE are **prohibited** entry unless accompanied by a VS-issued permit.

Ingredients That May Be in Canned, Shelf-Stable Pet Food

Canned, shelf-stable pet food can no longer be released without restriction since it may contain processed animal fat, bone meal, meat meal, and by-products that are regulated because of BSE. Moreover, canned, shelf-stable seafood varieties of pet food most often contain beef by-products or poultry by-products or both as ingredients. **Never** assume that seafood varieties contain **only** seafood. Similarly, poultry varieties of pet food may contain ruminant derivatives and meat by-products.



Before you regulate pet food, know all the ingredients it contains.

Feed Supplements

Feed supplements (nutritive products that are added to feed to produce a more complete feed), and feed additives (non-nutritive products that are added to feed to affect production) may be categorized as follows:

- ◆ Anthelmintics (compounds that are used to control worms and other parasites)
- ◆ Antimicrobial agents (antibiotics and other compounds that inhibit the growth of microorganisms)
- ◆ Antioxidant products that inhibit the oxidation of fats or vitamins

- ◆ Binders (products that promote cohesiveness of pellets)
- ◆ Buffers (compounds that maintain the pH of the digestive tract)
- ◆ Carcass modifiers (products added to increase carcass leanness)
- ◆ Colostrum bolus or powder (compound containing a high level of immunoglobulins)
- ◆ Enzymes (products added to improve digestibility)
- ◆ Flow agents (products that prevent caking and improve flow of feed)
- ◆ Flavorings (products added to improve palatability or mask off-flavors)
- ◆ Hormones
- ◆ Liquid protein (protein product usually containing molasses, vitamins, urea, and trace minerals)
- ◆ Microbes or probiotics (microorganisms themselves)
- ◆ Milk replacer (milk substitute)
- ◆ Mineral and salt licks
- ◆ Vitamins
- ◆ Yeast (organism that improves feed digestion and stabilizes the pH of the digestive tract)

Articles Not Regulated in This Section

The following articles are **not** covered in this section:

- ◆ Animal waste; regulate these ingredients under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***
- ◆ Bird feed, **except for** that containing suet; regulate suet under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants***
- ◆ Blood meal, bone meal, feather meal, hoof or horn meal, or meat meal; regulate these ingredients as rendered products under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***
- ◆ Canned, shelf-stable pet food consisting of chopped, dried, ground, or minced fish or shellfish, and other non-animal ingredients such as aspic or gum; such products are unrestricted
- ◆ Feed made wholly from plant material
- ◆ Preserved aquatic worms (e.g., flash-frozen polychaetes or freeze-dried tubifex) have unrestricted entry

Articles Accompanied By a VS-Issued Permit

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the additive, animal food, feed, chew, supplement, or toy, then match the following information on the shipping documents with that on the permit:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit



Make sure that the permittee has signed the permit. If he or she has **not** signed the permit, then return the permit for signature.

Follow [Table 3-18-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

TABLE 3-18-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit	→	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD HAVE the consignee contact VS, TTSPS (see Table 2-2-11 and Table 2-4-18) SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS, TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

Locator

When a VS Permit does **not** accompany an importation of animal food or feed, use [Table 3-18-2](#) to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take.



In order to regulate pet food, you **must** have a list of ingredients. Ask the importer or the importer's agent to provide you with a list of ingredients. Once you have list of ingredients, use the decision tables that follow.

TABLE 3-18-2 Regulatory Action on Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed (Including Chews and Toys)

If it is:	And:	And from:	Then:
Pet food ¹ that is: ◆ Canned, shelf-stable ◆ Dry ◆ Semi-moist ² (dog and cat food)	From a country affected with BSE ³	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	From a country free from BSE	→	GO to Table 3-18-3
Chews or toys	Bones	→	GO to Table 3-18-16
	Horns or hoofs	→	GO to Table 3-18-17
	Rawhide	→	GO to Table 3-18-15
	Other than bones, horns, hoofs, or rawhide (ears, ligaments, pizzles, or snouts)	Poultry	GO to Table 3-18-14
		Ratite	
		Ruminant	GO to Table 3-18-12
		Swine	GO to Table 3-18-13
Feed (for livestock, poultry, and aquaculture)	Blood meal, bone meal, hoof or feather meal	→	1. REGULATE as a rendered product 2. GO to Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1
	Other than a meal as listed in the cell above	→	GO to Table 3-18-19
Feed additive or supplement	→	→	GO to Table 3-18-24
Altogether without animal-derived ingredients (such as grain, oilseed, or roughage)	→	→	1. APPLY plant quarantine if appropriate 2. RELEASE
Other than described above	→	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (see Appendix H)

1 If it is a small amount of food in a cage with dogs, cats, or laboratory animals, it is unnecessary to remove the pet food from the cage.

- 2 Dry or semi-moist pet food refers to that manufactured using an expander. Raw materials are blended. The blend is fed into an expander, and steam or hot water is added to it. The blended material is subjected to steam heat to around 305° F and pressure. The mixture is then extruded through dies that determine the final shape of the product, and is finally cooked at high temperature and pressure. The extruded food is allowed to dry. Once the food is dried, it is usually sprayed with fat or blood to make it more palatable.
- 3 If accompanied by a permit, **unrendered** chicken, fish, shellfish, or horse meat as an ingredient is admissible.

Canned, Shelf Stable or Dry or Semi-Moist Pet Food from Countries Free from BSE

TABLE 3-18-3 Canned, Shelf Stable or Dry or Semi-Moist Pet Food from Countries Free from BSE

If from:	And:	Then:
New Zealand	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
	Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Other than New Zealand	Fish or shellfish	GO to Table 3-18-4
	Poultry	GO to Table 3-18-6
	Ruminant	GO to Table 3-18-8
	Swine	GO to Table 3-18-10
	Animal source cannot be determined	Contact PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel (see Appendix H)

1 Either **one** of the following:

- ◆ Export certificate that states the following:
 - ◆ The product is of New Zealand origin
 - ◆ The animal derived products or components have been imported from *[name of country]* and meet the requirements listed in 9CFR 95.29
 - ◆ The animal-derived products or components are being re-exported from the United States
- ◆ Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
 - ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material **did not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)

Canned, Shelf-Stable or Dry or Semi-Moist Pet Food Derived from Fish or Shellfish from a Country Free from BSE



Canned, shelf-stable pet food containing fish or shellfish that is chopped, dried, ground, or minced with other non-animal ingredients such as aspic or gum is **unrestricted**.


TABLE 3-18-4 Canned, Shelf Stable or Dry or Semi-Moist Pet Food Derived from Fish or Shellfish from a Country Free from BSE

If the product is:	And:	Then:
Canned, shelf stable, and contains fishmeal, shellfish meal, or fish materials mixed with ruminant or poultry by-products	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
	Lacks the required certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Canned, shelf stable containing only fish powder	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
	Lacks the required certification ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Dry or semi-moist	→	GO to Table 3-18-6

- 1 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
- ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material **did not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)

- 2 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
 - ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Product **does not** contain any rendered materials

TABLE 3-18-5 Dry or Semi-Moist Pet Food Derived from Fish or Shellfish from a Country Free from BSE

If the product contains:	And the country of origin is known to be:	And:	Then:
Fish, fishmeal, shellfish, or shellfish meal and other non-animal ingredients		Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Combination of fish products with ruminant by-products	Affected with FMD	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS Permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from FMD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Combination of fish products with poultry by-products	Affected with END	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS Permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from END	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Combination of fish products with swine by-products	Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS Permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

- 1 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
 - ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR94.18(a)

Canned, Shelf-Stable or Dry or Semi-Moist Pet Food Derived from Poultry from a Country Free from BSE

TABLE 3-18-6 Canned, Shelf-Stable or Dry or Semi-Moist Pet Food Derived from Poultry from a Country Free from BSE

If the product is:	And:	Then:
Canned, shelf stable (may contain poultry, poultry by-products, ruminant by-products, meat by-products, or animal fat)	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
	Lacks the required certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Dry or semi-moist	—————→	GO to Table 3-18-7

- 1 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
 - ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material **did not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)

Dry or Semi-Moist Pet Food Derived from Fowl or Poultry from a Country Free from BSE

TABLE 3-18-7 Dry or Semi-Moist Pet Food Derived from Fowl or Poultry from a Country Free from BSE

If the product contains:	And the country of origin is known to be:	And:	Then:
Solely poultry material with other non-animal derived ingredients	Affected with END	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS Permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from END	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Combination of poultry with ruminant by-products, meat by-products, or animal fat	Affected with END or FMD	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS Permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from both END and FMD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Combination of poultry products with swine by-products, meat by-products, or animal fat	Affected with ASF, CSF, END, FMD, or SVD	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS Permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from ASF, CSF, END, FMD, and SVD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

- 1 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
 - ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)

Canned, Shelf-Stable or Dry or Semi-Moist Pet Food Derived from Ruminant Material from a Country Free from BSE

TABLE 3-18-8 Canned, Shelf-Stable, or Dry or Semi-Moist Pet Food Derived from Ruminant Material from a Country Free from BSE

If the product ¹ is:	And the shipment:	Then:
Canned, shelf stable	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
	Lacks certification ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Dry or semi-moist	—————→	GO to Table 3-18-9

- 1 Beef, veal, lamb, or venison, or beef, veal lamb, or venison by-products or animal fat.
- 2 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
 - ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)

TABLE 3-18-9 Dry or Semi-Moist Pet Food Derived from Ruminants

If the product is:	And the country or region of origin is known to be:	And:	Then:
Solely ruminant material (beef, lamb, veal, venison, or animal fat, bone, or meat meal)	Affected with FMD	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS Permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from FMD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Combination of poultry with ruminant by-products, meat by-products, or animal fat	Affected with END or FMD	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS Permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from both END and FMD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see page 2-4-25)
Combination of swine with ruminant by-products, meat by-products, or animal fat	Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS Permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from, ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

1 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:

- ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
- ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
- ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)

Canned, Shelf Stable or Dry or Semi-Moist Pet Food Derived from Swine Material from a Country Free from BSE

TABLE 3-18-10 Canned, Shelf Stable or Dry or Semi-Moist Pet Food Derived from Swine Material from a Country Free from BSE

If the product is:	And:	Then:
Canned, shelf stable (may contain swine, swine by-products, ruminant by-products, meat by-products, or animal fat)	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
	Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Dry or semi- moist	—————→	GO to Table 3-18-11

- 1 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
 - ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)

TABLE 3-18-11 Dry or Semi-Moist Pet Food Derived from Swine

If the product is:	And the country of origin or region is known to be:	And:	Then:
Solely swine (pork) material	Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS Permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Combination of swine, poultry, or ruminant by-products, meat by-products, or animal fat	Affected with END or FMD	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS Permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options listed in Table 2-2-11 or applying for a VS permit (see Table 2-4-17)
	Free from END and FMD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options listed in Table 2-2-11 or applying for a VS permit (see Table 2-4-17)

- 1 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
- ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)

Pet Chews and Toys Crafted or Manufactured from Animal By-Products




Wash your hands after handling pet chews and toys. Certain dog chews, particularly hooves and those made of pig ears, may be contaminated with salmonella.

Pet chews and toys may be made from equine, poultry, ruminant, or swine parts. Parts include bones, ears, hooves, horns, ligaments, organs, pizzles, rawhide, or skins.

Ruminant Derived Pet Chews or Toys Made from Other Than Bones, Hoofs, Horns, or Rawhide

TABLE 3-18-12 Ruminant Derived Pet Chews or Toys Made from Other Than Bones, Hoofs, Horns, or Rawhide

If the country or region of origin is known to be:	And:	And:	Then:
Free from both BSE and FMD	The origin is New Zealand	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	The origin is other than Canada or New Zealand	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
		Lacks certification ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Affected solely with FMD	Is fresh or frozen	Is consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
		Is not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options listed in Table 2-2-11 or applying for a VS permit (see Table 2-4-17)
	Is processed	Is accompanied by a VS issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options listed in Table 2-2-11 or applying for a VS permit (see Table 2-4-17)
Affected with BSE or BSE in combination with FMD			1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options listed in Table 2-2-11 or applying for a VS permit (see Table 2-4-17)

- 1 **Either** one of the following:
 - ◆ Export certificate that states the following:
 - ◆ The product is of New Zealand origin
 - ◆ The animal-derived products or components have been imported from *[name of country]* and meet the requirements listed in 9CFR 95.29
 - ◆ The animal-derived products or components are being re-exported from the United States
 - ◆ Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
 - ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
- 2 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
 - ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)

Swine Derived Pet Chews or Toys Made from Other Than Bones, Hoofs, or Rawhide

TABLE 3-18-13 Pet Chews or Toys Made from Swine Ears, Ligaments, Snouts, or Other Parts

If the country or region of origin is known to be:	And:	And:	Then:
Free from ASF, BSE, CSF, FMD, and/or SVD	The origin is New Zealand	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	The origin is other than New Zealand	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
		Lacks certification ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Affected with ASF, BSE, CSF, FMD, and/or SVD	Fresh or frozen	Is consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
		Is not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options listed in Table 2-2-11 or applying for a VS permit (see Table 2-4-17)
	Processed	Is accompanied by a VS issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options listed in Table 2-2-11 or applying for a VS permit (see Table 2-4-17)

1 **Either** one of the following:

- ◆ Export certificate stating the following:
 - ◆ The product is of New Zealand origin
 - ◆ The animal-derived products or components have been imported from *[name of country]* and meet the requirements listed in 9CFR 95.29
 - ◆ The animal-derived products or components are being re-exported from the United States
- ◆ Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
 - ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)

2 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:

- ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
- ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
- ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)

Pet Chews or Toys Made from Poultry or Ratite Parts

TABLE 3-18-14 Pet Chews or Toys Made from Poultry or Ratite Parts

If the country or region of origin is known to be:	And:	And:	Then:
Free from END	The origin is New Zealand	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the required certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	The origin is other than New Zealand	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
		Lacks the required certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Affected with END	Is fresh or frozen	Is consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
		Is not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options listed in Table 2-2-11 or applying for a VS permit (see Table 2-4-17)
	Is processed	Is accompanied by a VS issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Lacks a VS issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options listed in Table 2-2-11 or applying for a VS permit (see Table 2-4-17)

1 **Either** one of the following:

- ◆ Export certificate stating the following:
 - ◆ The product is of New Zealand origin
 - ◆ The animal-derived products or components have been imported from *[name of country]* and meet the requirements listed in 9CFR 95.29
 - ◆ The animal-derived components are being re-exported from the United States
- ◆ Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
 - ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)

2 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:

- ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
- ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
- ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)


Pet Chews or Toys Made from Rawhide

Rawhide is the untanned, leathery skin of cattle. Rawhide is de-haired, dried, and leathery. If rawhide has been coated or ground up, it may be of concern because there is no way of knowing what additional ingredients may have been added.



Inspect rawhide chews and toys for meat fibers. Smell the product to determine if there is a strong odor. If you detect meat fibers or smell a strong odor, the product is **not** admissible.

TABLE 3-18-15 Pet Chews or Toys Made from Rawhide

If the rawhide:	And:	Then:
Is plain rawhide	Upon inspection is found to be plain rawhide without added flavoring or coloring	RELEASE
	Upon inspection is found to be other than plain rawhide	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for advice (see Appendix H)
Was ground, molded, flavored, colored, or otherwise processed	Is accompanied by a certificate of origin and appropriate certification ¹	RELEASE
	Lacks the appropriate certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options listed in Table 2-2-11 or applying for a VS permit (see Table 2-4-17)
Is other than described in the two cells above		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel for advice (see Appendix H)

1 Certification that confirms (a) the articles were made from rawhide, and (b) they contain no other ingredients of animal origin except those of U.S. origin.

Pet Chews or Toys Made from Bones, Hoofs, and Horns

This section contains articles imported primarily for dogs to chew on. Some of the articles may include the following:

- ◆ Bones
- ◆ Hoofs (plain, smoked, or stuffed with rawhide or cheese)
- ◆ Smoked beef knuckles
- ◆ Horns

Pet Chews or Toys Made from Bones

TABLE 3-18-16 Pet Chews or Toys Made from Bones

If the article is from:	And the country or region of origin is known to be:	And is:	And:	Then:
Ruminant	Affected with BSE	Canada	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
			Lacks a VS-issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from BSE	Other than Canada	→	
		Consigned to an approved establishment	→	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options listed in Table 2-2-11 or applying for a VS permit (see Table 2-4-17)
Swine		Consigned to an approved establishment	→	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
	→	Not consigned to an approved establishment	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options listed in Table 2-2-11 or applying for a VS permit (see Table 2-4-17)
Neither a ruminant nor a swine	→	→	→	RELEASE

Pet Chews or Toys Made from Hoofs or Horns




TABLE 3-18-17 Pet Chews or Toys Made from Hoofs or Horns from Ruminants

If the hoofs or horns are from:	And the country of origin is:	And:	And:	Then:
Ruminant	Canada	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	→	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Lacks the VS-issued permit	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Other than Canada	Is accompanied by a certificate of processing, stating that the hoofs or horns were treated by an approved method ¹	→	RELEASE
		Lacks the certificate of processing ¹	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form)
			Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options listed in Table 2-2-11 or applying for a VS permit (see Table 2-4-17)
Other than ruminant	→	→	→	GO to Table 3-18-18

1 The certificate and certification **must** meet the following criteria:

- ◆ The certificate must be endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the agency of the government of the exporting country that is responsible for animal health
- ◆ The information on the certificate must be in agreement with the shipment as shown by the other number, shipping marks, lot number, or other method of identification
- ◆ One of the following approved methods of processing must appear on the certificate:
 - ◆ Dry heat at 180° F (82.2° C) for 30 minutes
 - ◆ Cooking in boiling water for 20 minutes
 - ◆ Soaking for 2 hours in a 0.1 percent solution of chlorine bleach
 - ◆ Soaking for 2 hours in a 5 percent solution of acetic acid
 - ◆ Soaking for 2 hours in a 5 percent solution of hydrogen peroxide

TABLE 3-18-18 Pet Chews or Toys Made from Hoofs or Horns from Other than Ruminants

If the hoofs or horns are from:	And:	And:	Then:
Swine	Is accompanied by a certificate of processing stating that the hoofs or horns were treated by an approved method ¹		RELEASE
	Lacks the certificate of processing	Is consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete the form)
		Is not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options listed in Table 2-2-11 or applying for a VS permit (see Table 2-4-17)
Other than swine			RELEASE

1 The certificate and certification **must** meet the following criteria:

- ◆ The certificate must be endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the agency of the government of the exporting country that is responsible for animal health
- ◆ The information on the certificate must be in agreement with the shipment as shown by the other number, shipping marks, lot number, or other method of identification
- ◆ One of the following approved methods of processing must appear on the certificate:
 - ◆ Dry heat at 180° F (82.2° C) for 30 minutes
 - ◆ Cooking in boiling water for 20 minutes
 - ◆ Soaking for 2 hours in a 0.1 percent solution of chlorine bleach
 - ◆ Soaking for 2 hours in a 5 percent solution of acetic acid
 - ◆ Soaking for 2 hours in a 5 percent solution of hydrogen peroxide

Feed for Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture

Feed is defined as materials which are distributed as food or for mixing in a ration for domestic farm and ranch animals such as cattle, sheep, swine, goats, llamas, rabbits, horses, and poultry. Feed also includes those materials distributed for food for aquaculture (to feed fish, alligators, crocodiles, crustaceans, turtles, and shellfish).

Some rations may contain solely grains and plant products. If the ingredients list **only** plant-derived material, then these are free from animal product regulations. However, these feeds are subject to plant quarantines. Many rations contain animal products or by-products to supply protein in a ration or to increase palatability.

Feed may contain protein that originated from a mammal, including other livestock, whether rendered or **not**.

EXAMPLE Blood meal, fish meal, meat scraps, or meat meal are examples of protein that may or may **not** have been rendered.

Feed may also have milk, gelatin, waste materials, or animal fat or its derivatives as ingredients.

Since feeds are fed directly to livestock and may come from animal protein and thus contain infective agents of animal diseases (virus, bacteria, prions), feed may require a VS Permit.


TABLE 3-18-19 Feed for Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture

If the list of ingredients shows:	And from:	And:	And the principle ingredient is:	Then:
Solely grains and plant products including cubed or pelletized hay				◆ APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate
				◆ RELEASE for animal health concerns
Combination of animal products and by-products (examples include fish meal and poultry with ruminant by-products)	New Zealand	Is appropriately certified ¹		RELEASE
		Lacks certification ¹		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-4-24)
	Other than New Zealand	Is from a country affected with BSE		
		Is from a country free from BSE	Fish or shellfish	GO to Table 3-18-20
			Poultry	GO to Table 3-18-21
			Ruminant	GO to Table 3-18-22
			Swine	GO to Table 3-18-23
			Not able to be determined	CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-VRS-HQ personnel (see Appendix H)

1 **Either** one of the following:

- ◆ Export certificate that states the following:
 - ◆ The product is of New Zealand origin
 - ◆ The animal-derived products or components have been imported from *[name of country]* and meet the requirements listed in 9CFR 95.29
 - ◆ The animal-derived products or components are being re-exported from the United States
- ◆ Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and that declares the following:
 - ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material **did not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)

TABLE 3-18-20 Feed Containing Fish Meal or Shellfish Meal as an Ingredient from a Country Free from BSE, Except for New Zealand

If the feed contains:	And the country of origin is known to be:	And:	Then:
Solely fishmeal or shellfish meal (may be mixed with plant material)		Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Combination of rendered fish products with ruminant by-products ²	Affected with FMD	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Lacks a VS-issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including applying for a VS permit (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from FMD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks a VS-issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Combination of rendered fish products with poultry by-products	Affected with END	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Lacks a VS-issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from END	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Combination of rendered fish products with swine by-products	Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Lacks the VS-issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including applying for a VS permit (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options listed (see Table 2-2-11)

- 1 Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
 - ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material **did not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
- 2 If one of the ingredients is milk or a milk product, then regulate that product separately. See [Milk and Milk Products](#).

TABLE 3-18-21 Feed Containing Fowl or Poultry as an Ingredient from a Country Free from BSE, Except for New Zealand

If the product is:	And the country of origin is known to be:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Solely poultry material ◆ Poultry material mixed with plant material 	Affected with END	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Lacks a VS-issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from END	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Combination of poultry with ruminant by-products ² , meat by-products, or animal fat	Affected with END or FMD	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Lacks the VS-issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from both END and FMD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Combination of poultry products with swine by-products, meat by-products, or animal fat	Affected with ASF, CSF, END, FMD, or SVD	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Lacks the VS-issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from ASF, CSF, END, FMD, and SVD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

- 1 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
 - ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
- 2 If one of the ingredients is milk or a milk product, then regulate that product separately. See [Milk and Milk Products](#).

TABLE 3-18-22 Feed Containing Ruminant Material as an Ingredient from a Country Free from BSE, Except for New Zealand

If the product is:	And the country or region of origin is known to be:	And:	Then:
Solely ruminant material ¹ (beef, lamb, or animal fat, bone or meat meal); may be mixed with plant material	Affected with FMD	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Lacks a VS-issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from FMD	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see page 2-4-25)
Combination of poultry with ruminant ² by-products, meat by-products, or animal fat	Affected with FMD or END	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Lacks a VS-issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from END or FMD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Combination of swine with ruminant ² by-products, meat by-products, or animal fat	Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Lacks a VS-issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

- 1 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
 - ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
- 2 If one of the ingredients is milk or a milk product, then regulate that product separately. See [Milk and Milk Products](#).

TABLE 3-18-23 Feed Containing Swine as an Ingredient from a Country Free from BSE, Except for New Zealand

If the product is:	And the country of origin or region is known to be:	And:	Then:
Solely swine (pork) material (may be mixed with plant material)	Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Lacks a VS-issued permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Combination of swine, poultry or ruminant by-products ² , meat by-products, or animal fat	Affected with END or FMD	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as stated on the permit
		Is appropriately certified ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
	Free from END and FMD	Is appropriately certified	RELEASE
		Lacks certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

- 1 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting region and declaring the following:
 - ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9CFR 94.18(a)
- 2 If one of the ingredients is milk or a milk product, then regulate that product separately. See [Milk and Milk Products](#).

Additives and Feed Supplements

A feed additive is a non-nutritive product that is added to feed to affect production. Additives include antibiotics, hormones, microorganisms (including yeast), and products used to improve the palatability and consistency of the feed to which it is added.

A feed supplement is a nutritive product that is added to feed to produce a more complete feed. Supplements include minerals, proteins, and vitamins.



Minerals and vitamins may be either synthetic (inorganic) or natural (derived from animal products).

TABLE 3-18-24 Feed Additives and Supplements

If the product is:	And:	Then:
Antibiotic	→	RELEASE
Based on dairy products (such as colostrum or milk replacer ¹)	→	REGULATE under Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1
Hormone	→	REGULATE under Organs on page 3-16-1
Microorganism itself ²	→	RELEASE
Natural vitamin ³ (A,B,C, D3) or mineral ³ (calcium, phosphorous) as the only animal-origin ingredient	Is appropriately certified ⁴	RELEASE
	Lacks certification ⁴	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)
Tallow derivative (linoleic acid, stearic acid)	→	RELEASE
Wholly inorganic ⁵ (anthelmintic, antioxidant, binder, buffer, flow agent, mineral, synthetic flavoring, salt lick, synthetic vitamin)	→	
Wholly plant based ⁶	→	

- 1 Some milk replacers contain animal fat which is a rendered product.
- 2 Also called probiotics; for example *Bacillus* spp., *Lactobacillus* spp., *Proteus* spp., *Pseudomonas* spp., *Saccharomyces* spp., and *Streptococcus* spp.
- 3 Derived from animal products.
- 4 An original certificate issued by a veterinarian employed by the national government or region of origin that states the feed contains **no** animal-origin ingredients except for vitamins and/or minerals. If the shipment originated in Canada, then require an official certificate issued by a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) official.
- 5 Wholly inorganic means synthetic; defined as **not** derived from animal products.
- 6 Derived from plants; may include some enzymes and flavorings (such as molasses).



Appendix A

Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail

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Introduction

This appendix is a quick guide to regulating animal product importations in passenger baggage or in mail. If a country is **not** listed, consider it affected with all diseases. Directions for regulating animal product importations are detailed in the *Procedures* section of this manual. The *Reference* section describes entry requirements in detail. Use the *Reference* section for commercial importations and for **all** dairy products. **Never** use *Appendix A* for commercial importations.

Warning About Hand Carrying Biological Agents



Veterinary Services **prohibits** the hand carrying of certain biological agents such as those moving in contradiction¹ of the permit. Therefore, follow these directions in handling such hand-carried biological agents:


1. REVIEW the accompanying VS Form 16-6A, Import Permit.
2. CHECK if the agent is moving in contradiction¹ of the permit.
3. If the biological agent is moving in contradiction of the permit, then CONFISCATE the biological agent, and contact the National Center for Import and Export at 301/734-3277, for directions on proper storage, transport, and destruction of the materials.

1 For example, the VS Form 16-6A, Import Permit, specifies that "imported materials must be shipped by a commercial carrier," yet the biological agent is being hand carried. The biological agent would be moving in contradiction of the permit.

Handling Passengers That Are In Transit

In-transit passengers are travelers who are immediately passing through the United States on their way to another country. In general, such passengers are low risk for introducing animal diseases. However, if there is a risk of introducing disease, **do not** allow articles to transit. Use [Table A-1-1](#) to determine your action.

TABLE A-1-1 Determine Action to Take with Transiting Passengers’ Meat, Meat Products, Animal Products, and Animal By-Products

If the passenger in transit has:	And it is:	And it is in the passenger’s:	Then:
◆ Animal product ◆ Animal by-product ◆ Meat ◆ Meat product	Ineligible for entry	Baggage checked through to destination	ALLOW transit
		Carry-on baggage	REFUSE to allow transit
	Eligible for entry		ALLOW transit

Importations of Shelf-Stable Meat Cooked in the Container

Cooked, shelf-stable meat¹ is a condition that applies a high temperature which renders the meat or meat product shelf stable.

The following process must take place to render meat cooked, shelf stable:



1. Pack the meat or meat product in a rigid or semi-rigid container (glass, metal, or plastic), or a flexible pouch (foil or plastic).
2. Completely seal the container against the escape or entry of air (hermetically seal).
3. Cook the meat.

1 If you **cannot** determine the animal class, then REFUSE ENTRY. If other than canned, shelf-stable meat, then see the [Matrix on page A-1-9](#).

If you doubt the shelf stability of the product, then require appropriate certification for the product, based on the requirements published in this manual. Otherwise, refuse entry. If the discrimination of shelf stability is questionable and the product is frequently encountered, then contact PPQ, VRS for direction.

Use **Table A-1-2** below to determine the action to take for importations of cooked, shelf-stable meat.

TABLE A-1-2 Determine Entry Status for Importations of Canned, Shelf-Stable Meat in Passenger Baggage or Mail

If the meat was derived from:	And the region or country of origin is:	And is:	Then:
Ruminant	Affected with BSE		REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from BSE	Commercially packaged and labeled and contained in unopened containers or packages	If you can confirm the origin ¹ , then RELEASE
		Not as listed above	REFUSE ENTRY
Swine or poultry		Commercially packaged and labeled and contained in unopened containers or packages	If you can confirm the origin ¹ , then RELEASE
		Not as listed above	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 The strongest confirmation is documentation (labeling, commercial name, receipts, and your own expertise). **Do not** necessarily take an individual's word for the origin of the product.

Interception of Parma Ham in Passenger Baggage

If a Parma ham is offered for importation in passenger's baggage with the required certification, you **must** inspect the ham. Ensure that the ham has **both** a hot brand or an ink seal showing the identifying plant number of the slaughtering establishment, and a button seal on the hock that shows the date and year the ham entered the processing establishment.

Importations of Bouillon Cubes or Granules and Dry Soup Mixes

Use **Table A-1-3 on page A-1-4** for importations of bouillon cubes or granules and dry soup mixes arriving in passenger baggage or the mail. Dry soup mixes are dehydrated soup mixes containing meat. Some mixes contain rice or pasta; some are just a powder mixture. All

mixes must be commercially prepared. Directions for preparing the soup must **only** be the adding of hot water or adding water followed by a microwave treatment.

EXAMPLE

The directions may say to empty the contents of one envelope into a mug or large cup, add boiling water, etc.

The directions must **not** include cooking. The meat may be in a powder form or in dried pieces the size of bouillon cubes or silver dollars. Ingredients may all be in one package or envelope, or may be in a bowl or cup with some of the ingredients in separate envelopes within the bowl or cup.

The purpose for allowing a reasonable amount of soup mixes for personal consumption while traveling is to deter individuals from importing commercial quantities for resale. Be aware that it would be reasonable for a family of two coming into the United States for several weeks to have a case of 50 soup mixes for their daily consumption.

TABLE A-1-3 Bouillon Cubes or Granules and Dry Soup Mixes in Passenger Baggage

If the importation of dry soup mixes is a:	And the mixes contain:	And the passenger is arriving from a country known to be:	Then:
Small quantity—reasonable amount for personal consumption while traveling	Ruminant	Affected with BSE	REFUSE ENTRY
		Free from BSE	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Poultry or swine	→	
Large quantity	→	→	1. CONSIDER the importation a commercial shipment 2. USE the <i>Reference</i> section to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take

Importations of Milk and Other Dairy Products

The majority of milk products from FMD-affected countries are prohibited. However, there are some exceptions, as follows:


- ◆ Milk and milk products intended for use by infants or very young children are admissible if in a reasonable or small quantity for several days' use

- ◆ Products containing powdered or dry milk that are obviously for human use (soup mixes, drink mixes, baking mixes, baby/infant formula, and similar products) that are prepackaged and labeled in individual serving packages, normal retail-size packages, or packed for distribution in institutional sizes

For all other milk and dairy products, regulate the shipment as a commercial entry. See [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

Irish Pork Purchased at Dublin and Shannon Airports

TABLE A-1-4 Irish Pork Purchased at Dublin and Shannon Airports

If the pork is:	And it is:	Then:
Accompanied by a copy of the Republic of Ireland's Meat and Meat Products for Export to the USA Certificate and an original cash register receipt	From an approved plant ¹	RELEASE
	Not from an approved plant	REFUSE ENTRY
Lacking either the certificate or the original receipt		

1 These are the only plants approved to sell pork products to the duty-free shops for export to the United States:

- ◆ 0332/P 0332: Queally Pig Slaughtering Ltd., trading as Dawn Pork and Bacon
- ◆ 0355/P 0355: Avonmore Foods Plc., trading as Irish County Meats Roscrea
- ◆ 0738/P 0738: Feldhues Ltd.
- ◆ P293: Galtee Meats Ltd.

Pork Skins or Rinds (Chicharrones)

Cooked pork skins or rinds (called chicharrones in Spanish) are admissible if, upon inspection, you determine that they have been thoroughly cooked. The pork skins or rinds must be crisp. They should crumble or break easily when bent.

TABLE A-1-5 Pork Skins or Rinds (Chicharrones)

If the pork skins or rinds:	Then:
Are thoroughly cooked to a crispness and break easily when bent ¹	RELEASE
Do not appear to have been thoroughly cooked as evidenced by not breaking easily when bent	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (see Table 2-2-11)

1 A **small** amount of visible pork in the thoroughly cooked chicharrones is acceptable.

Pork in Cooked, Prepared Food from Mexico

TABLE A-1-6 Cooked, Prepared Food Containing Pork from Mexico

If entering at a:	And the pork is:	And in:	Then:
Land border port	Thoroughly cooked throughout (like carnitas, cooked meat in sandwiches, empanadas, tamales, and tacos)	Small quantities (like a day's lunch) for personal use when accompanying the person	RELEASE
		Larger quantities (in passenger's baggage, more than a day's lunch, or a commercial shipment)	1. SEIZE the product 2. If appropriate, ISSUE a civil penalty (spot settlement)
	Not thoroughly cooked, uncooked, or cured and dried	→	
Other than at a land border port		→	

Carcasses of Game Birds from a Country of Origin Known to Be Infected With END or Transited a Country Known to Be Affected With END

TABLE A-1-7 Carcasses of Game Birds from a Country of Origin Known to Be Affected With END or Transited a Country Known to Be Affected With END

If the bird:	And the importation is:	Then:
Has been eviscerated (gutted) and the feet and head have been removed	→	1. RELEASE 2. ADVISE Customs that the importation may need to be cleared by U.S. Department of Interior
Has not been eviscerated (gutted) and the feet and head have not been removed	Consigned to an approved establishment for processing as a trophy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ AUTHORIZE shipment by the importer under seal with VS 16-78 (see Appendix K to complete form) ◆ If from Mexico, AUTHORIZE movement by the importer ◆ RECORD the importer's driver's license number and vehicle number on VS 16-78
	Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options to include allowing the importer to eviscerate the bird under PPQ supervision (see Table 2-2-11)

Definitions of Abbreviations, Regions, and Matrix Headings

Africa—Includes Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Congo (Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Western Sahara, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

ASF—African swine fever.

Asia—Includes Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia (Kampuchea), China, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos (People's Democratic Republic), Lebanon, Macau, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, and Yemen.

Listed separately: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Oman, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, and Tajikistan.

BSE—Bovine spongiform encephalopathy.

Central America—Includes Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama; **excludes** Costa Rica.

CSF—Classical swine fever (also known as hog cholera).

Cured and Dried—If the cured and dried meat is coming from a country affected with diseases of concern, then the meat requires official certification. However; it is unlikely that noncommercial shipments will be given a certificate from the exporting country. If you do encounter meat accompanied by a valid certificate, then handle the meat as if it were a commercial shipment. Use the **Reference** section for meat in this manual.

END—Exotic Newcastle disease (formerly VVND).

Eggs—If the importation is cooked or boiled eggs, crack a random sample to verify that there are no viable embryos, or puncture the contents to ensure that there are no viable embryos.

FMD—Foot-and-mouth disease.

FMD/SR—Foot-and-mouth disease free with special requirements to apply. Applies only to meat.

SE—*Salmonella enteritidis*.

South America—Includes Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela. Brazil, Chile, French Guiana, and Uruguay are listed separately.

SVD—Swine vesicular disease.

SVD/SR—Swine vesicular disease free with special requirements to apply. Applies only to meat.

United Kingdom—England, Scotland, Wales, and Isle of Man. Northern Ireland is listed separately.

Legend For Matrix

E

The importation is admissible with adequate proof of origin. Proof of origin is documentary evidence of where an animal product comes from, such as a meat inspection certificate, certificate of origin, bill of lading, affidavit, invoice, label, or document prepared by the manufacturer, shipper, or seller.

P

Prohibit the entry of the importation.

()

Abbreviations within parentheses indicate Dependent States and the country of their dependence.

EXAMPLE

The entry for Bonaire a Dependent State of the Netherlands is Bonaire (Netherlands).

X

Disease status is known to be present in the region or country.

Matrix

Region or Country	Disease Status									Ruminant		Swine			Poultry/Eggs		
	ASF	BSE	CSF	END(VVND)	FMD	FMD/SR	SE	SVD	SVD/SR	Cured and Dried	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured & Dried	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cooked	Fresh	Preserved Eggs
Africa	X		X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Albania		X	X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Anguilla (United Kingdom)		X	X	X			X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Antigua and Barbuda			X	X	X			X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Armenia			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Aruba (Netherlands)		X	X	X	X		X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Asia			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Australia							X			E	E	E	E	E	E	P	P
Austria		X	X	X		X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Azerbaijan			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Bahamas			X	X		X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Barbados			X	X			X	X		E	E	P	P	P	E	P	P
Belarus			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Belgium		X	X	X		X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Belize			X	X			X			E	E	P	P	P	E	P	P
Bermuda (United Kingdom)		X				X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Bonaire (Netherlands)		X	X	X		X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Bosnia and Herzegovina		X	X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Brazil	X		X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Bulgaria		X	X	X	X		X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Canada		X								P	P	E	E	E	E	E	E
Cayman Islands (United Kingdom)		X			X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Central America (except Costa Rica)			X	X			X			E	E	P	P	P	E	P	P
Channel Islands (United Kingdom)		X	X			X	X			P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Chile			X			X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Costa Rica			X				X	X		E	E	P	P	P	E	P	P

Appendix A: Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail Matrix

Region or Country	Disease Status									Ruminant		Swine			Poultry/Eggs		
	ASF	BSE	CSF	END(VVND)	FMD	FMD/SR	SE	SVD	SVD/SR	Cured and Dried	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured & Dried	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cooked	Fresh	Preserved Eggs
Croatia		X	X		X		X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Cuba	All agricultural products are embargoed.																
Curaçao (Netherlands)		X	X	X		X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Czech Republic		X	X	X		X	X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Denmark		X		X		X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Dominica			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Dominican Republic			X	X			X			E	E	P	P	P	E	P	P
Estonia			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Fiji							X			E	E	E	E	E	E	P	P
Finland		X				X	X			P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
France		X	X			X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
French Guiana (France)		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Georgia			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Germany		X	X	X		X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Greece		X	X			X	X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Greenland				X			X			E	E	E	E	E	E	P	P
Grenada			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Guadeloupe (France)		X	X			X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Guyana			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Haiti	X		X	X			X			E	E	P	P	P	E	P	P
Hungary		X	X	X		X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Iceland							X			E	E	E	E	E	E	P	P
Indonesia			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Ireland (Northern)		X		X	X		X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Ireland, Republic of		X				X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Italy		X	X	X		X	X	X		P	P	P ¹	P	P	E	P	P
Jamaica			X	X			X	X		E	E	P	P	P	E	P	P
Japan		X	X	X		X	X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Kazakstan			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Korea, Republic of (South)			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Kyrgyzstan			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P

Appendix A: Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail Matrix

Region or Country	Disease Status									Ruminant		Swine			Poultry/Eggs		
	ASF	BSE	CSF	END(VVND)	FMD	FMD/SR	SE	SVD	SVD/SR	Cured and Dried	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured & Dried	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cooked	Fresh	Preserved Eggs
Latvia			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Lithuania			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Luxembourg		X	X			X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Macedonia (the former Republic of Yugoslav)		X	X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Malta	X		X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Margarita Island (Venezuela)			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Martinique (France)		X	X			X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Mexico			X	X			X			E	E	P	P	P	E	P	P
Micronesia	X		X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Moldova			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Montenegro	See Serbia and Montenegro																
Montserrat (United Kingdom)		X		X		X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Netherlands		X	X	X		X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
New Zealand							X			E	E	E	E	E	E	P	P
Norway		X		X		X	X			P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Oman		X	X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Philippines			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Poland		X	X	X		X	X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Portugal		X	X	X		X	X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Romania		X	X	X	X		X			P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Russian Federation			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Saba (Netherlands)		X	X	X		X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Saint Barthelemy (France)		X	X			X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Saint Eustatius (Netherlands)		X	X	X		X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Saint Kitts and Nevis			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Saint Lucia			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Saint Martin, northern (France)		X	X			X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P

Appendix A: Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail Matrix

Region or Country	Disease Status									Ruminant		Swine			Poultry/Eggs		
	ASF	BSE	CSF	END(VVND)	FMD	FMD/SR	SE	SVD	SVD/SR	Cured and Dried	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured & Dried	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cooked	Fresh	Preserved Eggs
Saint Martin, southern (Netherlands)		X	X	X		X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France)		X	X				X			P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Serbia and Montenegro (formerly Yugoslavia)		X	X	X	X		X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Slovak Republic		X	X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
South America (except Brazil and Chile)			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Spain		X	X	X		X	X		X	P	P	P ²	P	P	E	P	P
Suriname			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Sweden		X				X	X			P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Switzerland		X	X			X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Tajikistan			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Trinidad and Tobago			X	X			X	X		E	E	P	P	P	E	P	P
Turkey			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Turkmenistan			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Turks and Caicos Islands (United Kingdom)		X				X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Ukraine	X		X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
United Kingdom (excluding Northern Ireland)		X				X	X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Uzbekistan			X	X	X		X	X		P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Virgin Islands, British		X			X		X		X	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P
Yugoslavia	(see Serbia and Montenegro)																

- 1 If a Parma ham, go to [Dried, Cured Hams, Loins, and Shoulders from Italy and Spain on page 3-13-28](#).
- 2 If a Serrano ham, Iberian ham, Iberian pork shoulder, or an Iberian pork loin, go to [Dried, Cured Hams, Loins, and Shoulders from Italy and Spain on page 3-13-28](#).

Special Guidelines for Wild Ruminant Game Meat and Hunting Trophies from Canada

Hunted, Wild Ruminant Game Meat from Canada

These guidelines are solely for game meat of wild ruminants², including bison (buffalo), caribou (reindeer), deer, elk, moose, mountain goats, mountain sheep, musk ox, and pronghorn (antelope) hunted in Canada for the hunter's own personal use. Continue to [Table A-1-8](#).

TABLE A-1-8 Regulate Hunted, Wild Ruminant Game Meat from Canada

If the meat imported is:	And:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Fresh or fresh frozen whole, dressed carcass¹ ◆ Fresh or fresh-frozen meat, with or without bone ◆ Fresh ground or fresh-ground frozen sausage 	Accompanied by a Canadian issued valid hunting license or a photocopy of the license	Accompanied by a Veterinary Services Special Permit for the Importation of Hunter-Harvested Wild Ruminant Meat ² (see the permit on page A-1-15)	RELEASE
		Lacks a Veterinary Services Special Permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Lacks a Canadian issued valid hunting license	→	
Cooked or cured and dried (includes jerked meat and cured or dried sausages)	→	→	
Not as identified in the cells above	→	→	

- Must** be free of the intact head or head parts (brain, eyes, tongue, etc.) and viscera (for example, heart, intestines, kidney, liver, lymph nodes, pancreas, thymus).
- This permit is filled out by the hunter, and then dated and stamped by the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection when the game is released at the port. The permit may be completed at the port of entry. The name on the permit **must** match the name on the hunting license; otherwise prohibit entry.



If the meat is shipped by mail, then the required documentation **must** be included with the other shipping documents (U.S. Customs Declaration or invoice).

- Meat from farmed game animals is admissible **only** if accompanied by VS Form 16-6, U.S. Veterinary Permit for the Importation and Transport of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors.

Ruminant Hunting Trophies from Canada

These guidelines are solely for trophies of free-ranging and farmed wild ruminants, including bison (buffalo), caribou (reindeer), deer, elk, moose, mountain goats, mountain sheep, musk ox, and pronghorn (antelope) hunted in Canada. Trophies from wild animals **other than** ruminants (bears, boas, mountain lions, and wolves) are unrestricted. Continue to **Table A-1-9**.

TABLE A-1-9 Regulate Ruminant Trophies from Canada







If the trophy:	And:	And:	And:	And:	Then:
Is fully finished					RELEASE
Is not fully finished	Horns and antlers ◆ With or without skull caps ◆ With or without velvet	◆ Free of skull cap ◆ Skull cap is present and free of brain tissue	Three or more sets of antlers or horns	Quantity imported corresponds to the number authorized by the hunting license ¹	
				Quantity imported exceeds the number authorized by the hunting license	PROHIBIT ENTRY to excess ¹
			One or two sets of antlers or horns		RELEASE
		Attached to an intact head			PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Attached to a skull cap and brain tissue is present			

TABLE A-1-9 Regulate Ruminant Trophies from Canada (continued)

If the trophy:	And:	And:	And:	And:	Then:
Is not fully finished	Bones, including skulls ◆ With or without antlers ◆ With or without horns	Clean, dry, and free of blood	Three or more sets of skulls or bones	Quantity imported corresponds to the number authorized by the hunting license ¹	RELEASE
				Quantity imported exceeds the number authorized by the hunting license	PROHIBIT ENTRY to excess ¹
			One or two sets of skulls or bones	→	RELEASE
		Not clean, dry, or free of blood	→	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Hides or capes ²	Head is attached	Skull and contents have been removed	→	RELEASE
			Skull and contents are present	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Head is not attached	→	→	RELEASE

- 1 If a party of three hunters has a total of racks and skulls that matches the number allowed on the hunters' combined licenses, then these racks (pair of antlers=rack) and skulls are authorized entry. (For example, if the number allowed on each license is two, then a combined total of six racks or skulls may be authorized entry for the three hunters.) However, if the total number of racks and skulls exceeds the number allowed on the hunters' combined licenses, then **prohibit** entry to the excess amount. If the hunters will **not** volunteer which hunter has the extra rack(s) or skull(s), then **prohibit** entry to the entire shipment.
- 2 The cape is the pelt from the head, neck, and forepart of the shoulders of the animal used for mounting as a trophy.



**United States
Department of
Agriculture**

Marketing and
Regulatory
Programs

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Veterinary Services

National Center for
Import and Export

4700 River Road
Unit 40
Riverdale, MD 20737

Phone: 301-734-3277
Fax: 301-734-8226

**Veterinary Services Special Permit for the Importation of
Hunter-Harvested Wild Ruminant Meat
Revised October 10, 2003**

(This form may be typed or printed)

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF HUNTER:

**2. IMPORTER HAS Canadian hunting license or Tribal Identification/Membership Card
(for American Indian or Alaskan Native). A photocopy is acceptable.**

_____ Yes _____ No

3. ATTESTATIONS:

a) I am importing meat from the following wild game (circle as applicable):

Bison caribou deer elk moose mountain goat mountain sheep pronghorns
musk ox
Other (specify) _____

b) I am importing this meat for my personal use; I am not importing it for
commercial sale or distribution.

4. HUNTER SIGNATURE _____

RELEASED ON THIS DATE BY DHS/CBP INSPECTOR

Date _____ (stamp)

Inspector _____

DHS/CBP Inspector:

Please send/fax completed forms on a monthly basis to the following address -
USDA,APHIS,VS, NCIE
4700 River Road Unit #40
Riverdale, MD 20737-1231
Fax: 301-734-8226

Blank forms may be photocopied.



VS - Safeguarding Animal Health
National Center for Import and Export
Phone (301) 734-3277, FAX (301) 734-6402

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An Equal Opportunity Employer

B

Animal Product
Manual

Appendix B

List of Animal Names and Their Classes

Introduction

Use this appendix to determine the class of an animal when all you know is the animal's name. This appendix lists common, foreign, and scientific names of animals. Scientific names are listed by genus and set in italics.

For each animal name, its class is identified by one of the following letters:

(H)

Horse

(P)

Poultry/Birds—When appropriate, the animal name will be distinguished as a game bird

(R)

Ruminant

(nr)

Regulate as ruminant—although **not** a ruminant, can transmit diseases of ruminants (for example, FMD and bovine tuberculosis)

(S)

Swine

(O)

Other—represents a class of animal **other than** horse, poultry, ruminant, or swine. Animal products and by-products of other classes (either listed with an (O) or **not** listed) are **not** restricted by the agricultural requirements of Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

List of Animal Names and Their Classes

The list of animal names and their classes follow.

Appendix B: List of Animal Names and Their Classes
List of Animal Names and Their Classes

A

Accipiter (P)
Addax (R)
Addaxes (R)
Aepyceros (R)
African bush pigs (S)
African water or river hogs (S)
Afrikaane buffels (R)
Agneau (R)
Agnello (R)
Ak (S)
Akhda (H)
Alakud (R)
Alanes (R)
Alavanco (P)
Albumen (P)
Alcelaphus (R)
Alces (R)
Alectoris (P)
Alpacas (R)
American bison(R)
Ammodorcas (R)
Ammotragus (R)
Anade (P)
Anadeja (P)
Anadino (P)
Anadon (P)
Andosco (R)
Anes (H)
Anetidae (P)
Anitra (P)
Anoa (R)
Anoas (R)
Anodorhynchus (P)
Anoeang (R)
Anojo (R)
Anser (P)
Ante (R)
Antelopes (R)
Antidorcas (R)
Antilocapra (R)
(R)
Antilope (R)
Antilope adaxes (R)
Anyiha (R)
Aoudads (R)
Apteryx (P)
Ara (P)
Argli (R)
Arni (R)
Arui (R)
Asna (H)
Asno (H)
Asses (H)
Auca (P)
Aurochs (R)

Aves de Corral (P)

Avian (P)
Axis (R)
Axishirsch (R)
Axishera (R)

B

Babi huton (S)
Babirusas (S)
Babyrousa (S)
Balango (R)
Bali utan (S)
Balutes (P)
Bangana (R)
Bangteng (R)
Bashi (R)
Bastergensbokke (R)
Basterhartbeeste (R)
Bear (O)
Beatragus (R)
Becerril (R)
Becerro (R)
Beiras (R)
Benkurang (R)
Bernera (R)
Bharals (R)
Bicerra (R)
Bighorns (R)
Bison (R)
Bison (R)
Bisontes (R)
Blaauwbok (R)
Blackbucks (R)
Blastoceros (R)
Blastocerus (R)
Blauschaf (R)
Blawschaap (R)
Blesbokke (R)
Blesboks (R)
Blesbucks (R)
Blou-Duikers (R)
Bluebucks (R)
Bluebills (R)
Boar (S)
Boeoeve toetoe (R)
Boeufs (R)
Bohor (R)
Bonasa (P)
Bongos (R)
Bonteboks (R)
Bontibokke (R)
Boocercus (R)
Borrego (R)
Borrigo (H)
Borriquillo (H)
Bos (R)
Bosbok (R)

Boselaphus (R)
Bouefsmusques (R)
Bouquetins (R)
Bovine (R)
Bovino (R)
Boyezuelo (R)
Brahmas (R)
Branta (P)
British park cattle (R)
Brushtail opossum (nr)
Bubalus (R)
Budorcas (R)
Buffaloes (R)
Buffles (R)
Buhulcus (P)
Burrhels (R)
Burros (H)
Buschbock (R)
Bushbucks (R)
Bushcows (R)
Bustard (P)
Buteo (P)
Buzzard (P)

C

Caballar (H)
Caballeria mayor (H)
Caballeria menor (H)
Caballo (H)
Cabras (R)
Cabrito (R)
Cabros de Monte(R)
Cacatua (P)
Cachana (P)
Caloros (R)
Cambodian forest ox (R)
Camels (R)
Camelus (R)
Camoscio (R)
Camuza (R)
Canard (P)
Canary (P)
Canero (R)
Capra (R)
Capreolus (R)
Capri cornis (R)
Caracul (R)
Caribou (R)
Casmerodius (P)
Cassowary (P)
Casuaris (P)
Cat (O)
Catagonus (S)
Cattle (R)
Centrocerus (P)
Century eggs (P)
Cephalophus (R)

Ceratotherium (H)	Davidhirsch (R)	Faisan (P)
Cerdos (S)	Deer (R)	<i>Falco</i> (P)
Cerfs (S)	Defassa (R)	Falcon (P)
Cerval (R)	Dibatags (R)	Fantail (P)
Cervus (R)	Diceros (O)	Faras (H)
Chaib (R)	<i>Didemocerus</i> (H)	Fasan (P)
Chameaux (R)	Dik-Diks (R)	For Hoi (S)
Chamois (R)	Dinde (P)	Fowl (P)
Chartly cattle (R)	Dindon (P)	Fowl Chicken (P)
Chevaux (H)	Dodo (P)	
Chevreuril (R)	Dog (O)	
Chevrotains (R)	<i>Domicella</i> (P)	G
Chi Yuk (S)	Dondoro (R)	Gacel(a) (R)
Chicken (P)	Donkey (H)	Gallina (P)
Chinesischer Achopfirsch (R)	Dorcatragus (R)	Gallinaza (P)
Chinkara (R)	Dove, migratory (P, game bird)	Gallinula (P)
Chirus (R)	Dove, nonmigratory (P)	Gallinule (P)
Chital (R)	<i>Dromiceius</i> (P)	Gallipava (P)
Choeropsos (S)	Duck, migratory (P, game bird)	Gallipavo (P)
Chosen kamosica (R)	Duck, nonmigratory (P)	Gallo (P)
Chousinghas (R)	Duejas (R)	Gama (R)
Chu (R)	Duikerboks (R)	Game bird (P)
Cicruos de las Pampas (R)	Duikers (R)	Gams (R)
Ciervos (R)	Dwergmusdier (R)	Ganado caballar (H)
Citam (S)	E	Ganado de pata hendida (R)
Coches de Monte (S)	Eber (S)	Ganado menor (R)
Cochin (P)	Edda (R)	Ganada moreno (S)
Cochina(o) (S)	Egret (P)	Ganada ovejuno (R)
Cockateel (P)	Ei (P)	Ganada vacuno (R)
Cockatiel (P)	Eidero (P)	Ganados (R)
Cockatoo (P)	Eland antilope (R)	Ganga (P)
Codorniz (P)	Elanden (R)	Gans (P)
Columba (P)	Elands (R)	Ganso (P)
Columbidae (P)	Elans (R)	Gasha (R)
Connochaetes (R)	<i>Elaphodus</i> (R)	Gaur (R)
Cordero (R)	<i>Elaphurus</i> (R)	Gayal (R)
Cotorra (P)	Elephants (O)	Gazella (R)
Coturnix (P)	<i>Elephas</i> (O)	Gazelles (R)
Cow (R)	Elch (R)	Gee guy (P)
Cracidae (P)	Elk (R)	Geese, migratory (P, game bird)
Cuchi (S)	Emeu (P)	Geese, nonmigratory (P)
Cui (O)	Emu (P)	Geflugel (P)
Curzuelas (R)	Enodio (R)	Gemsboks (R)
Curassow (P)	Ente (P)	Gemse (R)
Cuy (S)	<i>Equus</i> (H)	Gemzen (R)
Cuyem (S)	Eral (R)	Gerenuks (R)
<i>Cygnus</i> (P)	<i>Erinaceus</i> (nr)	Gerflugel (P)
D	Esel (H)	Gwone duikerbokke (R)
<i>Dacelo</i> (P)	Estarna (P)	Ghur (H)
Daim (R)	Estraquero (R)	Giant forest hogs (S)
Dams (R)	Evergwyn (S)	Giraffa (R)
<i>Damaliscus</i> (R)	Ezels (H)	Giraffen (R)
Damhert (R)	F	Giraffes (R)
Damhirsch (R)	Facoquero (S)	Gnoes (R)
Dantas (H)	Fagiano (P)	Gnus (R)
		Goas (R)

Appendix B: List of Animal Names and Their Classes
List of Animal Names and Their Classes

Goats (R)	Hirco (R)	Kamelen (R)
Gocha (S)	Hirsche (R)	Kaming utan (R)
Gocho (S)	Hirscheber (S)	Kangaroo (O)
Godir (R)	Hirschziegenantilope (R)	Kantijil (R)
Goma (R)	Hogs (S)	Karakul (R)
Goose, migratory (P)	Homar (H)	Karbouw (R)
Goose, nonmigratory (P)	Horses (H)	Kastura (R)
Gorals (R)	Huemuls (R)	Kave (R)
Gorkhur (H)	Huevo (P)	Kea (P)
Gorrin (S)	Huhn (P)	Kenge (R)
Gorrina(o) (S)	<i>Hydropotes (R)</i>	Kenken (S)
Graylag goose (P)	<i>Hyemoschus (R)</i>	Kerbo (R)
Great buzzard (P)	<i>Hylochoerus (S)</i>	Kestrel (P)
Grouse, commercial, domestic, or pen-raised (P)	I	Kiangs (H)
Grouse, wild (P)	Ibexes (R)	Kibanoru (R)
Grysboks (R)	Ibice (R)	Kidang (R)
Guacharo (P)	Iguido (R)	Kijang (R)
Guajalote (P)	Iliza (R)	Kingtody (P)
Guarin (S)	Imbabala (R)	Klipbökkies (R)
Guarnigon (P)	Imgankla (R)	Klipspringers (R)
Guaro (P)	Impalas (R)	Kobs (R)
Guarra (S)	Impofo (R)	Kobus (R)
Guarro (S)	Ingama (R)	Koedoe (R)
Guazubira (R)	Inosisi (S)	Kondikondi (R)
Guemals (R)	Inyala (R)	Kookaburra (P)
Guemul (R)	Iribu (P)	Kouprey (R)
Gugufto (R)	Isard (R)	Kras (R)
Guib (R)		Kringaat (R)
Guin (R)	J	Kudus (R)
Guinea fowl (P)	Jabalina (S)	Kufhert (R)
Guinea pig (O)	Jabalis (S)	Kuifmuntjak (R)
Gumburi (H)	Jabato (S)	Kungo (R)
Guntada (R)	Jackasses (H)	Kuru (R)
Gura (P)	Jagala (R)	L
Guy (P)	Jako-Zika (R)	Labanco (P)
Guy kam (P)	Jambon (S)	Langopus (P)
Guy tun (P)	Jamon (S)	Lama (R)
H	Javelinas (S)	Lamm (R)
Hartebeests (R)	Jirafe (R)	Laughing jackass (P)
Hassan (H)	Jolote (P)	Lavanco (P)
Hatching eggs (P)	Juments (H)	Lawa (R)
Hawk (P)	Jumento (H)	
Heath hen (P)	Juta (P)	Lechon (S)
Hedgehog (nr)	K	Lechoncico (S)
Hemione (H)	Kabashi (R)	Lechwes (R)
<i>Hemitragan (R)</i>	Kaka (P)	Leipoa (P)
Herola (R)	Kakapo (P)	Leucophoyx (P)
Hertantilope (R)	Kakar (R)	Lishongololo (R)
Hertgeitarilope (R)	Kakatoe (P)	Litocranius (R)
Herten (R)	Kalajarawur (S)	Little bustard (P)
Hertzwijn (S)	Kalawatan (S)	Llamas (R)
Highland cattle (R)	Kaljar (R)	Lochos (R)
<i>Hippocamelus (R)</i>	Kam (P)	Lora (P)
<i>Hippopotamus (O)</i>	Kameelperde (R)	Loro (P)
<i>Hippotragus (R)</i>		

Lory (P)
Lufumbu (R)

M

Macagua (P)
Macaw (P)
Madoqua (R)
Magpie (P)
Magueto (R)
Mahnenschaf (R)
Maiale (S)
Malandar (S)
Manenschaap (R)
Manzo (R)
Ma-rancho(cha) (S)
Markhors (R)
Marrana(o) (S)
Marshbucks (R)
Matacanes (R)
Mazama (R)
Mbangana (R)
Mbidai (H)
Mboa (R)
Mbuete (H)
Mburi (R)
Meleagris (P)
Mendesantilope (R)
Mirgatory bird (P)
Mi-Lu (R)
Minorca (P)
Mithan (R)
Monje (P)
Monkey (O)
Moose (R)
Morueco (R)
Moschusochse (R)
Mouflons (R)
Mountain canary (H)
Mountain goats (R)
Mpulupulu (R)
Mula (H)
Mules (H)
Mulo (H)
Muntjacs (R)
Murueco (R)
Musk oxen (R)
Muskhog (S)
Muskusossen (R)
Musmon (R)

N

Nabelschwein (S)
Naemorhedus (R)
Nagor (R)
Nagot (R)
Nahurs (R)
Nakong (R)

Nanjaat (R)
Navelzuijn (S)
N'Dongoro (R)
Neptragus (R)
Nesptragus (R)
Nestor (P)
Ngava Po (R)
Ngaw (P)
Ngholigata (R)
Ngondo (R)
Ngow Jie Yuk (R)
Ngow Yuk (R)
Ngulungo (R)
Nilgais (R)
Nilgau (R)
Ninato (R)
Nkonze (R)
Nkwai (R)
Notornis (P)
Novilla (R)
Novillejo(eja) (R)
Novillo (R)
Ntole (R)
Numida (P)
Nyala (R)
Nyala antilope (R)
Nyala bosbok (R)
Nyan (R)
Nylghaie (R)
Nymphicus (P)
Nzohe (R)

O

Oca (P)
Ocydromus (P)
Odocoileus (R)
Oeuf (P)
Oie (P)
Okapia (R)
Okapis (R)
Oilbird (P)
Olor (P)
Onagers (H)
Onagro (H)
Onychorhynchus (P)
Oorbiesjies (R)
Opossum (O)
Oreamnos (R)
Oreotragus (R)
Oribis (R)
Orix (R)
Orongo (R)
Ortega (P)
Oryx (R)
Oryxes (R)
Ostrich (P)
Otetela (R)

Otididae (P)
Otis (P)
Oto (P)
Ourebia (R)
Ovejuela (R)
Ovezuelo (P)
Ovibos (R)
Ovis (R)
Owl parrot (P)
Ox (R)

P

Paa (R)
Pajara (P)
Pajarico (P)
Pajaro (P)
Pajarraco (P)
Palas (R)
Paleto (R)
Paloma (P)
Palomera (P)
Palomo (P)
Pantholops (R)
Parakeet (P)
Parro (P)
Parrot (P)
Partridge (P)
Patarigan (P)
Patico (P)
Patin (P)
Patito (P)
Pato (P)
Pava (P)
Pavenzo (P)
Pavipollo (P)
Pavo (P)
Pavo (P)
Pea fowl (P)
Pecari (S)
Pecaris (S)
Peccaries (S)
Pecuario(ria) (R)
Peeli (R)
Pega (P)
Pelea (R)
Penelope (P)
Perdigana (P)
Perdix (P)
Pere David's hert (R)
Perico (P)
Periquito (P)
Pferde (H)
Phacochoerus (S)
Pharomacrus (P)
Phasianidae (P)
Pheasant, commercial,
domestic or pen-raised (P)

Appendix B: List of Animal Names and Their Classes
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Pheasant, wild (P)	Raphicerus (R)	Shapu (R)
Picacureba (P)	Raphus (P)	Sheep (R)
Pichon (P)	Ratite (P)	Sig (R)
Pigeon, migratory (P)	Rayadillo (P)	Sing-Sing (R)
Pigeon, nonmigratory (P)	Rebecos (R)	Siroya (R)
Pigs (S)	Recental (R)	Siruwu (R)
Pelandok (R)	Redunca (R)	Sitatunga (R)
Peleari (S)	Red river hogs (S)	Soenie (R)
Pintada (P)	Ree (R)	Soor (S)
Pofu (R)	Reedbucks (R)	Sow (S)
Pollame (P)	Rehe (R)	Springbookes (R)
Pollastre (P)	Reindeer (R)	Springboks (R)
Pollastro (P)	Reitboks (R)	Springbucks (R)
Pollito (P)	Rengifero (R)	Squirrel (O)
Pollo (P)	Renne (R)	<i>Steatornis</i> (P)
Polluelo (P)	Reno (R)	Steenbokken (R)
Porcos (S)	Rentiere (R)	Steer (R)
Procino (S)	Rheboks (R)	Steinbocke (R)
Porphyrio (P)	Rhinoceros (O)	Steinboks (R)
Porphyryula (P)	Rhipidura (P)	<i>Strigops</i> (P)
Porquecilla (S)	Rhynchotus (P)	<i>Struthio</i> (P)
Porquezuelo(la) (S)	Rinderen (R)	Suisizil (R)
Posu (R)	Robezo (R)	Suitsizil (R)
Potamochoerus (S)	Rocio9cia) (H)	Suni (R)
Poulet (P)	Rodent (O)	<i>Sus</i> (S)
Pouter (P)	Rooibokkes (R)	Suwala (R)
Prarie chicken (P)	Roz (R)	Swala (R)
Prensor (P)	Rozno (H)	Swan (P)
Primal (R)	Rucho (H)	Swatwitpense (R)
Procapra (R)	Ruffed grouse (P)	Sylvicapra (R)
Prong bucks (R)	Runderen (R)	Syncerus (R)
Pseudois (R)	Rupicapra (R)	
Psittaciformes (P)		T
Psitticine (P)	S	Tacchino (P)
Psophia (P)	Sabelantilopen (R)	Tahrs (R)
Puda (R)	Sage grouse (P)	Takahe (P)
Pudas (R)	Saiga (R)	Takbokka (R)
Puerca (S)	Saigas (R)	Takins (R)
Puerco montes (S)	Saino (S)	Tamaraus (R)
Puercos (S)	Sanga (R)	Tanager (H)
Puerquezuelo (S)	Sanglier (S)	Tangara (H)
Puku (R)	Sapi oetan (R)	Tapir (O)
Q	Sapi utan (R)	Tapires (O)
Quaggas (H)	Sardesco (ca) (H)	Tapirs (O)
Quail, commercial, domestic, pen-raised (P)	Sarrio (R)	<i>Tapirus</i> (O)
Quail, free-flying (P, game bird)	Sassaby (R)	Taruga (R)
Quetro (P)	Sau (S)	Taurino (na) (R)
Quezel (P)	Schafsantilope (R)	<i>Taurotragus</i> (R)
R	Schapen (R)	<i>Tayassu</i> (S)
Rabbit (O)	Schwartzzfersen antilope (R)	Teal (P)
Raccoon (O)	Schweine (S)	Temazates (R)
Ramphastidae (P)	Schweinhirsch (R)	Tenrec (nr)
Rangifer (R)	Scotch cattle (R)	Ternera (R)
	Scrofa (S)	Ternero (R)
	Seladang (R)	Tezron (R)
	<i>Serinus</i> (P)	<i>Tetracerus</i> (R)
	Serows (R)	Tetrao (P)

Tibetan muntjacs (R)
Tibetaanse antilope (R)
Tibetantilope (R)
Tibetgazelle (R)
Tinamou (P)
Todo (R)
Tojosa (P)
Topis (R)
Torcaz (P)
Torcaza (P)
Tortola (P)
Toucan (P)
Tragelaphus (R)
Tragopan (P)
Tragulus (R)
Trichosurus vulpecula (nr)
Tromme (R)
Tricahue (P)
True cattle (R)
Truie (S)
Trullo (P)
Trumpeter (P)
Truthahn (P)
Tsaing (R)
Tsesseby (R)
Tshihimbi (R)
Tsiapi (R)
Tso (R)
Tsu (R)
Turkey (P)
Turkey buzzard (P)
Turs (R)
Turtledove (P)
Tympanuchus (P)

U

Ulangio (S)
Um digdig (R)
Uovo (P)

Upp (P)
Urial (R)
Urraca (P)

V

Vaal rhebok (R)
Vaalribboks (R)
Vaca (R)
Vacuno (R)
Vaquilla (R)
Vaquillona (R)
Vaquira (S)
Vaquita (R)
Varken (S)
Varkens (S)
Varkenshert (R)
Veadogalheiro (R)
Veau (R)
Venado (R)
Venados (R)
Verraci (S)
Vestfaliano (S)
Vicugna (R)
Vicunas (R)
Vierhoorn antilope (R)
Vierhorn antilope (R)
Vion (R)
Vitello (R)
Vlakkies (R)
Vlakkies (S)
Volaille (P)

W

Wapiti (R)
Warree (S)
Wart hogs (S)
Wasserbock (R)

Wasserbuffel (R)
Wasserhirschferkel (R)
Water hen (P)
Waterbucks (R)
Waterbuffles (R)
Waterkoedoe (R)
Weka (P)
Westphalian (S)
Widgeon (P)
Wild boars (S)
Wild goose (P)
Wild zwijn (S)
Wildebessers (R)
Wildebessers (R)
Wildschapen (S)
Wildschwein (S)
Wisents (R)
Wood hen (P)
Wood grouse (P)

Y-Z

Yack (R)
Yaguasa (P)
Yaks (R)
Yure (P)

Zarceta (P)
Zeboe (R)
Zebras (H)
Zeren (R)
Zeergmoschustier (R)
Zumbon (P)
Zurano (P)
Zurito (P)
Zuro (P)
Zwijn (S)



Appendix C

List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status

Introduction

This appendix lists the distribution of the animal diseases as identified in 9CFR 94. Use the *List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status*¹ to identify the animal diseases which occur and **do not** occur in each foreign country. The appendix is divided into two columns. The left column alphabetically lists foreign countries. The right column identifies which animal diseases occur in each country and which animal diseases **do not** occur in each country.

Listed below are the abbreviations used to describe the disease status categories:

ASF

African swine fever

BSE

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

CSF

Classical swine fever (formerly HC, hog cholera)

END

Exotic Newcastle disease (formerly VVND)

FMD

Foot-and-mouth disease

SE

Salmonella enteritidis

SVD

Swine vesicular disease

¹ Or other areas of special epidemiological interest to APHIS.

Three disease status categories were added for regulating the importation of meat. The first three categories are CSF/SR, FMD/SR, and SVD/SR. A country with special requirements (SR) is known to be free from CSF, FMD, or SVD. However, one or more of the following conditions apply to the country:

- ◆ Supplements its national meat supply by importing meat from affected countries
- ◆ Imports live ruminants or swine from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States
- ◆ Shares a common land border with an affected country or region

The disease status categories CSF/SR, FMD/SR, and SVD/SR **only** apply to meat imports. They **do not** apply to importations of inedible meat by-products.

Foreign Countries and Disease Status

Country	Disease Status	Free of:	
	Affected with:	No SR	With SR
Afghanistan	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Albania	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF	
Algeria	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
American Samoa (U.S. Dependency)	Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS		
Andorra (Dependent State of Spain)	BSE, CSF, SE	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Angola	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Antigua and Barbuda	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Argentina	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Armenia	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Aruba (Dependent State of The Netherlands)	BSE, END, FMD, SE	ASF	CSF/SR, SVD/SR
Australia	SE	ASF, BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	
Austria	BSE, END, SE	ASF	CSF/SR, FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Azerbaijan	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Bahamas	CSF, END, SE	ASF, BSE	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Bahrain	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Bangladesh	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Barbados	CSF, END, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE, FMD	

Appendix C: List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status
Foreign Countries and Disease Status

	Disease Status	Free of:	
Country	Affected with:	No SR	With SR
Belarus	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Belau (Palau)	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Belgium	BSE, END, SE	ASF	CSF/SR, FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Belize	CSF, END, SE	ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD	
Benin	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Bermuda (Dependent State of United Kingdom)	BSE, SE	ASF, CSF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Bhutan	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Bolivia	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE	ASF	SVD/SR
Botswana	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Brazil	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
British Honduras (Belize)	CSF, END, SE	ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD	
Brunei Darussalam	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Bulgaria	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE	ASF	SVD/SR
Burkina Faso	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Burma (Myanmar)	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Burundi	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Cambodia	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Cameroon	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Canada	BSE	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	
Cape Verde	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Cayman Islands (Dependent State of United Kingdom)	BSE, SE	ASF, CSF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Central African Republic	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Chad	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Channel Islands (Dependent State of United Kingdom)	BSE, CSF, SE	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Chile	CSF, SE	ASF, BSE, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
China, Peoples Republic of	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Colombia	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Comoros	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Congo	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Cook Islands	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Costa Rica	CSF, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE, END, FMD	
Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Croatia	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE	ASF	SVD/SR

Appendix C: List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status
Foreign Countries and Disease Status

Country	Disease Status	Free of:	
	Affected with:	No SR	With SR
Cuba	All agricultural products are presently under embargo by Executive Order		
Curacao (Netherlands Antilles)	BSE, END, SE	ASF	CSF/SR, FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Cyprus	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Czech Republic	BSE, CSF, END, SE, SVD	ASF	FMD/SR
Denmark	BSE, END, SE	ASF, CSF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Djibouti	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Dominica	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Dominican Republic	CSF, END, SE	ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD	
East Timor	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Ecuador	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Egypt	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
El Salvador	CSF, END, SE	ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD	
England (part of Great Britain)	BSE, SE	ASF, CSF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Equatorial Guinea	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Eritrea	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Estonia	CSF, END, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	FMD/SR
Ethiopia	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Falkland Islands (Dependent State of United Kingdom)	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF	
Faroe Islands (Dependent State of Denmark)	BSE, SE	ASF, CSF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Fiji	SE	ASF, BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	
Finland	BSE, SE	ASF, CSF, END, SVD	FMD/SR
France	BSE, SE	ASF, END	CSF/SR, FMD/SR, SVD/SR
French Guiana (Dependent State of France)	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE	ASF	SVD/SR
French Polynesia (Dependent State of France)	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE	ASF	SVD/SR
French Southern Territories	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF	
Gabon	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Gambia	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Georgia	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Germany, Republic of	BSE, CSF ¹ , END, SE	ASF	CSF/SR ² , FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Ghana	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Gibraltar (Dependent State of United Kingdom)	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	

Appendix C: List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status
Foreign Countries and Disease Status

Country	Disease Status		Free of:	
	Affected with:		No SR	With SR
Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales, and Isle of Man)	BSE, SE		ASF, CSF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Greece	BSE, SE		ASF, END, SVD	CSF/SR, FMD/SR
Greenland (Dependent State of Denmark; but FMD free in CFR 94.1)	END, SE		ASF, BSE, CSF, FMD, SVD	
Grenada	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		ASF, BSE	
Guadeloupe (Dependent State of France)	BSE, CSF, END, SE		ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Guam (U.S. Dependency)	Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS			
Guatemala	CSF, END, SE		ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD	
Guinea	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		BSE	
Guinea-Bissau	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		BSE	
Guyana	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		ASF, BSE	
Haiti	ASF, CSF, END, SE		BSE, FMD, SVD	
Honduras	CSF, END, SE		ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD	
Holy See (Vatican)	See Italy			
Hong Kong, (Administrative Area of China)	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		ASF, BSE	
Hungary	BSE, CSF, END, SE		ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Iceland	SE		ASF, CSF, BSE, END, FMD, SVD	
India	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		ASF, BSE	
Indonesia	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		ASF, BSE	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		ASF, BSE	
Iraq	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		ASF, BSE	
Ireland (Northern)	BSE, END, SE		ASF, CSF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Ireland, Republic of	BSE, SE		ASF, CSF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Isle of Man (Part of Great Britain)	BSE, SE		ASF, CSF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Israel	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		ASF	
Italy	BSE, CSF ³ , END, SE, SVD ⁴		ASF ⁵	CSF/SR ⁶ , FMD/SR, SVD/SR ⁷
Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire)	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		BSE	
Jamaica	CSF, END, SE, SVD		ASF, BSE, FMD	
Japan	BSE, CSF, END, SE, SVD		ASF	FMD/SR
Jordan	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		ASF, BSE	
Kazakhstan	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		ASF, BSE	
Kenya	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		BSE	
Kiribati	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		ASF, BSE	

Appendix C: List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status
Foreign Countries and Disease Status

Country	Disease Status	Free of:	
	Affected with:	No SR	With SR
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Korea, Republic of	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Kosovo	SEE Serbia and Montenegro (formerly Yugoslavia)		
Kuwait	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Krygyzstan	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Latvia	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Lebanon	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Lesotho	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Liberia	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Liechtenstein	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF	
Lithuania	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Luxembourg	BSE, CSF, SE	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Macau (Special Administrative Region of China)	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF	
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE	ASF	SVD/SR
Madagascar	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Malawi	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Malaysia	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Maldives	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Mali	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Malta	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Marshall Islands	ASF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE, CSF	
Martinique (Dependent State of France)	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF	
Mauritania	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Mauritius	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Mayotte (Dependent State of France; but agricultural ties are with Africa)	ASF, BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		
Mexico	CSF ⁸ , END, SE	ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD	
Micronesia, Federated States of	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Midway Islands (U.S. Dependency)	Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS		
Miquelon and Saint Pierre (Dependent State of France)	BSE, CSF, SE	ASF, END, FMD, SVD	
Moldova, Republic of	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	

Appendix C: List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status
Foreign Countries and Disease Status

Country	Disease Status		Free of:	
	Affected with:	No SR	With SR	
Monaco	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF		
Mongolia	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE		
Montenegro	See Serbia and Montenegro			
Montserrat (Dependent State of United Kingdom)	BSE, CSF, END, SE	ASF		FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Morocco	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE		
Mozambique	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE		
Myanmar (Burma)	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE		
Namibia	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE		
Nauru	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE		
Nepal	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE		
Netherlands	BSE, END, SE	ASF		CSF/SR, FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Netherlands Antilles (Dependent State of The Netherlands)	BSE, END, SE	ASF		CSF/SR, FMD/SR, SVD/SR
New Caledonia (Dependent State of France)	BSE, CSF, SE	ASF, END		FMD/SR, SVD/SR
New Zealand	SE	ASF, BSE, END, FMD, CSF, SVD		
Nicaragua	CSF, END, SE	ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD		
Niger	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE		
Nigeria	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE		
Niue	END, CSF, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE		
Norfolk Island (Dependent State of Australia)	SE	ASF, BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SVD		
Northern Ireland	BSE, END, SE	ASF, CSF		FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Northern Mariana Islands (U.S. Dependency)	Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS			
Norway	BSE, END, SE	ASF, CSF, SVD		FMD/SR
Oman	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF		
Pakistan	END, CSF, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE		
Palau	END, CSF, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE		
Palestinian Authority, Occupied	See Israel			
Panama	CSF, END, SE	ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD		
Papua New Guinea	CSF, END, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE		FMD/SR
Paraguay	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE		
Peru	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE		
Philippines	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE		
Poland	BSE, CSF, END, SE, SVD	ASF		FMD/SR
Portugal	BSE, END, SE, SVD	ASF		CSF/SR, FMD/SR

Appendix C: List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status
Foreign Countries and Disease Status

Country	Disease Status	Free of:	
	Affected with:	No SR	With SR
Puerto Rico (U.S. Dependency)	Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS		
Qatar	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Réunion (Dependent State of France; but agricultural ties are with Africa)	ASF, BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		
Romania (Rumania)	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE	ASF, SVD	
Russian Federation	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Rwanda	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Saint Helena (Dependent State of United Kingdom; but agricultural ties are with Africa)	ASF, BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD		
Saint Kitts (or Saint Christopher) and Nevis	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Saint Lucia	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon (Dependent State of France; but free from FMD)	BSE, CSF, SE	ASF, END, FMD, SVD	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Samoa, Independent State of	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
San Marino	BSE, CSF, END, SE, SVD	ASF	FMD/SR
Sao Tome and Principe	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Saudi Arabia	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Scotland (part of Great Britain)	BSE, SE	ASF, CSF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Senegal	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Serbia and Montenegro (formerly Yugoslavia)	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE	ASF	SVD/SR
Seychelles (Independent; but agricultural ties are with Africa)	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Sierra Leone	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Singapore	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Slovakia	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF	
Slovenia	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SE	ASF	SVD/SR
Society Island (Tahiti)	BSE, CSF, END, SE, SVD	ASF	FMD/SR
Solomon Islands	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Somalia	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
South Africa, Republic of	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Spain	BSE, SE	ASF, END	CSF/SR, FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Sri Lanka	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Sudan	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Suriname	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	

Appendix C: List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status
Foreign Countries and Disease Status

Country	Disease Status	Free of:	
	Affected with:	No SR	With SR
Svalbard and Jan Mayen	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Swaziland	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Sweden	BSE, SE	ASF, CSF, END, SVD	FMD/SR
Switzerland	BSE, CSF, SE	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Syrian Arab Republic (Syria)	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Tahiti	BSE, CSF, END, SE, SVD	ASF	FMD/SR
Taiwan, Province of China	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Tajikistan	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Tanzania, United Republic of	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Thailand	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Togo	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Tonga	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Trinidad and Tobago	CSF, END, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE, FMD	
Tunisia	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Turkey	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Turkmenistan	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Turks and Caicos Islands (Dependent State of United Kingdom)	BSE, SE	ASF, CSF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Tuvalu	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Uganda	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Ukraine	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
United Arab Emirates	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	SEE GREAT BRITAIN OR NORTHERN IRELAND		
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE	
Uruguay	CSF, END, FMD ⁹ , SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
U.S. Virgin Islands (U.S. dependency)	Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS		
Uzbekistan	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Vanuatu	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Venezuela	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Viet Nam	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Virgin Islands, British (Dependent State of United Kingdom)	BSE, SE	ASF, CSF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Virgin Islands, U.S. (U.S. Dependency)	Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS		
Wake Islands (U.S. Dependency)	Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS		
Wales (part of United Kingdom)	BSE, SE	ASF, CSF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Wallis and Futuna Islands (Dependent State of France)	BSE, CSF, SE	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR

Appendix C: List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status
Foreign Countries and Disease Status

Country	Disease Status	
	Affected with:	Free of:
Western Sahara	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE
Yemen, Republic of	CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	ASF, BSE
Yugoslavia (now Serbia and Montenegro)	See Serbia and Montenegro	
Zambia	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE
Zimbabwe	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SE, SVD	BSE

- 1 Kreis Uckermark in the Land of Brandenburg; the Kreis Oldenburg, the Kreis Soltau-Fallingb., and the Kreis Vechta in the Land of Lower Saxony; the Kreis Heinsberg and the Kreis Warendorf in the Land of Northrhine-Westphalia; the Kreis Bernkastel-Wittlich, the Kreis Bitburg-Prm, the Kreis Donnersbergkreis, the Kreis Rhein-Hunsrche, the Kreis Sdliche Weinstrasse, and the Kreis Trier-Saarburg in the Land of Rhineland Palatinate; and the Kreis Altmarkkreis in the Land of Saxony-Anhalt are CSF-affected.
- 2 Most of Germany is CSF/SR **except** Kreis Uckermark in the Land of Brandenburg; the Kreis Oldenburg, the Kreis Soltau-Fallingb., and the Kreis Vechta in the Land of Lower Saxony; the Kreis Heinsberg and the Kreis Warendorf in the Land of Northrhine-Westphalia; the Kreis Bernkastel-Wittlich, the Kreis Bitburg-Prm, the Kreis Donnersbergkreis, the Kreis Rhein-Hunsrche, the Kreis Sdliche Weinstrasse, and the Kreis Trier-Saarburg in the Land of Rhineland Palatinate; and the Kreis Altmarkkreis in the Land of Saxony-Anhalt are CSF-affected.
- 3 The Regions of Emilia-Romagna, Piemonte, and Sardegna are CSF-affected.
- 4 Most of Italy is SVD-affected **except** Friuli Venezia Giulia, Liguria, Marche, and Valle d'Aosta are SVD/SR.
- 5 However, ASF still exists on the Island of Sardinia.
- 6 Most of Italy is CSF/SR **except** the Regions of Emilia-Romagna, Piemonte, and Sardegna are CSF-affected.
- 7 The regions of Friuli Venezia Giulia, Liguria, Marche, and Valle d'Aosta are SVD/SR.
- 8 However, the States in Mexico of Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan are free from CSF.
- 9 Negligible risk for FMD



Appendix D

Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels

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Introduction

This appendix is a guide to animal product and by-product labels. When looking at labels on containers and cans, use this appendix to help determine the contents, degree of processing, and country of origin.

Many of the animal products and by-products offered for importation in passenger baggage, in mail, and sometimes in cargo have no accompanying documentation to verify content, degree of processing, or country of origin. Therefore, the labels on containers and cans are the only source of information. Many of these labels use foreign words and characters to describe the contents.



Your investigative techniques will prove valuable in determining the contents of containers and cans. Be particularly suspicious of canned products from Taiwan. The labels on products regularly sold by some supermarkets and food companies state the product's name in English, but **do not** mention meat. However, on the label in a block about one inch square appears the Chinese character for meat (see [Figure D-1-1](#)). Also, containers and cans labeled as preserved fruit and tea often contain meat.

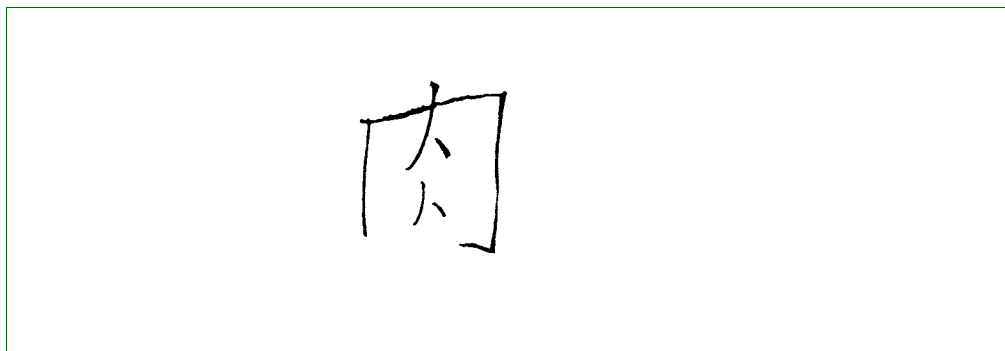


FIGURE D-1-1 Chinese Character for Meat

Chinese characters along with other foreign words that may be found on containers or cans of meat and animal by-products are listed alphabetically in this appendix.

The letters in parentheses denote the country of origin: (CN) = China, (DE) = Germany, (DK) = Denmark, (ES) = Spain, (FR) = France, (IT) = Italy, (JP) = Japan, (PO) = Portugal.

If a foreign word is **not** listed in this appendix, check the **Glossary** and the Spanish dictionary (**Appendix F**).

Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Aeg (DK)	egg		
Agneau (FR)	lamb		
Agnello (IT)	lamb		
And (DK)	duck		
Anitra (IT)	duck		
Aves de Corral (ES)	poultry		
Ave Nido (ES)	bird's nest		
B			
Bacon (DK)	bacon		ハム/ベーコン
Bata (JP)	butter		
Bauerschinken (DE)	ham		
Beef	beef		牛肉、ビーフ
Ben (DK)	bone		
Beurre (FR)	butter		
Bierschinken (DE)	ham with beer		
Bierwurst (DE)	sausage with beer		
Bife (PO)	beefsteak		
Blod (DK)	blood		
Blut (DE)	blood		
Blutwurst (DE)	sausage with blood		
Boeuf (FR)	beef		
Bof (DK)	beefsteak		
Bruto (PO)	raw		
Burro (IT)	butter		
Butter (DE)	butter		バター

FIGURE D-1-2 English, French, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, and Chinese Translations for Labels

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
C			
Cabra (PO)	goat		
Cachorro (PO)	dog		
Cao (PO)	dog		
Canard (FR)	duck		
Carne (IT) (ES) (PO)	meat/flesh		
Carne de Cerdo (ES)	pork		
Carne de maiale (IT)	pork		
Carne de ternera (PO)	veal		
Carne de vaca (PO)	beef		
Carne de vitela (PO)	veal		
Cervo (PO)	deer		
Chair (FR)	flesh		
Chicken	chicken		鶏肉、チキン
Chug chow (CN)	bird's nest		
Chi yuk (CN)	pork		
Chi U (CN)	pork		
Cochon (CN)	pig		
Coekgi (PO)	rabbit		
Cordeiro (PO)	lamb		
Cordero (ES)	lamb		
Corne (FR)	horn		
Corno (IT)	horn		
Creme (PO)	cream		
Cru (FR) (PO)	raw		
Crudo (IT, ES)	raw		
Cuerno (ES)	horn		
D			
Dan (CN)	eggs	蛋	
Dinde (FR)	turkey		
Dindon (FR)	turkey		
Dyr (DK)	deer		
E			
Egg			卵、たまご
Ei (DE)	egg		

FIGURE D-1-2 English, French, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, and Chinese Translations for Labels (continued)

Appendix D: Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels
Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Ente (DE)	duck		
F			
Får (DK)	sheep		
Fasan (DE)	pheasant		
Faisan (FR, ES)	pheasant		
Fed, fedt (DK)	fat		
Fegato (IT)	liver		
Feinem (DE)	fine quality		
Figado (PO)	liver		
File (PO)	beefsteak		
Fisch (DE)	fish		
Fish meat	fish meat		魚肉、鮭、しゃけ
Fisk, fiske (DK)	fish		
Fleisch (DE)	flesh/meat		
Fløde (DK)	cream		
Foie (FR)	liver		
For Hoi (CN)	ham		
Formaggio (IT)	cheese		
For Guy (CN)	turkey		
Frango (PO)	chicken		
Fromage (FR)	cheese		
Fugl (DK)	bird		
G			
Galinha (PO)	chicken		
Gans (DE)	goose		
Ganso (ES) (PO)	goose		
Gao (CN)	lamb/sheep		
Gås (DK)	goose		
Gato (PO)	cat		
Ged (DK)	goat		
Gee Guy (CN)	pheasant		
Gefluege (DE)	poultry/fowl		
Gefluegel (DE)	poultry/fowl		
Gelatin	gelatin		ゼラチン
Gewuerze (DE)	spices		
Go (CN)	lard		
Gok (CN)	horn		

FIGURE D-1-2 English, French, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, and Chinese Translations for Labels (continued)

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Goon (CN)	liver		
Gordo (PO)	fat		
Grosso (PO)	fat		
Guy (CN)	chicken		
Guy Kam (CN)	poultry		
Guy Tun (CN)	eggs		
Guat (CN)	bone		
H			
Ham	ham		ハム/ハム
Hase (DE)	hare/rabbit		
Hausm (DE)	meat sausage, homemade		
Hausmacher (DE)	meat sausage, homemade		
Higado (ES)	liver		
Hit (CN)	blood		
Høne (DK)	chicken		
Horn (DE)	horn		
Hud (DK)	skin		
Hund (DK)	dog		
Hueso (IES)	bone		
Huevo (ES)	egg		
Huhn (DE)	chicken		
Huoy (CN)	hare/rabbit		
J			
Jagdwurst (DE)	hunter's sausage/ wild game		
Jambon (FR)	ham		
Jamon (ES)	ham		
Ji	chicken/hen		
Jogurt (DE)	yogurt		
K			
Kalb (DE)	veal		
Kalbfleisch (DE)	veal flesh		
Kalkun (DK)	turkey		
Kalvekød	veal		
Kam(CN)	fowl		
Kanin (DK)	rabbit		
Kase (DE)	cheese		

FIGURE D-1-2 English, French, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, and Chinese Translations for Labels (continued)

Appendix D: Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels
Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Kat (DK)	cat		
Knoblauchwurst einfach (DE)	sausage with garlic		
Knochen (DE)	bone		
Ko (DK)	cow		
Kochsalz (DE)	cooking salt		
Kød (DK)	meat		
Kylling (DK)	chicken		
L			
Lait (FR)	milk		
Lam (DK)	lamb		
Lamm (DE)	lamb		
Lao (CN)	cheese		
Lard	lard		ラー/マーガリン/油脂
Lard (FR)	bacon		
Lardo (IT)	lard		
Latte (IT)	milk		
Leber (DE)	liver		
Leche (ES)	sausage with liver		
Leite (PO)	milk		
Lever (DK)	liver		
Leverwurst (DE)	milk		
Liebre (ES)	hare/rabbit		
Lievre (FR)	hare/rabbit		
Linguica (PO)	sausage		
Lup chung (CN)	sausage		
M			
Maiale (IT)	pig/swine		
Maguro (JP)	tuna		
Manteca (ES)	lard		
Manteiga (PO)	butter		
Mantequilla (ES)	butter		
Manzo (IT)	beef		
Mao (CN)	cat	猫	
Marrano (ES)	pig/swine		
Melk (DK)	milk		
Milch (DE)	milk		

FIGURE D-1-2 English, French, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, and Chinese Translations for Labels (continued)

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Mit ente (DE)	duck		
Mit feinem (DE)	fine quality		
N			
Naiao	birds	鳥	
Ngaw (CN)	goose		
Ngow Jie Yuk (CN)	veal		
Ngow Ni (CN)	milk		
Ngow You (CN)	butter		
Ngow Yuk (CN)	beef		
Ni o	birds		
Niu (CN)	beef/cow/cattle	牛 腩 肺 肉 穴	
O			
Oca (IT)	goose		
Oeuf (FR)	egg		
Oie (FR)	goose		
Oiseau nid (FR)	bird's nest		
Oksekød (DK)	beef		
Os (FR)	bone		
Osso (IT) (PO)	bone		
Ost (DK)	beef		
Ovelha (PO)	sheep		
Ovo (PO)	egg		
P			
Pancetta (IT)	bacon		
Passarinho (PO)	bird		
Passaro (PO)	bird		
Pato (ES) (PO)	duck		
Pavo (ES)	turkey		
Pei (CN)	skin		
Pele (PO)	skin		
Peru (PO)	turkey		
Pescado (ES)	fish		
Pesce (IT)	fish		
Peixe (PO)	fish		
Pez (ES)	fish		
Poisson (FR)	fish		
Pollame (IT)	poultry		

FIGURE D-1-2 English, French, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, and Chinese Translations for Labels (continued)

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Pollo (IT, ES)	chicken/fowl		
Pølse (DK)	sausage		
Porc (FR)	pork		
Porco (PO)	pig		
Pork			豚肉、ポーク
Poulet (FR)	chicken		
Presunto (PO)	ham		
Prosciutto (IT)	ham		
Puerca (ES)	pork		
Puerco (ES)	pork		
Q			
Queijo (PO)	cheese		
Queso (ES)	cheese		
R			
Rå (DK)	raw		
Rauch (DE)	smoked		
Rindfleisch (DE)	beef		
Roh (DE)	raw		
Rohasche (DE)	raw ashes		
Rahfaser (DE)	raw fiber		
Rohfett (DE)	raw fat		
Rohprotein (DE)	raw protein		
S			
Sahne (DE)	cream		
Saindoux (FR)	lard		
Salchicha (ES) (PO)	sausage		
Salsiccia (IT)	sausage		
Sang (FR)	blood		
Sang (CN)	raw		
Sangre (ES) (PO)	blood		
Sangue (IT)	blood		
Sau (DE)	sow		
Saucisse (FR)	sausage		
Schinken (DE)	bacon		
Shmalz (DE)	lard		
Schweine (DE)	swine/pork		
Schweinefleisch (DE)	swine/pork flesh		
Schweinskopfe (DE)	pig's head		

FIGURE D-1-2 English, French, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, and Chinese Translations for Labels (continued)

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Scrofa (IT)	sow		
Skind (DK)	skin		
Skinke (DK)	ham		
Smør (DK)	butter		
Speck (DE)	bacon		
Speisesalz (DE)	table salt		
Svin (DK)	pig		
Svinekød (DK)	pork		
T			
Tacchino (IT)	turkey		
Tamago (JP)	egg		
Toucinho (PO)	bacon		
Tocino (ES)	bacon		
Tori (JP)	chicken (meat)		
Truie (FR)	sow		
Truthahn (DE)	turkey		
Truthahn fleisch (DE)	turkey flesh		
Tuna chips	tuna chips		鰯節、かつお節
Tyk	fat		
U			
Usello nido (IT)	bird's nest		
Unovo (IT)	egg		
Upp (CN)	duck		
V			
Vaca (PO)	cow		
Veado (PO)	deer		
Veau (FR)	veal		
Vlande (FR)	meat		
Vitello (IT)	veal		
Vivo (PO)	raw		
Vogel nest (DE)	bird's nest		
Volaille (FR)	poultry		
W			
Wurst (DE)	sausage		
Y			

FIGURE D-1-2 English, French, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, and Chinese Translations for Labels (continued)

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Ya (CN)	duck	鴨 鶩 鴨	
Yee (CN)	fish		
Yin Yuk (CN)	bacon		
Yu (CN)	monkey	禺 狙 猿 雌 獼	
Yuk (CN)	meat/flesh		
Yung (CN)	lamb		
Z			
Zhong/Han (CN)	China/Chinese	中	
Zuckerstoffe (DE)	sugar (synthetic)		
Zwiebel (DE)	onion		

FIGURE D-1-2 English, French, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, and Chinese Translations for Labels (continued)



Appendix E

List of Establishments Approved to Import Restricted Animal By-Products

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Establishments Approved to Import Restricted Animal By-Products **page E-1-2**

Introduction

Use this appendix to identify establishments in the United States which are approved to store and process restricted importations of animal by-products. The approval given to each establishment is for a specific animal by-product or a specific purpose.

The States are listed in the left-hand column of the *List of Establishments Approved to Import Restricted Animal By-Products*. The establishments are listed alphabetically in the middle column. The animal by-product or purpose the establishment was specifically approved to handle is listed in the right-hand column across from each middle column establishment.

The Veterinary Services National Center for Import and Export maintains a current list of approved establishments available on the Internet at the following address:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ncie/query-app-estab.html>

If you **cannot** find an establishment in this appendix, check the VS list on the Internet at the above address. If an establishment is **not** on any list or message, then it is either inactive or waiting for approval by VS.

Establishments Approved to Import Restricted Animal By-Products

State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Alabama	Al Holmes Taxidermy Studio 1723 Rifle Range Road Wetumpka, AL 36093 334/567-7966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bovine gall stones ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Alabama	Capps Taxidermy 1631 Highway 43 South Demopolis, AL 36732	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Alabama	Kelly Taxidermy, Inc 919 Company Street Wetumpka, AL 36092	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Alabama	Lipham Taxidermy 1317 W. Highland Avenue Selma, AL 36701 334/874-9928	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Alabama	Safari World South Box 986, Highway 31 North Spanish Fort, AL 36527	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

Appendix E: List of Establishments Approved to Import Restricted Animal By-Products
Establishments Approved to Import Restricted Animal By-Products

State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Alabama	Seminole Fur Emporium, Inc. 3746 Opelika Road Phenix City, AL 36867 334/298-1704	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Alabama	Stan Gross Taxidermy 428 County Road 427 Hollywood, AL 35752	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Alabama	Stone's Taxidermy 8321 Railroad Avenue Leeds, AL 35094	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Alabama	Toby's Taxidermy 454 Ingate Road Centreville, AL 35042	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Alabama	Wild About Fowl 1307 Decatur Highway Fultondale, AL 35086	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies
Alabama	Wildlife Creations Taxidermy LLC 914 1st Street, SW Childersburg, AL 35044	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Alabama	Wings Over Water Taxidermy Blake Wilson 144 Starlight Drive Gurley, AL 35748 256/776-0949	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Alaska	Alpha Fur Dressers 11211 Old Seward Highway Anchorage, AK 99511-3102	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Alaska	Frank Ensminger Wilderness Creations Taxidermy HC 72, Box 800 Tok, AK 99780	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers for commercial use ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures)
Alaska	Lotte International Trading 240 East 4th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99501	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Antlers in velvet from any country
Alaska	Northern Taxidermy 7240 Newby Avenue Anchorage, AK 99523	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e. fishing lures)
Alaska	Northland Arts Taxidermy Tom Jasiolowski 2421 Highgate Circle Anchorage, AK 99502	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Restricted hides and skins for tanning at a commercial tannery ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Alaska	Stills Valley Taxidermy 22835 Glacier View Drive Eagle River, AK 99577	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Alaska	Universal Finance Corp. DBA International Deer Products 1300 West 36th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99503	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Antlers in velvet from any country ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies
Arizona	Bob Peers Quail Run Taxi of Arizona 3901 W. Yorkshire Drive Glendale, AZ 85308 623/587-4979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for other than trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Arizona	Chuck Meachum 1342 West Mohawk Drive Tucson, AZ 85705	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Arizona	D & G Artistic Taxidermy 4768 W. Morrow Drive Glendale, AZ 85308	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Arizona	P.Y.N. Wildlife Studios 1012 Second Avenue San Manuel, AZ 85631	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides
Arizona	Trails End Wildlife Artistry 16825 E. Happy Road Queen Creek, AZ 85242	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mexican deer hides
Arizona	Weller's Wildlife Studio, Inc. 3530 W. Flying Diamond Tucson, AZ 85742	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides
Arkansas	Georgia Pacific Resins Corp Old Papermill Road Highway 82 Crosset, AR 71635 870/567-7314	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casein, lactalbumin, lactose hydrolysate, and caseinates
Arkansas	Hi-Tech Taxidermy, Inc. Highway 65 North P.O. Box 218 McGehee, AR 71654 870/222-5814	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Arkansas	Wapsi Fly Company 27 CR 485 Mountain Home, AR 72653	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e. fishing lures)
California	Alex G. Ramoz 1245 Fleming Avenue San Jose, CA 95127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
California	Allied Feather & Down Corp. 2661 E. 46th Street Vernon, CA 90058	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers for commercial use

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
California	American Taxidermy 1209 West Isabel Street, #A Burbank, CA 91506	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
California	Animal Art Taxidermy by Tony Finazzo 5519 N. Elm Avenue San Bernadino, CA 92404	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies
California	Artistry in Wildlife Taxidermy 815 Corbett Canyon Road Arroyo Grande, CA 93420	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
California	Artkraft Taxidermy Studios 10851 Vanowen Street North Hollywood, CA 91605	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
California	Avian Design 13722 Ridge Lane Macdoel, CA. 96058	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies
California	Baek San Natural Herb Inc. 13380 Firestone Blvd. Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670 652/623-9511	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Antlers in velvet from any country ◆ Restricted organs and glands for production of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics
California	Bill Taylor's Taxidermy 11285 Slater Avenue Fountain Valley, CA 92708	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones storage ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
California	Bischoff's Taxidermy 54-E Magnolia Blvd. Burbank, CA 91502 818/843-7561	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
California	California Feather Company 11842 S. Alameda Street Lynwood, CA 90262	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers for commercial use

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
California	De Jon's Taxidermy 2646 Mountain View El Monte, CA 91733	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
California	Golden State Tannery, Inc. 650 Trade Way Turlock, CA 95380	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
California	IBA-Sterigenics Int'l 1401 Morgan Circle Tustin, CA 92680 714/259-0611	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ General products for irradiation (bone, tissue, bird's nest, etc.)
California	Kwok Shing Import/Export, Inc. 1818 Harrison Street San Francisco, CA 94103	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Antlers in velvet from any country
California	Living Design Taxidermy 917 Sunset Drive Costa Mesa, CA 92627 714/645-4820	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
California	Lyons and O'Haver, Inc. 8180 Parkway Drive La Mesa, CA 92041 619/697-3217	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
California	Museum of Vertebrate Zoology University of California 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building Berkeley, CA 94708	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Museum specimens - all species (except fresh tissues for research)
California	Museum of Wildlife and Fisheries Biology University of California Davis, CA 95616 530/752-0364	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e. fishing lures) ◆ Museum specimens - all species (except fresh tissues for research)
California	Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Birds and Mammals Section 900 W. Exposition Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Museum specimens - all species (except fresh tissues for research)

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
California	New Method Fur Dressing Co. 131 Beacon Street So. San Francisco, CA 94080	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e. fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
California	Pet Center Inc. 221 S. Hindry Street Inglewood, CA 90301 323/734-1445	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pet chews (ears, hooves, unprocessed hides, bones, etc.)
California	San Bernardino County Museum 2024 Orange Tree Lane Redlands, CA 92374	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Museum specimens - all species (except fresh tissues for research)
California	Trophy Room Taxidermy 11801M Cardinal Circle Unit M Garden Grove, CA 92643	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
California	True Life Taxidermy 4685 Runway Street, Suite F Simi Valley, CA 93063 805/583-5441	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
California	West Coast Taxidermy Studio 876 San Mateo Avenue San Bruno, CA 94066	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
California	Wildlife Fur Dressing Company 3415 Harold Street Ceres, CA 95307 209/538-2901	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, Skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
California	World Museum of Natural History Department of Biology La Sierra University Riverside, CA 92515 909/785-2307	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Museum specimens - all species (except fresh tissues for research)

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Colorado	Antler Taxidermy 369 Market Street Meeker, CO 81641 970/878-3365	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, antlers, ivory, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Colorado	Artworks Taxidermy, Inc. 6901 W. 117th Avenue Unit 5 Broomfield, CO 80020 303/439-7939	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Colorado	Bill Marchand Taxidermy 278 29 Road Grand Junction, CO 81503 970/241-7930	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Colorado	Colorado Anglers Supply 343 Airport Blvd., #120 Aurora, CO 80017 303/343-7286	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Colorado	Crystal Farm Enterprises, Inc. 18 Antelope Road Redstone, CO 81623	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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Colorado	Elephant Head Taxidermy 5371 Tennyson Street, Unit 7 Denver, CO 80212 303/433-3001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Colorado	Jonas Brothers Taxidermy 1950 Dogwood Street Louisville, CO 80027 303/466-1112	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Colorado	Parker Taxidermy 9478 Anhawa Longmont, CO 80503 303/792-0214	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Colorado	Powers Internationale 5972 Oneida Street Commerce City, CO 80022 303/288-9362	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Colorado	Suncountry Taxidermy c/o Mr. Brad Fleming 8860 Lariat Loop Elizabeth, CO 80107	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Colorado	Timberline Taxidermy 1965 Victor Place Colorado, Springs, CO 80915	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Colorado	Tom Freitag Taxidermy 4409 West Colfax Avenue Denver, CO 80204	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Colorado	Valentine Taxidermy, The Art 65 North Laser Drive Pueblo West, CO 81007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Connecticut	English Angling Trappings 1 Apple Blossom Lane New Fairfield, CT 06812 203/746-2692	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e. fishing lures)
Connecticut	Masecraft Supply Company 254 Amity Street Meriden, CT 06450 203/238-3049	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for other than trophies
Connecticut	Northeast Taxidermy Studios 770 Newfield Street Middletown, CT 06457	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF
Connecticut	Peabody Museum/ Yale University Whitney Avenue New Haven, CT 06520 203/432-3752	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Museum specimens—all species (except fresh tissues for research)

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Connecticut	Wild Arts Taxidermy Studio 55 Willow Brook Drive Berlin, CT 06037 203/828-9884	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Delaware	Petrick Taxidermy 2222 Silverside Road Wilmington, DE 19810 302/478-3483	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
District of Columbia	National Museum of Natural History Smithsonian Institute NHB E606, MRC 116 PO Box 37012 Washington, DC 20013-7012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Museum specimens—all species (except fresh tissues for research)
Florida	C.E. Reed, Inc., Taxidermist 1427 West County Road 48 Bushnell, FL 33513 352/793-1008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Florida	Griffin Taxidermy 4591 Dor-Lee Lane North Fort Myers, FL 33917	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Florida	John Pyles Taxidermy Studio 2543-B Industrial Blvd. Orlando, FL 32804 407/291-9386	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Florida	Morkel's Taxidermy 6400 E. Irlo Bronson Highway St. Cloud, FL 34771	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides from trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Florida	Reed Taxidermy c/o Charles & Kathy Reed 5731 Crestmont Street Clearwater, FL 33760 727/536-9567	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Florida	Scott Taxidermy Studio 5051 Scott Road Cocoa, FL 32926 321/636-7168	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Florida	Sheffield Knifemakers Supply 1027 Shadick Drive Orange City, FL 32763	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies
Florida	Skins and Scales 2255 Kirkwood Avenue Naples, FL 34112 941/774-2903	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Florida	Southern Fur Dressing 3964-2 Century Park Circle, South Tallahassee, FL 32304 850/576-2477	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Florida	Tony's Taxidermy 1161 S.E. Hwy 301 Route 3, Box 69 Hawthorne, FL 32640	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Florida	Wildlife Art Creations 3188 SE County Road 21B Melrose, FL 32666	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Georgia	Broderick Head Taxidermy 103 Deer Run Lane Bremen, GA 30110	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant and swine hides for trophies (not from ASF countries)
Georgia	Bud Jones' Taxidermy Shop 359 120 East Highway Buchanan Road Tallapoosa, GA 30176	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Georgia	Crane's Taxidermy 3960 Southside Drive Acworth, GA 30101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Georgia	Gimborn, Pet Specialties, LLC 4280 Northeast Expressway Atlanta, GA 30340	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for other than trophies
Georgia	James A. McMicken 5531 Canton Highway P.O. Box 200112 Cartersville, GA 30120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Georgia	Mack's Taxidermy 1499 Cassville Road, NW Cartersville, GA 30120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Georgia	Master's Wildlife Services 8 W. Court Square Washington, GA 30673 706/678-1440	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Georgia	Trails End Taxidermy 6311 Hawkinsville Road Macon, GA 31206	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Georgia	Uniques Professional Taxidermy 592 Fayetteville Road P.O. Box 71 Fairburn, GA 30213	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Georgia	Universal Agencies, Inc. 330 Hannaford Drive Roswell, GA 30075	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for other than trophies ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies
Georgia	Wildlife Art, Inc. 1250 Burnett Ridge Athens, GA 30605	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Georgia	Wildlife Artistry 1025 Unit D 9 North Drive Roswell, GA 30004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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Georgia	Wildlife Creations 3102 Joseph Road Valdosta, GA 31601	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Antlers in velvet from any country ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Restricted hides & skins for tanning at a commercial tannery ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Georgia	Wildlife Taxidermy Inc. 287 W. Pike Street Lawrenceville, GA 30245	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Hawaii	Bishop Museum 1525 Bernice Street Honolulu, HI 96817	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Museum specimens—all species (except fresh tissues for research)
Illinois	Aabbitt Adhesives, Inc. 2403 North Oakley Avenue Chicago, IL 60647	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casein, lactalbumin, lactose hydrolysate, & caseinates
Illinois	Bob Laaker 5300 Thomas Drive Godfrey, IL 62035 618/466-1738	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies
Illinois	Erie Foods International, Inc. 401 Seventh Avenue PO Box 648 Erie, IL 61250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casein storage
Illinois	Field Museum of Natural History Roosevelt Rd & Lake Shore Dr Chicago, IL 60605-2496	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Museum specimens—all species (except fresh tissues for research)
Illinois	International Wildlife Taxidermy 29 W1605 Pomeroy W. Chicago, IL 60185 630/562-1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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Illinois	Keith's Taxidermy 1001 Old Rand Rd #115 Wauconda, IL 60084	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Illinois	National Casein Sales 601-609 W. 80 th Street Chicago, IL 60602	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casein, lactalbumin, lactose hydrolysate, and caseinates
Illinois	Old World Taxidermy 724 S. Plum Grove Road Palatine, IL 60027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Illinois	Traders Den Taxidermy 131 Sacramento Street Sycamore, IL 60178	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD
Illinois	United Feather & Down 414 E. Golf Road Des Plaines, IL 60016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers for commercial use
Indiana	American Natural Resources 120 N. Broad Street Griffith, IN 46319	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Indiana	Duyane Tucker/Antler & Fin Taxidermy 1133 S. Denison Street Indianapolis, IN 46241 317/241-2736	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Indiana	Gregg Harvey Gamebird Taxidermy 400 South Adams Monroe, IN 46772 260/692-6826	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Indiana	M.D. Taxidermy 15214 Tonsel Road Leo, IN 46765	◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies
Indiana	Midwest Hunting Consultants & Taxidermy (formerly Dan's Taxidermy) 6476 Colorado Street Hobart, IN 46342	◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e. fishing lures)
Indiana	Phares Taxidermy James Phares 1163 N. 575 East Westville, IN 46391	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Iowa	Brad Coulson Taxidermy 1517 NE 70 th Avenue Ankeny, IA 50021	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Iowa	Don Henderson 68330 120th Street Zearing, IA 50278	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Iowa	Hobbs Feather Company 202 W. 4th West Liberty, IA 52776	◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures)
Iowa	Joe Meder Kodiak LTD 2737 Lakeview Drive, NE Solon, IA 52333	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Iowa	Matuska Taxidermy Studio 1678 Highway 71 Spirit Lake, IA 51360	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Iowa	Real Life Designs 2535 Highways 9 & 71 Spirit Lake, IA 51360	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Iowa	Rousselot (formerly Degussa Health & Nutrition [SKW Biosystems, Inc.]) 2350 Kerper Blvd. Dubuque, IA 52001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Iowa	Wild Artistry 20476 193 Rd St. Loop Wahpeton, IA 51351	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Kansas	Museum of Natural History University of Kansas 1345 Jayhawk Blvd. Lawrence, KS 66045	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Museum specimens—all species (except fresh tissues for research)
Kansas	Parsons' Taxidermy & Wild Game 215 W. Market Street Derby, KS 67037	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Kansas	Treat Co., Inc. c/o Ken Thomas 2300 N. Broadway Wichita, KS 67219	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pet chew (ears, hooves, unprocessed hides, bones, etc.)
Kansas	Woodland Taxidermy 5103 Benson Merriam, KS 66203 913/236-6811	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Kentucky	Gunners Taxidermy, Inc. 142A S. Forbes Road Lexington, KY 40511	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies
Kentucky	Pacific Coast Feather 2245 Progress Drive Hebron, KY 41048	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers for commercial use

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Louisiana	Chalmette Taxidermy 2020 Bayou Road St. Bernard, LA 70085 504/682-8889	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Louisiana	International Casein 2024 Swan Street Slidell, LA 70460 985/643-0315	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casein storage
Louisiana	Masters of the Sky Taxidermy 1121 Sheriden Street Shreveport, LA 71104 318/226-0477	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies
Louisiana	Museum of Natural Science Louisiana State University 119 Foster Hall Baton Rouge, LA 70803 225/388-2855	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Museum specimens—all species (except fresh tissues for research)
Louisiana	Southeast Taxidermy Jerry Bourg 4602 4th Street Marrero, LA 70072 504/328-5205	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Louisiana	Steve German's Taxidermy Art 801 Hilma Street Westlake, LA 70669	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies
Louisiana	Swampland Taxidermy Studio 2119 Sevanne Road Houma, LA 70360 985/872-6513	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Maine	Dirigo Flies Butlers Corner Road P.O. Box 626 Springvale, ME 04083	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e. fishing lures)
Massachusetts	Al West Taxidermy 40 Ten Schoolhouse Road Charlton, MA 01507	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Massachusetts	Baker Commodities, Inc. Corenco Division 134 Billerica Avenue North Billerica, MA 01862	◆ Rendering
Massachusetts	Salem Suede 72 Flint Street P.O. Box 78 Salem, MA 01970	◆ Restricted hides and skins for tanning at a commercial tannery
Michigan	Deep Woods Taxidermy 3572 Deer Hunt Trail Spruce, MI 48762	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Michigan	Ditzel Taxidermy Inc. 12270 Luttenton Road Hanover, MI 49241	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Michigan	Wildlife Designer 8872 Matthews Road Gladwin, MI 48624	◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies
Michigan	Gumbetter's Taxidermy 555 W. 11 Mile Road Madison Heights, MI 48071 517/324-5260	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Michigan	H & H Wildlife Design, Inc. 8923 11 Mile Road, M-20 Mecosta, MI 49332	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD ◆ Antlers in velvet from any country ◆ Mexican deer hides
Michigan	Hilde Taxidermy 9328 Cherrywood Clarkston, MI 48348 248/625-2760	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Michigan	Larry's Taxidermy Studio 8640 N. Meridian Road Pleasant Lake, MI 49272 517/769-6104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Michigan	Legends Taxidermy 6690 Virnetta Drive Ludington, MI 49431	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Michigan	Limited Edition Taxidermy and Fur Dressing 3361 U.S. 23 South Alpena, MI 49707	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Michigan	Lombardo's Taxidermy Studio 10278 Dixie Highway Fair Haven, MI 48023 810/725-4323	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Michigan	Modern Fur Dressing Co. 801 Rice Street Leslie, MI 49251 517/589-5575	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Michigan	Naber's Taxidermy 34 76th Street Grand Rapids, MI 49548	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Michigan	Nancarrow Taxidermy Studios 3968 Van Buren Road Frankenmuth, MI 48734	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Michigan	Northern Taxidermy Art 3785 Allis Road Gaylord, MI 49735	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Michigan	Parkey's Taxidermy 4512 Wilson Road Indian River, MI 49749	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Michigan	Shalvis Taxidermy 28367 Gratiot Avenue Roseville, MI 48066	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Michigan	Sportsman/Joe Segler Taxidermy 33241 Ford Road Garden City, MI 48135	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies
Michigan	West Michigan Taxidermy Inc. 107 E. Randall Street Coopersville, MI 49404	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Michigan	Wildlife Gallery, Inc. 737 Jackson Road Blanchard, MI 49310	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Antlers in velvet from any country ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Minnesota	Barr Taxidermy, Inc. c/o Richard Barr 3961 W. 143rd Street Savage, MN 55378	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Minnesota	Elich Taxidermy 201 Hakala Lane Bovey, MN 55709	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird parts for trophies ◆ Ruminant parts for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine parts for trophies from countries affected with SVD, FMD, or CSF
Minnesota	Irish Ridge Taxidermy 2567 Delaware Avenue Mendota Heights, MN 55118	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies
Minnesota	Mid-America Taxidermist 8875 W. Highway 101 Savage, MN 55378	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides form countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies ◆ Ruminant parts for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine parts for trophies from countries affected with SVD, FMD, or CSF
Minnesota	Minnesota Valley Taxidermy and Wild Concepts 14205 Ewing Avenue, South Burnsville, MN 55337 952/736-2933	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Minnesota	North Country Taxidermy c/o Richard Simonson 12889 Crooked Lake Blvd. Coon Rapids, MN 55448	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies ◆ Ruminant parts for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine parts for trophies from countries affected with SVD, FMD, or CSF
Minnesota	Quest International 2402 7 th Street, NW Rochester, MN 55901 507/285-3400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casein, lactalbumin, lactose hydrolysate, and caseinates
Minnesota	Taxidermy Unlimited 1405 Cliff Road Burnsville, MN 55337	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Minnesota	Tom's Taxidermy 28034 770th Avenue Route 1 ox 30A Clarks Grove, MN 56016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant parts for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine parts for trophies from countries affected with SVD, FMD, or CSF
Minnesota	Twin City Tanning Co., LLP 301 Malden Street South St. Paul, MN 55075	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Restricted hides and skins for tanning at a commercial tannery
Minnesota	Wings & Things Chris Wallace 15943 Central Avenue, NE Ham Lake, MN 55304 612/434-8585	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Ruminant parts for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine parts for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Minnesota	Wynia Taxidermy 117991 82nd Avenue, NE Kandiyohi, MN 56251	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Mississippi	Barrett's Fur Dressing, Inc. 134 Greyhound Road Columbus, MS 39702	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Mississippi	WaterFowler Taxidermy, The 8740 Cedar Crest Lane Olive Branch, MS 38654	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e. fishing lures)
Missouri	Arkansas Valley Feather Co., Inc. 512 N. East Street California, MO 65018 573/796-2918	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e. fishing lures)
Missouri	Linn Creek Safaris Lot #27 Linn Creek Business Park Linn Creek, MO 65052	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Missouri	Nestle Purina Pet Care Company Checkerboard Square St. Louis, MO 63164 314/982-2912	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pet chews (ears, hooves, unprocessed bones, hides, etc.)
Missouri	Schwarz Studios 8520 Gravois Road St. Louis, MO 63123	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Missouri	Wildlife Creations 6633 Miranda Loop Fulton, MO 65251 573/642-6401	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Montana	Alpine Artistry 23 N. Valley Creek Arlee, MT 59821 406/726-3120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Montana	Atcheson Taxidermy 3210 Ottawa Street Butte, MT 59701	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Montana	The Bird Specialist 223 1/2 W. Main Street Lewistown, MT 59457	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies
Montana	Dan Bailey's Fly Shop 209 W. Park Street Livingston, MT 59047	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e. fishing lures)
Montana	Glacier Fur Dressing 2185 Third Avenue, East Kalispell, MT 59901	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Restricted hides and skins for tanning at a commercial tannery ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Montana	Quality Tan 912 13 th Street, North Great Falls, MT 59401	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Restricted hides and skins for tanning at a commercial tannery ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Montana	The Bird Specialist c/o Patrick J Mummans 201 6th Avenue South Lewistown, MT 59457	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies
Montana	Trails West Taxidermy 3280 Green Meadow Drive Helena, MT 59602	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Restricted hides and skins for tanning at a commercial tannery ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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Establishments Approved to Import Restricted Animal By-Products

State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Montana	Wildlife Recapture 2243 Highway 2 West Libby, MT 59923	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Restricted hides and skins for tanning at a commercial tannery ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Nebraska	American Laboratories, Inc. 4410 S. 102 nd Street Omaha, NE 68127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Restricted organs and glands for production of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics
Nebraska	Dinges Taxidermy Studio 1046 S. 20th Street Omaha, NE 68108 402/341-3131	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Nebraska	Johnson Taxidermy 1993 E. Renee Road North Platte, NE 69101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Nebraska	Packing House Services, Inc. 4410 S. 36th Street Omaha, NE 68107	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Restricted hides and skins for tanning at a commercial tannery
Nevada	Animal Artistry 1190 Terminal Way Reno, NV 89502	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Nevada	Thompson Taxidermy 3017 Sheridan Avenue Las Vegas, NV 89102	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
New Hampshire	Dave's Taxidermy 248 Flanders Memorial Drive Weare, NH 03281 603/529-7318	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
New Jersey	Eastern Wildlife Studios 143 Foothill Road Stanton, NJ 08885 908/806-6868	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
New Jersey	IBA-Sterigenics International 108 Lake Denmark Road Rockaway, NJ 07866 973/625-8400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ General products for irradiation (bone, tissue, bird's nest, etc.)
New Jersey	J Way Trucking 639 Ramsey Avenue Hillside, NJ 07205 908/964-6659	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casein storage
New Jersey	John Janelli Taxidermy 1400 Central Avenue Union City, NJ 07087 201319-0061	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
New Jersey	TFH Publications 211 W. Sylvania Avenue Neptune, NJ 07753	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casein, lactalbumin, lactose hydrolysate, caseinates
New Jersey	Van Brunt Warehouse 197 Maracaibo Street Port Newark, NJ 07114 201/324-0017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casein storage
New Mexico	American Wildlife Taxidermy 4410 Central Avenue, SE Albuquerque, NM 87108	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
New Mexico	New Mexico State University Dept. of Biology, MSC3AF Room 130, Foster Hall Box 3001 Las Cruces, NM 88003 505/646-6019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Museum specimens—all species (except fresh tissues for research)

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
New York	American Museum of Natural History Central Park West @79th Street New York, NY 10024-5192 212/769-5785	◆ Museum specimens—all species (except fresh tissues for research)
New York	Atlas Feather Corp. 62 Greenpoint Avenue Brooklyn, NY 11222 718/383-0565	◆ Feathers for commercial use
New York	Cline Taxidermy RD 1, 6019 Windfall Road Belmont, NY 14813 716/268-5448	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant and swine hides for trophies (not from ASF countries)
New York	Cornell Museum of Vertebrates Cornell University 159 Sapsucker Woods Road Ithaca, NY 14850 607/257-8135	◆ Museum specimens—all species (except fresh tissues for research)
New York	DEB-EL Foods 64 Kutger Road PO Box 121 Thompsonville, NY 12784	◆ Shell eggs
New York	Frank J. Zitz & Co. d/b/a Whitetail Studios 479 Schultz Hill Road Rhinebeck, NY 12572	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
New York	Jonas Brothers Studios, Inc. 130 Minor Road Brewster, NY 10509 914/278-0506	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
New York	Natural Buttons, Inc. 43-01 21st Street, Rm 9-A Long Island City, NY 11101 718/609-0475	◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
New York	Neves Taxidermy Route 17B and Donaldson Road Bethel, NY 12720	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
New York	Wilderness Fur Dressing, Inc. 30 Remington Blvd. Ronkonkoma, NY 11779 631/467-1458	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
New York	Wildlife Creations Taxidermy Studio 3515 Route 82 Millbrook, NY 12545	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Approved warehouse
North Carolina	Carolina Fur Dressing 900 Freedom Drive Raleigh, NC 27606	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
North Carolina	Carolina Prime Pet 131 Regal Street Murphy, NC 26906	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pet chew (ears, hooves, unprocessed hides, bones, etc.)
North Carolina	Eastern Carolina Taxidermy 2036 Swift Creek Road Smithfield, NC 27577	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
North Carolina	Mother of Pearl Co., Inc 293 Belden Circle Franklin, NC 28734	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies
North Carolina	Western Taxidermy 110 Main Street Colerain, NC 27924	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
North Dakota	Authentic Taxidermy 201 S. 4 th Street Glen Ullin, ND 58631	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
North Dakota	Dakota Wildlife Designs, Inc. 1339 Airport Road PO Box 613 Bismark, ND 58502	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Ohio	Arlington Cape 110 W. Liberty Box 111 Arlington, OH 45814	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Ohio	Celsus Laboratories, Inc. 12150 Best Place Cincinnati, OH 45251 513/680-28500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, etc. derived from ruminants, swine and birds
Ohio	Down Lite International 7818 Palace Drive Cincinnati, OH 45249	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers for commercial use
Ohio	EURO Proteins Inc. 908 N. Dixie Highway Wapakoneta, OH 45895	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casein storage
Ohio	Falls Outdoor Sports, Inc. 2727 Second Street Cuyahoga Falls, OH 44221 Mail: 2719 Front Street 330/929-9977	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Ohio	Husky's Wilderness Taxidermy, Inc. 6632 Norkwalk Road Medina, OH 44256 330/725-6362	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Ohio	Jim's Taxidermy, Inc. 2133 E. Harbor Road St. Rt. 163 Port Clinton, OH 43452 419/234-4224	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Ohio	Michael J. Smith Taxidermy 7714 Olde 8 Boston Heights, OH 44236	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Ohio	Miller Life-Like Taxidermy 4285 Center Road Avon, OH 44011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Ohio	Ohio Feather Company 1910 South Street Cincinnati, OH 45204	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers for commercial use
Ohio	Pharmacia Hepar, Inc. 160 Industrial Drive Franklin, OH 45005 937/743-6219	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Restricted organs and glands for production of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics ◆ Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, etc. derived from ruminants, swine and birds
Ohio	Wilmar Int'l Inc. 975 Navajo Drive Bluffton, OH 48517 800-493-8935	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casein storage
Oklahoma	Scott Pet Products (formerly Pooch Paradise) 1525 W. Pennington Road Tishomingo, OK 73460	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pet chews (ears, hooves, unprocessed hides, bones, etc.)
Oklahoma	Terry's Taxidermy 8428 W. Reno Avenue Oklahoma City, OK 73127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Oregon	Adam's Taxidermy 86784 Franklin Blvd., E. Eugene, OR 97405	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Oregon	Artistic Taxidermy 32001 S. Palmer Road Molalla, OR 97038	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Oregon	Dennis R. King 5300 Highway 238 Jacksonville, OR 97530	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Oregon	Hareline Dubbin, Inc. 24712 Territorial Road Monroe, OR 97456 541/847-5310	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e. fishing lures)
Oregon	Jim August Taxidermy 5509 SW Garden Home Road Portland, OR 97219	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Oregon	John Weibel Taxidermy 5020 SW. Carmen Drive Lake Oswego, OR 97034	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Ruminant and swine hides for trophies (not from ASF countries)
Oregon	P.R.O. Taxidermy Animal Art R.J. Simington 3025 Debbie Drive Klamath Falls, OR 97601	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Oregon	Spirit River 423 Winchester Street Roseburg, OR 97470	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e. fishing lures)
Oregon	Umpqua Feather Merchants, Inc. 17537 N. Umpqua Highway Glide, OR 97443 541/496-3512	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e. fishing lures)

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Oregon	Wildwest Wildlife Art Mitch Cain PO Box 28 Dairy, OR 97625 541/545-6074	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Pennsylvania	Ardex Engineered Cements, Inc. 400 Ardex Park Drive Arluippa, PA 15001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casein, lactalbumin, lactose hydrolysate, and caseinates
Pennsylvania	Bill's Wildlife Studio 5 West Rissermill Road Mount Joy, PA 17552	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Pennsylvania	Carnegie Museum of Natural History/Section of Birds 4400 Forbes Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15213	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Museum specimens—all species (except fresh tissues for research)
Pennsylvania	Carnegie Museum of Natural History/Section of Mammals 5800 Baum Blvd. Pittsburgh, PA 15206	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Museum specimens—all species (except fresh tissues for research)
Pennsylvania	Dairy Farmers of America 3301 S. Delaware Avenue Philadelphia, PA 19148	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casein, lactalbumin, lactose hydrolysate, and caseinates
Pennsylvania	Dietrich's Milk Products, LLC PO Box 287, Route 287 Middlebury Center, PA 16935	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casein, lactalbumin, lactose hydrolysate, and caseinates
Pennsylvania	East Coast Tannery 132 S. 3rd Street Perkasie, PA 18944	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Pennsylvania	Heads & Sheds Taxidermy 825 W. 18 th Street Erie, PA 16502 814/453-4426	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Antlers in velvet from any country ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Pennsylvania	Keller Taxidermy 371A Posey Hill Road Benton, PA 17814	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Pennsylvania	Keystone Fur Dressing, Inc. 1495 Carlisle Road Aspers, PA 17304	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Pennsylvania	L. H. Lincoln and Son, Inc. 203 Cherry Street Coudersport, PA 16915 814/274-9200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Restricted organs and glands for production of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics
Pennsylvania	Lamparter Wildlife Designs 2nd & Cross Streets PO Box 197 Gouldsboro, PA 18424	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Pennsylvania	Ness Taxidermy Route 616 & Glatfelter Station Road P. O. Box 35 York New Salem, PA 17371	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Pennsylvania	Shawn Roberts 500 Gun Club Road Palmerton, PA 18071	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies
Pennsylvania	Sorber Taxidermy RR 1 Box 1660 Sweet Valley, PA 18656	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Pennsylvania	W. R Case and Sons Cutlery Company Owens Way P.O. Box 4000 Bradford, PA 16701	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for other than trophies

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Pennsylvania	Zimmerman Wildlife Art 394 Spring Farm Road Martinsburg, PA 16662	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
South Carolina	Freeman Safari Taxidermy 132 Sally Avenue Ladson, SC 29456	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Antlers in velvet from any country ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
South Carolina	Mellis Taxidermy 2213 Owens Street Charleston, SC 29414 843/763-6677	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Museum specimens - all species (except fresh tissues for research) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
South Carolina	Ronnie Gaillards Taxidermy 302 Rosemary Lane Greenville, SC 29615 864/292-5023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
South Carolina	Waldun's Tanning Services 1 Cox Street Greenville, SC 29609	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Cold storage warehouse ◆ Restricted hides and skins for tanning at a commercial tannery ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
South Dakota	Burns Taxidermy Studio 308 Main Street Frederick, SD 57441	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Tennessee	Foster Butt Wildlife Mounting Service 437 Old Hickory Blvd. Madison, TN 37115 615/865-9523	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Tennessee	Hataway's Taxidermy 880 S. Cooper Street Memphis, TN 38104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Tennessee	Johnson Taxidermy 457 Adams Bend Road Gallatin, TN 37066	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Tennessee	Jones Taxidermy 4322 Gosey Hill Road Franklin, TN 37064 615/794-8213	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Tennessee	Moles Taxidermy 1215 Hampton Road Lavergne, TN 37086	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Tennessee	Richard Smith Taxidermy Studio 6263 Windrow Road Rockvale, TN 37153 615/890-7721	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Tennessee	Trophy Ridge Taxidermy 108 Midtown Court, Door 210 Hendersonville, TN 37075 615/319-6684	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	ABX Logistics 15550 Vickery Drive, Ste 100 Houston, TX 77032 281/449-0892	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cold storage warehouse
Texas	ABX Logistics (USA), inc. 754 Port America #100 Grapevine, TX 76051 817/481-2801	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cold storage warehouse
Texas	Advantage Fur Dressing 5710 Kansas Street Houston, TX 77007-1008 713/868-3503	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Ajax Custom Grips, Inc. 9130 Viscount Row Dallas, TX 75229 214/630-8893	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for other than trophies
Texas	Alpine Taxidermy 5482 Selby Road Fort Worth, TX 76140 814/478-0501	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Artistic & Realistic Taxidermy 219 E. Main Street Lewisville, TX 75057	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Texas	AYW Taxidermy 5674 FM 1187 Ft. Worth, TX 76140	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	B & B Taxidermy 11030 Jones Road, West Houston, TX 77065 218/469-2920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	B.J. Russell Horn Shop 32269 Highway 281 Hico, TX 76457 817/769-4805	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for other than trophies ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies
Texas	Bird Masters Taxidermy 2906 Materhorn Dallas, TX 75228 972/681-1330	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e. fishing lures)
Texas	Bob Wilken's Wildlife Artistry 345 Highway 77 S Cameron, TX 76520	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Bollman Industries 928 Hughes Street PO Box 1351 San Angelo, TX 76902 325/655-0112	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Wool and hair
Texas	Broadway Lockers 1706 Broadway San Antonio, TX 78215	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides
Texas	Brush Country Studios 14800 Hempstead Highway Houston, TX 77041 713/895-1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Texas	Conroe Taxidermy c/o Mike Simpson 11845 Clark Lane, Rt 1 Conroe, TX 77385 281/367-2745	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Coppersmith Inc. Suite 300 756 Port America Place Grapevine, TX 76051	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cold storage warehouse
Texas	Damuth Taxidermy 2300 South Bridge Street Brady, TX 76825	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Flagg Group (The) 2872 Nagle Street Dallas, TX 75220	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Frontier Products Company 2910 San Bernardo Street Laredo, TX 78040	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for other than trophies ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies
Texas	Game Tracks Wildlife Studio Formerly Oak Hill Taxidermy 9908 Highway 290, West Austin, TX 78736	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Harwell Taxidermy 3206 Main Street, Suite 104 Rowlette, TX 75081 972/475-5623	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Texas	Heads Above the Rest, Inc. 205 French Settlement Road PO Box 779 Little Elm, TX 75068	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Hellman International 15915 International Plaza Houston, TX 77032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dry storage warehouse
Texas	Hibler Taxidermy 209 S. Fifth Street Kingsville, TX 78363 361/592-9661	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	International Wildlife Studio 973 FM 1077 Bandera, TX 78003 830/257-6133	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Jerry Hammack, Taxidermist 1301 Broadway Kerrville, TX 78028 830/895-1030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Larry Griffin Artistry Wildlife 500 McCormick Road Little Elm, TX 75068	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Texas	Modern Taxidermy 1529 South Broadway Joshua, TX 76058	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Nouri's Taxidermy 11465 Ford Road Adkins, TX 78101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Outdoor Adventures Taxidermy Las Haciendas (6-1/2 miles East) San Manuel, TX 78563	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies
Texas	Poetry Taxidermy 18446 FM 986 Terrell, TX 75160	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Quality Fur Dressing Company 1012 Rayford Road, Suite E Spring, TX 77386 281/292-2206	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Rhodes Brothers Taxidermy 2391A Junction Highway Kerrville, TX 78028 361/578-3037	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, antlers, ivory, etc. for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Texas	South Texas Fur Dressers 1017 Northgate Road Victoria, TX 77904 361/578-3037	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, antlers, ivory, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Southern Wool and Skin Company 222 Kemper San Antonio, TX 78207	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Restricted hides and skins for tanning at a commercial tannery
Texas	Stephen Petty Shawnee Trading Post County Road 271 Zephyr, TX 76890 915/739-2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, horns, antlers, ivory, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies
Texas	Texas Knifemakers Supply 10649 Haddington, Suite 180 Houston, TX 77043	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for other than trophies
Texas	Torres & Sons (Caraway) Taxidermy 608 East Highway 67 Duncanville, TX 75137	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	True Life Taxidermy 1306 Highway 377E Grandbury, TX 76048 815/579-1789	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Western Horn Company 3005 Juarez P.O. Box 788 Laredo, TX 78040	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, horns, antlers, ivory, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies
Texas	Wildlife Art (formerly Novak's Taxidermy, HCR #2, Box 607 F) #4 Towhee Circle Beeville, TX 78102 361/358-2626	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Texas	Woodbury's Taxidermy, Inc. 101 Junction Highway P.O. Box 510 Ingram, TX 78025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Texas	Woods & Water Taxidermy 11565 Clark Lane Conroe, TX 77385-5317 281/296-9012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies ◆ Mexican deer hides ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Utah	Animals in Motion 14953 Heritage Crest Way Bluffdale, UT 84065	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Utah	Dave's Wildlife Art and Taxidermy 3760 Riverdale Road Ogden, UT 84405	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Utah	High Uintahs Taxidermy, Inc. Dean Schulte 31 S. Main Box 756 Coalville, UT 84017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Utah	Merlin J. Anderson, Taxidermist 947 Silver Sage Drive Sandy, UT 84094	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Utah	Taxidermy Art Studio 1721 W. 7600 Street West Jordan, UT 84084	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Utah	Troutsman Enterprises 3275 W. 12600 South #1 Riverton, UT 84065	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Virginia	Nicely Taxidermy 2306 Evergreen Road Covington, VA 24426 540/962-6995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Washington	Atwood Adhesives 945 S. Doris Street Seattle, WA 98108-2729	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casein, lactalbumin, lactose hydrolysate, & caseinates ◆ Casein storage
Washington	Baker Commodities (formerly Spokane Rendering/ Baker Commodities) 4423 Hutton Avenue Spokane, WA 99211	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Rendering
Washington	Fidalgo Taxidermy 12944 Thompson Road Anacortes, WA 98221	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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Washington	Knopp Taxidermy Studios/ African Expressions 10816 Newport Highway Spokane, WA 99218	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Washington	Mountain Home Biological 571 NW. Spring Street White Salmon, WA 98672	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Owl pellets
Washington	Olympic Taxidermy Studio, Inc. John O. and Sandra L. Cook 47009 S.E. 153rd North Bend, WA 98045	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Washington	Pacific Coast Feather 14524 40 th Avenue, NE Marysville, WA 98270	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers for commercial use
Washington	Peter's Taxidermy 7214 E. 224 th Street Graham, WA 98338	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Washington	Peyser Taxidermy 880 Rodman Road Selah, WA 98942	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Washington	Scott's Taxidermy 72 Lindsay Road Colville, WA 99114	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

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Washington	Sea-Tax Taxidermy 3618 Chrisella Road Edgewood, WA 98372	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc. for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Washington	Snowden's Taxidermy 503 West Laurel Road Bellingham, WA 98226	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
West Virginia	Lone Wolf Taxidermy (formerly Bill's Taxidermy) 425 Cook Parkway Oceana, WV 24870 304/682-8185	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Wisconsin	Bonack's Safari World 7036 Highway 45 Box 721 Three Lakes, WI 54562	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Wisconsin	Degussa Food Ingredients Americas, LLC 620 Progress Avenue PO Box 1609 Waukesha, WI 53187-1609	◆ Restricted organs and glands for production of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics
Wisconsin	Degussa Food Ingredients Americas, LLC W194 N11411 McCormick Drive Germantown, WI 53022	◆ Restricted organs and glands for production of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics
Wisconsin	D.R. Diedrich & Co., LTD 2615 W. Greves Street Milwaukee, WI 53233	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Restricted hides and skins for tanning at a commercial tannery
Wisconsin	James L. Horneck Taxidermy W314N 720 Highway 83 Delafield, WI 53018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for other than trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

Appendix E: List of Establishments Approved to Import Restricted Animal By-Products
Establishments Approved to Import Restricted Animal By-Products

State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Wisconsin	James R. Beck RHEMA Taxidermy 910 Concordia Avenue Oshkosh, WI 54910	◆ Birds or bird parts for trophies
Wisconsin	Mayes Taxidermy 139 Highway 10, West Stevens Point, WI 54481	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Wisconsin	North American Fly 31 Fifth Avenue, South Box 67 Strum, WI 54770	◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e. fishing lures)
Wisconsin	Scientific Protein Laboratories Division Of Viobin Corp. 700 E. Main Street Waukegan, WI 53597	◆ Restricted organs and glands for production of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics
Wyoming	Laramie Taxidermy 1403 Spring Creek Road Laramie, WY 82070	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies (i.e., fishing lures) ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Wyoming	Leading Edge Taxidermy 331 Robert Street Cody, WY 82414 307/527-6932	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Wyoming	Nature's Design Taxidermy 323 Roberts Street Cody, WY 82414 307/527-6053	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
Wyoming	Rocky Mountain Artworks, Inc. 1607 Logan Avenue Cheyenne, WY 82001 307/634-6225	◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD

Appendix E: List of Establishments Approved to Import Restricted Animal By-Products
Establishments Approved to Import Restricted Animal By-Products

State	Establishment	Purpose or Product
Wyoming	Swann Studios 1605 East 2nd Street Casper, WY 82601	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
	Wildlife Creations International 112 S. 4th Street Glenrock, WY 82637	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine hides from countries affected with ASF ◆ Bones, skulls, horns, ivory, antlers, etc., for trophies ◆ Birds or bird capes or mounts for trophies ◆ Feathers on skin for other than trophies ◆ Ruminant hides for trophies from countries affected with FMD ◆ Swine hides for trophies from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD



Appendix F

Dictionary of Spanish Words Relating to Animal Product/By-Product Importations

Introduction

Use this appendix to translate Spanish words into English words. All the words listed in the *Dictionary of Spanish Words Relating to Animal Product/By-Product Importations* relate to animal product and by-product importations. The translation could be an exact word translation, an interpretation of the word, or a definition of the word.

When the word is a name of an animal, its class is identified by one of the following letters:

(H)

Horse

(P)

Poultry

When appropriate, the animal name will be distinguished as a game bird.

(R)

Ruminant

(S)

Swine

(O)

Other

Represents a class of animal **other than** horse, poultry, ruminant, or swine. Animal products and by-products of other classes are **not** restricted by the agricultural requirements of Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Dictionary of Spanish Words

A

Abeja—bee

Abomaso—abomasum, estomago de rumiante

Abono—manure, fertilizer, compost

Abulon—abalone

Acecinar—to salt and dry (meat)

Achura—gut (of cattle)

Adefina, adafina—stew eaten by Spanish Jews

Adobada da—pickled pork; condimenting any meat with salt, pepper, and vinegar (marinate)

Adobo—pork stew

Agricultura—agriculture

Agrio—fermentation

Aguazón—high of an animal

Ahumado, da—smoked, smoky

Ahumar—to smoke; to cure in smoke

Ajicola—glue made of kidskin boiled with garlic

Ajonje—bird lime

Ala—wing

Alanes—a large Mexican deer (R)

Alavanco, lavanco—a kind of wild duck (P)

Albeiter—veterinarian

Albetería—veterinary science

Albondiga—meatball

Albúmen—albumen

Albúmina—albumin

Alce—elk; moose (R)

Alimana—destructive animal

Aljonje—bird lime

Almeja—clam (O)

Almiscle—musk

Almohadón—down, feathers

Almori, almuri—sweetmeat or cake

Almuérdago—bird lime

Alón—plucked wing of any fowl

Alpino—wild or mountain goat (R)

Amacijo—porridge

Añade—duck; goose (P)

Anadeja—duckling (P)

Anadino, na—young duck (P)

Anadoñ—mallard (P)

Añcola—grouse (P)

Andosco—two-year old (sheep) (R)

Animal—animal

Animales chico—asses, donkeys (H)

Añinos—the fleecy skins of yearling lambs; lamb's wool

Añojo—yearling calf (R)

Ante—elk; buffalo, buffalo skin (R)

Antibiotico—antibiotic, erythromycin

Anti coagulante—anticoagulant

Antígeno—antigen

Antilope—antelope (R)

Antisuerro—antiserum

Antitoxina—antitoxin

Apelambrar—to steep (hides) in limewater

Aperdigar—to parboil; roast slightly

Apergaminado, da—parchment-like

Arana—spider

Arlequin—mixed ice cream, neapolitan, arlequin

Arpillera—sackcloth; burlap

Arrequesonarse—to curdle

Arriero—herdsman

Asado, da—oast

Asna—female donkey (H)

Asno—donkey; ass or burro (H)

Asno salvaje—wild ass (H)

Atasajar—to jerk (beef)

Atocinar—to cut up (a pig); to convert into bacon (S)

Auca, oca—goose (P)

Ave nido—bird's nest

Avena—feed

Aves de corral—poultry (P)

Azucar de leche—lactose

B

Babirusa—babiroussa, a wild hog (S)

Badal—shoulder and ribs of butcher's meat

Badana—dressed sheepskin

Bartolillo—three-cornered little meat pie; turnover

Bazofia—waste meat; refuse

Becerril, becerra—bovine; calf (R)

Becerro, rra—yearling calf; calfskin (R)

Bicerra—wild or mountain goat (R)

Bicho—bug

Bife—beefsteak (R)

Biftec, bistec—beefsteak

Biftequera—beefsteak broiler (R)

Biológico—biological

Bioquímico, ca—biochemical

Bistec, biftec—beefsteak (R)

Bitoque—bung

Bodrio—mixture of hog's blood and onions for sausages (S)

Bofe—esophagus with the lungs

Bohena—pork sausage (S)

Boil—ox stall

Boniga—cow dung

Borra—yearling ewe; thick wool; goat's hair (R)

Borrego, ga—lamb **not** yet a year old (R)

Borrigo—ass; donkey (H)

Borriquillo, illa, ito, ita—little donkey (H)

Bosta—dung, manure

Botaguena—pig-haslets sausage (S)

Bote—can, tin

Bovino, na—bovine (R)

Boyera, boveriza—ox stall, cow house

Boyezuelo, bueyecito—young or small ox (R)

Boyuna, no—bovine (R)

Buey—young or small ox (R)

Buitre—vulture (P)

Buitre zopilote—turkey buzzard (P)

Bultos de tela—burlaps; sackcloth

Buniga—fresh

Burra—female donkey (H)

Burro—donkey; ass (H)

Butifarra—pork and beef sausage with spices

C

Caballar—equine; horse (H)

Caballería mayor, caballo adulto—horses; mules (H)

Caballería menor—asses; donkeys (H)

Caballo—horse (H)

Cabra—goat (R)

Cabra montañez—wild or mountain goat (R)

Cabrillo—kid, little goat (R)

Caca—dung; manure

Cacaiste—a large Mexican deer (R)

Cacatúa—cockatoo (P)

Cachana—parrot (P)

Cachuela—pork fricassee; pork stew (S)

Caja—box; container

Cajada—cheese made of skim milk

Cal—bird lime

Caldo—soup

Calf VellCallos—trips, also used to describe calluses and corns

Cambio de queso—casein

Cambio de substancia del albumen—albumin

Canasto—basket

Cánula—bung

Caprino—goat; kid (R)

Cardar—wool

Carnaje—salt beef; jerked beef (R)

Carne—meat

Carne asada—roast meat

Carne cecina —salt beef; jerked beef (R)	Chicharrón —crisp rind of roasted pork; also describes a piece of meat burned to a crisp
Carne concentrada —meat extract	Chivero —herdsman
Carne de carnero, borrego —mutton (R)	Chivo —goat (R)
Carne de Castilla, carne de carnero —mutton (R)	Chivo salvaje —wild goat (R)
Carne de cerdo —pork (S)	Chorizo —pork sausage with vinegar and spices; other sausages are salchichas and as a whole embutidos (S)
Carne de puerco —pork meat (S)	Chuleta —pork chop (S)
Carne de res —beef (R)	Churrasco —barbecued meat; pork chop
Carne de res, vaca —beef (R)	Ciencia de animales —veterinary science
Carne de ternera —veal (R)	Ciencia veterinaria —veterinary science
Carne desmenuzada —hash; minced meat	Ciervo, a —deer (R)
Carne en latad —canned meat	Cimarron —wild boar (S)
Carne ovina —mutton (R)	Clara de huevo —albumen
Carne porcina (or de puerco)—pork (S)	Coagulante —coagulant
Carne vacuna (or de vaca)—beef (R)	Cocer —parboil; roast slightly
Carnerito —two-year-old (sheep) (R)	Cochambre —dirt
Carnero —sheep (R)	Cocida —boiled; cooked
Carnero macho —ram; male sheep (R)	Cochina —sow (S)
Carnicero —one who cuts up slaughtered animals; butcher	Cochino —hog; pig (S)
Carrona —carrion	Cocono —turkey (P)
Caseína —casein	Codorniz —quail game hen; also perdiz (partridge) which is used interchangeably (P)
Caseo —curd	Cola —tail
Catrinete —cheese made of skim milk	Cólera de los cerdos —hog cholera (classical swine fever)
Cavre vieja —hung beef (R)	Colmillo —tusk; fangs
Cayo —tripe	Comestible(s) —eatables; foodstuff
Cazuela —beef steak broiler	Comprovante —vaccination
Cebo —lard or fat	Concentrado de carne —meat extract
Cecina —dried beef, jerked beef; mixture for sausage	Concha —shell
Cera —wax	Conejo —rabbit (O)
Cerda —bristle; horsehair	Congelada —frozen
Cerdo —hog; pig (S)	Conserva —preserved
Cerdo verrugoso —wart hog (S)	Conservas de carne —canned meat
Certificado —certificate	Conserva, en —preserved; canned; tinned
Certificado de vacuna —vaccination certificate	Consignatario —addressee; consignee
Cerval —deer (R)	Control de azúcar —insulin
Césped —grass; sod	Copina —skin of an animal

Corambre—hides; skins
Coredero—lamb (R)
Cordero asado—roast lamb (R)
Corderona—lambskin (R)
Cornadura—horns
Cornamenta—horns (of any animal)
Corralera—stall
Corta—to take off the fat of (an animal)
Cortar—to jerk (beef)
Cortar la leche—rennet
Corte de carne—beefsteak (R)
Costalera—sackcloth
Costillas—pork chop (S)
Costilla de cerdo (chanco)—pork chop (S)
Cotorra—parakeet; parrot (P)
Creadillas—prepared as a dish
Crema—cream
Cresta—crest
Cria—young duck (P)
Crudo—raw
Cuadril—flank (of an animal)
Cuajar—curdle
Cuajo—rennet
Cuarentenaria—quarantine
Cuchi—pig; hog (S)
Cudra—ox stall
Cueritos—pickled pork skins (S)
Cuerna—horn; antler
Cuero—tanned skin
Cuero adobado—tanned hide
Cuero curado—tanned leather
Cuervo—crow; raven (P)
Cui (pl. cuies)—guinea pig (O)
Curado—cured; hardened; tanned
Curar el euero—to steep in limewater
Curtidos—tanned leather
Curtido de cuero—dressed sheepskin (R)

D

Degolladero—slaughterhouse
Degollar—behead
Degollina—slaughter
Deguello—pertaining to slaughtering; butcher's knife; butcher
Delgado, da—thin; lean
Deporte de caballos—pertaining to horses (H)
Desainer—to take off the fat of (an animal)
Desapestar—to disinfect
Desbanado—to clear of mud
Descargadura, deshuesada—bones that a butcher takes out of meat
Descuartizar—slaughter; dismember
Desecado, da—dry; desicated
Deshuesar—to bone (an animal)
Desinfectar—to disinfect
Deslamar—to clear of mud
Desmantecar—to make butter or lard out of
Desmeollamiento—taking out the marrow
Desnatadora—separator (cream)
Desolladero—abattoir; slaughterhouse
Desosar—to bone (an animal)
Destazador, ra—one who cuts up slaughtered animals
Destazar—to cut up (a carcass)
Destinatario, ria—addressee; consignee
Destruye toxinas—antitoxin
Diagnostico, diagnosis—diagnostics
Disecado—dried; desicated
Dorar—to brown meat
Dracunculo—nematode parasite
Dr. de animales—veterinarian
Dr. de biologia—biological
Dr. de biologo quimico—biochemical

E

Echadura—brooding; hatching
Ectoparasito—ectoparasite

Edredon —eiderdown; feather pillow; down cover	Escalfado, da —poached (eggs)
Eidero —eider duck (P)	Escalofriado, da —chilled
Embarcador —shipper	Escalofrío —chill
Embuchado —kind of sausage	Escorchar, escoreada —to flay; to skin; to burn
Embutido, da —sausage; as a whole all sausages are embutidos	Esfínter —sphincter
Empajada —hay with bran for horses	Esfínter pylorica —phloric valve
Empajar —to cover or stuff with straw	Esófago de la cabra —goat gullet
Emanizado —cook with bread	Espaldilla —butcher
Empeine —hoof; also upper part of the foot	Especimen —specimen; sample
Emperdigar —to brown (meat)	Esperma —sperm
Emprimado —last combing of wool	Esqueleto —skeleton; bones
Emución —excretion	Esquileo —shearing (of sheep, dogs, etc.)
Enbotada —canned meat	Establo —ox stall; cow house
Encebollado —stewed with onions	Estaquero —year-old buck or doe (R)
Encespedar —to cover with sod	Estarna —small partridge (P)
Encornadura —(of bulls, etc.) set of horns	Estiércol —dung; manure
Encubadora —brooding; hatching	Estiercol de vaca —cow dung
Encurtido —pickle	Estofado —stew
Encurtir —to pickle	Estómago —stomach
Endantecado —ice cream, breaded	Estopa —burlap
Endoparásito —endoparasite	Estrellado, da —(of horses) star-faced; fried (eggs)
Enfriado —chilled	Estrógeno —estrogen
Enodia —fawn; young deer (R)	Estrona —estrone
Ensillaje —ensilage	Excreción —excretion
Entraña —entail	Excremento —excrement
Envesado —fleshy part of hides	Expectoración, expectorante —sputum
Envinagrado —pickle	F
Enzima —enzyme	Fabada —in Asturias; pork and beans
Enzoquetado —to cover with sod	Facoquero, ra —wart hog (S)
Epiglotis —epiglottis	Faisan —pheasant (P)
Epinefrina —epinephrine; adrenalin	Fajardo —meat pie; patty
Equino —horse (H)	Fermentación —fermentation
Eral —two-year-old ox (R)	Fertilizante —fertilizer
Ergosterina —ergosterin; ergosterol	Feto —unborn calf (R)
Eritromicina —erythromycin	Fiemo —dung; manure
Esbelta —thin; lean	Filaria —filaria; a parasitic worm
Escalado, da —(of fish or meat) cup open; to be salted or cured	

Filetear—to be salted or cured (of fish or meat)

Fimo—dung; manure

Formaje—cheese vat; cheese

Forraje—forage; fodder; foraging

Frangollo—porridge of wheat and milk; poorly made stew

Fresco, ca—(of food) fresh

Frez, freza—dung; excrement

Fricasse—pork stew

Frio—cold

Fritada, fritanga—fry; dish of anything fried

Frito—fried eggs

Fundido—melt

G

Gacel, gacela—gazelle

Gallina—hen (P)

Gallina de guinea—guinea hen (P)

Gallinaza—hen dung

Gallipavo—turkey (P)

Gallipava—a large variety of hen (P)

Gallístico, ca—game cocks or cockfights

Gallo—cock; rooster (P)

Gallo de pelea—game cocks or cockfights

Gama—doe (R)

Gamusa—parchment like

Ganadero, ra—pertaining to cattle; grazier; owner of cattle; stock farmer; dealer in cattle; drover

Ganado—livestock; cattle; herd; flock; drove

Ganado caballar—horses (H)

Ganado de pata hendida—oxen; cows; sheep; goats (R)

Ganado mayor—cattle (including horses, asses, mules)

Ganado menor—sheep (R)

Ganado moreno—swine; hogs (S)

Ganado ovejuno—sheep (R)

Ganado porcino—swine; hogs (S)

Ganado vacuna—bovine; cattle (R)

Gandalla—refuse; waste meat

Ganga—little pin-tailed grouse (P)

Ganso bravo—wild goose (game bird) (P)

Ganso sa—gander; goose (P)

Garanon—stallion; stud

Garapito—small insect, like a tick

Garbon—male partridge (P)

Garganta—throat; gullet

Garguero—gullet; windpipe

Garrapata—sheep and cattle tick; disabled horse tick

Gasnate—gullet; windpipe

Gasofia—offal; refuse

Gato—cat (O)

Gelatina—gelatin

Germen—germ

Glandulas—glands

Glóbulo rojo—red blood cell

Gocha—sow (S)

Gocho—hog (S)

Gorrin—small pig, sucking pig (S)

Gramoso, sa—covered with couch grass

Grasa—grease; fat; suet; oil

Grasura—fat; suet

Gratonada—chicken ragout or fricassee

Grosura—fat; suet; tallow

Gruyere—grauyere (cheese)

Guacamayo—macaw (P)

Guajolote—turkey (P)

Guano—seabirds' droppings used as fertilizer

Guarin—suckling pig (S)

Guarnigon—young quail (P)

Guaro—very talkative, small parrot (P)

Guarra—sow (S)

Guarro—hog (S)

Guazubira—Argentine deer (R)

Guemul—guemul, an Andean variety of deer (R)

Guesado—hash of livers and lights

Guimo—guinea pig (O)

Guisado—stew eaten by Spanish Jews

Guisado de cerdo—pork fricassee; pork stew

Gura—crested wild pigeon (game bird) (P)

Gusanera—parasitic insect

Gusano—worm

Gusano vioidos—ecto-parasite

H

Hatero, ra—(animals) that carry a shepherd's baggage

Hato—herd

Helado—ice cream; sherbert

Hematie—erythrocyte, red (blood) cell

Hematina—hematin

Heno—hay with bran for horses

Heparina—heparin

Herbero—esophagus of a ruminant

Herren—mixed grain for horses

Hidrogala—mixture of milk and water

Hiel—gall; bile

Hielo—ice

Hienda—dung

Hierba—weed; grass; herb

Higadilla, llo—small liver; liver of birds, fishes, and other small animals

Hígado—liver

Higate—pottage of figs, pork, etc.

Hípico, ca—equine, pertaining to horses (H)

Hipofisis—pituitary gland; hypophysis

Hipómanes—vaginal discharge from the mare when in heat

Hirco—wild goat (R)

Hisca—bird-lime

Hocico—snout; muzzle; nose (of animal)

Horneado—pickled pork (S)

Hueso—bone

Huevo—egg

Huevo duro—hard (boiled, fried) egg

Huevo tibios—poached egg

I

Ibice—ibex, a kind of goat (R)

Iguedo—buck (goat) (R)

Ijada—flank (of an animal)

Ijar—flank (of an animal)

Incinerador—incinerator

Incinerar—to incinerate; cremate

Incubador—incubator

Infección—infection

Infeccioso, sa—infectious; infective

Inmunización—immunization

Insecto—insect

Insulina—insulin

Interdecir—prohibit

Intestino, na—intestine

J

Jabalí—wild boar (S)

Jabalina, o—son of a wild boar; peccary pig (S)

Jabalina—javelin

Jabato—young wild boar (S)

Jamón—ham; salted haunch of a hog (S)

Jeta—hog's snout (S)

Jifa—refuse from slaughtered animals

Jifería—slaughtering

Jifero, ra—pertaining to slaughterhouse; butcher's knife; butcher

Jigote—hash; minced meat

Jirafa—giraffe (O)

Jolote—turkey (P)

Jugo—juice; fluid

Jugo gástrico—gastric juice

Jugo pancreático—pancreatic juice

Jumenta—female donkey (H)

Jumento—donkey; ass (H)

Jusello—pottage of broth, cheese, and eggs

Juta—kind of goose (P)

L

Labanco—South American duck (P)
Labio—lip
Lacon—shoulder ham (S)
Lacticio—any kind of milk food
Láctico, ca—lactic
Lactina—lactose; lactin; milk sugar
Lactasa—lactase
Lagrima—lachrymal
Lana—lamb's wool
Lardo—lard, fat of animal; variety of a domesticated pig
Lata—canned; tinned
Lavanco—kind of wild duck (game bird) (P)
Lazareto—quarantine
Leche—milk
Leche crema—custard; coffee cream or creamer
Leche cuajado—to curdle
Leche quemada—sweetmeat made from simmered milk
Lechecillas—sweetbreads; livers and lights
Lechón, na—suckling pig; pig (S)
Lechoncico, illo, ito—very young pig (S)
Lengua—tongue
Levadura—yeast
Librillo—abomasum
Libro—omasum or third stomach (of a ruminant)
Liebre—hare; jack rabbit (O)
Liria—bird-lime
Locro—a kind of stew
Lombriz vioidos—ectoparasite
Lomo—loin; back of an animal
Loncha—thin slice of meat
Longaniza—dried pork sausage; cured without vinegar (S)
Lonja—slice (of meat); leather strap
Lonja de jamón—slice of ham (S)
Loro, a—parrot (P)

M

Macagua, macao—macaw (P)
Macelo—slaughterhouse; abattoir
Machaca—shredded dried meat
Macho—male; donkey; ass (H)
Macho de la perdiz—male partridge (P)
Macho grande—buck (goat) (R)
Machocado—to salt and dry (meat)
Magra—slice of ham (S)
Magro, gra—lean slice of pork (S)
Magueto, ta—young steer or heifer (R)
Maladar—wild hog (S)
Malcocinado—tripe, liver, and lights of mutton of lamb (R)
Malofago—parasitic insect in sheep's wool
Mama—mammary gland; breast
Mamifero—mammal
Manada—herd
Manadero—herdsman; shepherd
Manifiesto—manifest
Mano—foot of cattle after cut off
Manteca—butter, lard, fat of an animal
Mantecado variado—mixed ice cream, neopolitan
Mantecoso—fat; suet; tallow
Mantequilla—butter
Ma-rancho, cha—pig; hog (S)
Marga—ticking; burlap
Margarina—margarine
Marrana—sow, female pig (S)
Marranchon, na—hog (sow) (S)
Marranito—small pig; suckling pig (S)
Marrano—male pig; fresh bacon (S)
Marrano de monte—wild boar (S)
Matacia—slaughter
Matadero—slaughterhouse
Matanza—hog slaughtering and the season when it is done; swine kept for slaughter; slaughter; butcher
Meados—urine

Mechar—to lard (meat, etc.)
Medianoche—small meat pie or sandwich
Médula—bone marrow
Melliza—kind of sausage made with honey
Mellón—torch made of straw
Menudencia—pork sausages
Menudillo—extremities of animals; giblets of fowl
Menudo—entrails; tripe
Mocosidad—vaginal discharge from a mare in heat
Mollar—lean (meat)
Molleja—gizzard; sweetbread
Mondejo—belly of pig or sheep stuffed with minced meat
Mondongo—tripe; intestines
Mondonguil—pertaining to tripe
Monje—brown peacock (P)
Monterrey—meat pie
Morcilla—blood pudding
Morcón—large blood pudding or sausage
Morrilo—fat of the nape of a sheep (R)
Mortadela—bologna sausage
Mortecino, na—dying a natural death (of an animal)
Morueco—ram; male shee; (R)
Mosca—fly
Mucosidad—mucous
Muestra, muestreo—specimen; sample
Mugre—filth; dirt
Mula—female mule (R)
Mulada—dung heap; garbage dump
Mulo—mule (H)
Murueco—ram; male sheep (R)
Músculo que cierra—sphincter
Muslo—drumstick of chicken (P)
Musmon—wild sheep; moufflon (R)

N

Nalgada—ham

Nandú—American ostrich (P)
Narvasco—cornstalks (as fodder)
Nata—cream; skim
Nateron—second curd
Nazula—second curd
Neonato—unborn calf (F)
Nervios—nerves
Nieve—neopolitan ice cream
Novilla—young cow; heifer (R)
Novillejo, eja—bullock (heifer) (R)
Novillo—young bull; steer (R)

O

Oca—goose (P)
Olla—dish of boiled meat and vegetables
Omaso—omasum
Onagro—wild ass; onager (H)
Organico—organic
Organo—organ
Orina—urine
Orix—oryx; gemsbok (R)
Ortga—hazel grouse (P)
Osambre, osamenta—skeleton; bones
Oseina—ossein
Oto—bustard (P)
Oveja—sheep (R)
Ovejuela—young ewe (R)
Ovejuno, na—pertaining to sheep (R)
Ovezuelo—small egg
Ovino—ovine

P

Pacas de tela—sackcloth; burlap
Pachamanca—barbecue
Padrote—stud; stallion
Paja—straw
Pájara—female or hen bird (P)
Pájarico, ca, ito, ta—little bird (P)
Pájaro—bird (P)
Pajarraco—large bird (P)

Pajaza —refuse of fodder	Pato, a —duck (P)
Pajón —coarse straw	Pato/ave acuifero —duck; goose (P)
Pajoso —made or full of straw	Pato de Flojel —eider duck (P)
Paleta —shoulder ham (S)	Pato negro —mallard
Paleto —fallow deer (R)	Pato salvaje —a kind of wild duck (P)
Paloma —pigeon; dove (P)	Pato silvestre —mallard (P)
Paloma torcaz —dove (P)	Pava —turkey hen (P)
Palomera —small dovecot (P)	Pavezno —young turkey (P)
Palomilla —young pigeon; backbone of a horse	Pavipollo —young turkey (P)
Palomina —pigeon dung	Pavo —turkey (P)
Palomo, a —cock pigeon (P)	Pavo real —peacock (P)
Pancreas —pancreas	Pecari —peccary, either of two piglike American quadrupeds (S)
Pancreatina —pancreatin	Peces —fish
Panoso —mealy	Pechuga —beast of a fowl (P)
Panucho —bean-and-meat pie with corn meal crust	Pecuario, ria —cattle (R)
Panza —rumen or paunch of ruminants (R)	Pega —magpie (P)
Papagayo —macaw (P)	Pegujón —pellet or bunch of wool or hair
Papo —fowl's gizzard (P)	Pelada —(tanning) pelt
Parásito —parasitic; parasite	Pelambrar —(tanning) to flesh (as hides)
Párasito viodos —ectoparasite	Pelambre —(tanning) batch of hides put into lime pits
Paratifoidea —paratyphoid	Pellejina —small skin
Paratiroideo, dea —parathyroid	Pellejo —skin; rawhide, pelt
Paratiroides —parathyroid	Pellejuela —small skin or rawhide
Pares —placenta, after birth	Pellejuelo —small skin
Parro —duck (P)	Pelo —hair; down (of birds and fruit)
Pastelillo —turnover; three-cornered little meat pie	Pelo de cabra —yearling ewe; thick wool; goat's hair
Pastelillo de carne —sweetmeat or cake	Peloteria —heat of goat's hair
Pastelon —meat or pigeon pie	Pendola —feather
Pastor —shepherd	Penicilina —penicillin
Pastura —forage; fodder	Penigero —winged; feathered
Pastura fermentada —ensilage	Pepsina —pepsin
Pata —paw, foot; foot and leg (of beasts)	Perdigana —young partridge (P)
Patagorrillo, lla —hash of livers and lights	Perdíz —partridge (P)
Patico —young duck; duckling (P)	Perico —parakeet (P)
Patihendido, da —cloven-footed	Periquito —parakeet (P)
Patín —goosander, a kind of duck (P)	Permiso —permit
Patito —young duck; duckling (P)	Pernil —thigh of an animal

Pernil delantero —shoulder and ribs of butcher's meat	Polluelo, la —little chicken; check (P)
Perro —dog (O)	Poloma —quail (P)
Pertenece ganadería —cattle (R)	Polvo oloroso —musk
Pescado —fish (O)	Ponedor, ra —egg-laying (as a hen)
Pescuezo —neck	Popote —Indian straw for brooms
Pesebre —ox stall; manger	Porcaso —hog tapir; tapir (S)
Peste —hog cholera (classical swine fever)	Porcino, na —hoggish, porcine; young pig (S)
Pesuña —foot of cloven-hoofed animals	Porcipelo —bristle
Pez —fish (O)	Porcuno, na —hoggish, porcine (S)
Pezúna —foot of cloven-hoofed animals; hoof	Poro —pore
Picacureba —Brazilian pigeon (P)	Porquecilla —small sow (S)
Picadillo —minced meat; hash	Porquezuelo, la —small hog or sow (S)
Picado, da —minced meat; hash	Portanario —pylorus
Pichón —young pigeon; squab (P)	Posierna —thigh of an animal
Piel —skin; hide, pelt; leather; fur	Potaje dulce —sweetmeat or cake
Piel de cabra —goatskin (R)	Presor, ra —psittacine (of the parrot family) (P)
Pieldura —parchment like	Preparación químico —excretion
Pielecita —small hide or skin	Preservativo, va —preservative
Pienso —daily feed given to horses	Primal, la —yearling (ewe or a goat) (R)
Piezgo —foot of a hide or skin	Pringue —grease; fat; lard
Pigmento rojo —hematin	Prohibir —to prohibit; forbid
Pilórico, ca —pyloric	Protéina —protein
Piltraca, piltrafa —hide parings	Protoalbeitar —chief veterinary surgeon
Pintada —guinea fowl (P)	Puchero —cooking pot; olla, stew
Piojo —louse	Puerca —sow (S)
Pipa —cask	Puerco, ca —hog (S)
Pitones —horns	Puerco montes —wild boar (S)
Pituitaria —pituitary	Puerquezuelo —little pig (S)
Pituitaria glándula —pituitary gland	Pulga —flea
Placenta —afterbirth	Pulpeta —slice of stuffed meat
Plaga —plague	Q
Pluma —feather	Quemar —cremate
Pluma viva —eider down	Quesera —dairy, dairymaid; cheese board, cheese mold, cheese vat; cheese dish
Plumaje —plumage; plume; crest	Quesillo, ito —small cheese
Pocilga —pigsty; pigpen	Queso —cheese
Pollastre, pollastro —large chicken (P)	Queso de bola —Edam cheese
Pollito, ta —chicken (P)	Queso de cerdo —headcheese (S)
Pollo —nesting chick (P)	

Queso de leche descremada—cheese made of skim milk

Queso de puerco—headcheese (S)

Queso helado—ice-cream brick, molded ice cream

Quetro—Chilean duck with featherless wings (P)

Quita nata—separator

Quitar el fango—to clear of mud

Quitar el tuétano—taking out the marrow

Quitar grass—to make butter or lard out of

R

Rabada—hind quarter; rump

Rabia—rabies

Rabo—tail

Rapar—shearing

Rapingacho—cheese omelet

Rastro—slaughter

Rastrojo—straw; cornstalks; fodder

Rata—rat (O)

Rayadillo—striped cotton duck (P)

Razago—burlap

Rebanada—slice

Recental—suckling (lamb or calf) (R)

Registro—inspection; search; examination; registration

Rehogar—to dress (meat) with a slow fire, basting it with butter or oil

Rejón—short spear thrust into a bull and broken at the end, leaving the point in the flesh; dagger; broad knife

Relleno para morcilla—mixture of hog's blood and onions for sausage

Remellar—(tanning) to unhair (hides)

Remera—flight feather (of birds)

Remojar en agua de cal—to steep (hides) in limewater

Remolón—upper tusk of a wild boar; sharp tooth in horses

Rengifero—reindeer (R)

Reno—reindeer (R)

Reptil—reptile (O)

Requeson—curd, cottage cheese

Retobar—(arg.) to line or cover with hides

Retobo—packing or wrapping in hides

Rezno—tick, dog tick, sheep tick

Riñon—kidney

Riñonada—layer of fat about the kidneys; dish of kidneys

Robezo—wild goat (R)

Rocío, cía—donkey (R)

Rosbif—roast beef (R)

Rosones—worms in animals

Rozno—little donkey (H)

Rucho—donkey (H)

Rumen—rumen

Rumia—rumination, chewing the cud

Rumiador, ra—ruminator; ruminant (R)

Rumiante—ruminant (R)

S

Sabuco—horny part of horse's hoof (H)

Sacate—grass, herb; hay

Saguaípe—parasitic worm that attacks the liver of cattle

Saino—a kind of boar

Sal—salt

Salado—salty

Saladillo—fresh bacon half-salted (S)

Salamandra—salamander (O)

Salbadillo—mixed grain

Salar—to salt, to season or preserve with salt; to cure or corn (meat); to brine

Salazón—salting; salted meat or fish

Salchicha de cerdo—pork sausage (S)

Salchichon—sausage

Saliva—saliva; spittle

Salmuera—brine; pickle

Salón—salted and cured meat or fish

Salpresar—to salt; preserve with salt

Salud—health

Salvaguardia—safeguard

Salvaje—wild boar (S)

Salvajina—collection of skins of wild animals

Sanco—stew made with beef blood, flour, and onions

Sancochar—to parboil; roast slightly

Sancocho—a kind of thin stew of boiled yucca, meat, plantains, etc.

Sangrar—to bleed

Sangre—blood

Saquillo, ito—small sack or bag

Sardesco, ca—small (donkey or horse) (H)

Sarrio—kind of wild goat (R)

Sebo—tallow; fat; candle grease

Seca—dry season

Seco, seca—dry; dried up

Secreción—secretion

Sedera—brush made of bristles

Semen—semen

Semental—stud

Semilla—seed

Señal—tick

Sera—large basket

Serado—baskets

Seso—brain

Silvestre—wild

Simiente—seed; germ; semen; sperm

Sinhueso—tongue

Sirle—sheep dung; goat dung

Sobordo—freight list; manifest

Sobras de algodón—yearling ewe; wool; goat's hair

Sobreada—half-roasted sausage from the island of Majorca

Sódico, ca—sodium

Solitaria—tapeworm

Solomillo, solomo—sirloin; loin of pork

Sopa—sop (soaked bread); soup

Sopa española—pork and beans

Sorbete—sherbert; water ice

Sorda—woodcock (P)

Substancia química—epinephrine; adrenalin

Sucio—dirty; filthy; dung

Sudar—to sweat; perspire

Sudor—sweat; perspiration

Suero—whey; serum (of blood)

Suero para curar—antiserum

T

Tábano—horsefly

Talon—heel

Tamal—tamale; (Peru) pork (sold in the street)

Tanate—bale made of hide

Tángara—tanager (H)

Tapa—jerked beef; hung beef (R)

Tapón—bung

Tarangana—coarse sausage

Tasajear—to cut (meat) for making jerked beef

Tasajo—jerked beef; hung beef (R)

Tatabra, tatabro—a species of peccary (S)

Taurino, na—bovine (R)

Teg—fleshy part of hides

Tela de saco—sackcloth; burlap

Tendón—tendon

Tenia—tapeworm, also known as solitaria

Tenera—female calf; veal (R)

Ternero—male calf (R)

Terneruela—suckling calf (R)

Ternilla—gristle, cartilage; nose or nostrils of ox or other similar animal

Terzón—three-year old (heifer) (R)

Teste—testis, testicle

Testículo—testicle

Tetrao—wood grouse (P)

Tialina, ptialina—pytalín

Timo—thymus; thymus gland

Tipo de nuez—bird lime

Tiroideo—thyroid

Tiroxina—thyroxine, thyroxin
Tiza—calcined stage horn (R)
Tocino—salt pork; bacon (S)
Tocino gordo—fat pork (S)
Tojosa—variety of pigeon (P)
Torcaz, torcaza—wild pigeon (game bird) (P)
Tórdiga—strip of leather
Toreo—bullfight
Toro—bull (R)
Torreznada—plentiful dish of bacon (S)
Torrezno—rasher of bacon (S)
Tortada—meat or chicken pie
Tortilla—pottage of broth, cheese, and eggs
Tórtola—turtledove (P)
Tortuga—tortoise (O)
Tostón—roast pig (S)
Tóxico—toxic
Tozuelo—fat part of the neck of an animal
Tragacete—javelin; dart
Tragadero—esophagus
Tráquea—trachea; gullet
Traquearteria—trachea; windpipe
Tricahue—kind of Chilean parrot (P)
Trigaza—short straw of wheat
Tripa—gut, intestine, bowel; inner lining of some feathers
Tripa gruesa—blood pudding or sausage
Tripas para embutidos—casings
Tripas vacunas saladas—salted beef casings (R)
Tripicallos—tripe
Tripsina—trypsin
Triquina—trichina, intestinal worm
Trofeo—trophy
Trullo—teal (P)
Turdiga—strip of hide
Turma—testicle

U

Ubre—mammary gland; breast

Una—hoof, claw, talon of beasts, or nail
Ungulado, da—ungulate
Untar—to smear; to spread; to grease
Untaza—fat (of animal); grease
Unto—fat of animals; grease
Urea—guano
Urraca—magpie (P)

V

Vaca—cow, beef (R)
Vacuna—vaccine; immunization
Vacunacion—vaccination
Vacuna, va—pertaining to cattle; bovine
Valvar—valval
Valvula—valve
Vaquería—ox stall; cow house
Vaquero—cowboy
Vaquilla, vaquita—small cow; heifer (R)
Vaquillona—heifer; calf (R)
Vaquira—peccary (S)
Vedija—entangled lock of wool or hair; matted hair
Vell del becerro—calf vell
Vejiga—bladder
Vejiga hiel—gall bladder
Vellón—fleece, wool of one sheep; unsheared sheepskin; lock of wool
Vena—vein, blood vessel
Venada—doe (R)
Venadito—fawn, young deer (R)
Venado—deer, stag; deer meat, venison (R)
Venono—poison
Ventron—tripe (food)
Vermes—intestinal worms
Verraco—male hog or boar (S)
Vesícula biliar—gall bladder
Vestfaliana, no—Westphalian ham (a ham of distinctive flavor produced by smoking with juniper brush) (S)
Veterinario, ria—veterinary; veterinarian

Vibora—viper

Vicúna—a South American ruminant (R)

Ventre—abdomen; belly; bowels; stomach

Vil—gall, bile

Visco—bird lime

Vitamina—vitamin

Viveres—foodstuffs

Y

Yack—yak (R)

Yaguasa—a tree duck (P)

Yegua—female horse; mare (H)

Yema—egg yolk

Yerba—grass; weed; herb

Yogurt, yoghurt—yogurt

Yure—a Central American pigeon (P)

Z

Zacate—grass; hay; fodder

Zalea—undressed sheepskin

Zarandali—black-spotted (dove) (P)

Zarceta—widgeon (duck of North America having brown plumage) (P)

Zoológico—zoo

Zopilote—turkey buzzard (P)

Zumbón, na—a variety of pigeon (P)

Zuma—juice; fluid

Zurano, na—stockdove (game bird) (P)

Zurito, ta—wild pigeon (game bird) (P)

Zuro, ra—stockdove, wild pigeon (game bird) (P)

Zurriagar—cowhide (R)



Appendix G

Certificates and Forms

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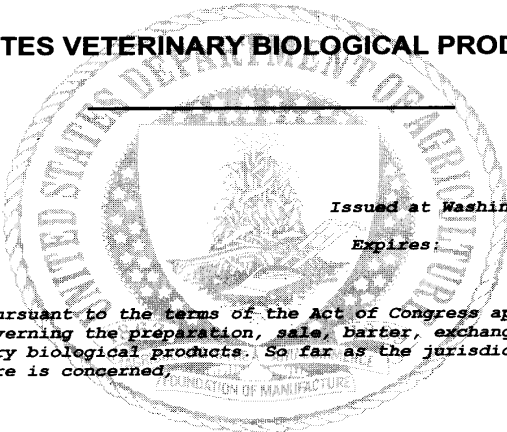
Introduction

This appendix identifies and provides samples of permits, forms, and certificates that you will find accompanying importations of animal products and by-products. You **do not** initiate these documents. You will use them to learn more about an importation which helps you take the correct regulatory action. Refer to the contents of this appendix for a list of the permits, certificates, and forms found here.

Permits

A permit takes precedence over the entry requirements listed in this manual. VS has the authority to write a permit for any animal product **except** fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminant or swine from countries known to be affected with FMD.

APHIS Form 2006, U. S. Veterinary Biological Product Permit

United States Department of Agriculture	
UNITED STATES VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL PRODUCT PERMIT	
	
NO.	Issued at Washington, D.C. on
Expires:	
<i>This permit is issued pursuant to the terms of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 832), governing the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, shipment, and importation of veterinary biological products. So far as the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is concerned,</i>	
is authorized to import	
prepared by	
into the United States through the port of	
Importation shall be made subject to the following special conditions:	
<i>This permit may be revoked if the permittee violates or fails to comply with said Act, the regulations made thereunder, or the conditions specified herein.</i>	
Date	Director, Center for Veterinary Biologics Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

APHIS FORM 2006 (APR 2001)

FIGURE G-1-1 APHIS FORM 2006, U.S. Veterinary Biological Product Permit (blank)

Purpose

APHIS Form 2006 is issued by the Center for Veterinary Biologics (VS, CVB). Veterinary biological products require this permit. See [Special Procedures](#), *“Requests for VS Permits”* on **page 2-4-26** and *“Renewal of VS Permits”* on **page 2-4-26**.

VS Form 16-6, U.S. Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE VETERINARY SERVICES RIVERDALE, MARYLAND 20757		PERMIT NUMBER	
UNITED STATES VETERINARY PERMIT FOR IMPORTATION AND TRANSPORTATION OF CONTROLLED MATERIALS AND ORGANISMS AND VECTORS		DATE ISSUED	DATE EXPIRES
NAME AND ADDRESS OF SHIPPER(S)		U.S. PORT(S) OF ARRIVAL	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERMITTEE INCLUDING ZIP CODE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER TO:			
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION			
AS REQUESTED IN YOUR APPLICATION YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO IMPORT OR TRANSPORT THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS			
RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS FOR TRANSPORTING AND HANDLING MATERIALS AND ALL DERIVATIVES			
<small>THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED UNDER AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN 9 CFR CHAPTER 1, PARTS 94, 95, AND 122. THE AUTHORIZED MATERIALS OR THEIR DERIVATIVES SHALL BE USED ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS SPECIFIED BELOW (ALTERATIONS OF RESTRICTIONS CAN BE MADE ONLY WHEN AUTHORIZED BY USDA, APHIS, VS)</small>			
<input type="radio"/> Adequate safety precautions shall be maintained during shipment and handling to prevent dissemination of disease.			
TO EXPEDITE CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF ENTRY, BILL OF LADING, AIRBILL OR OTHER DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE SHIPMENT SHALL BEAR THE PERMIT NUMBER			
SIGNATURE	TITLE	NO. LABELS	
VS FORM 16-6A (MAR 95) <small>Replaces VS Form 16-3A and 16-28 which are obsolete.</small>			

FIGURE G-1-2 Example of VS Form 16-6, U.S. Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials, and Organisms and Vectors (blank)

Purpose

A VS permit is required to authorize entry of animal products and by-products such as manure, eggs for food and hatching, egg by-products for research or other inedible purposes, dry milk products, blood, organs, organisms, and vectors imported for biological use and research.

VS Form 16-6 is used mainly for commercial importations of animal products and by-products. VS Form 16-6A is used mainly for animal products and by-products imported for research, such as organisms and vectors.

When a permit authorizes the entry of an animal product or by-product, review the permit to verify the identifying number, expiration date, and destination address. Three asterisks will precede restrictions and precautions that need to be verified by you.

Purpose

AMS Form PY-222, Import Request, Shell Eggs, must accompany importations of eggs for breaking and pasteurization when they are consigned to an approved establishment. Refer to the *Reference* section ***Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds***. Regional AMS offices keep a supply of AMS Form PY 222. See ***Appendix I, List of Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) Regional Offices***.

FSIS Form 9135-3, Certificate for Export of Meat and Poultry Products


CONSIGNOR		CERTIFICATE NO. US-CA-2004-		
CONSIGNEE/IMPORTER		U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Inspection Service		
ORIGIN COUNTRY U.S.A.	PORT OF LOADING	EXPORT ESTABLISHMENT: <i>(Establishment Number)</i>		
DESTINATION CANADA		SAMPLE		
MEANS OF TRANSPORT				
SHIPPING MARKS	NUMBER/ KIND OF PACKAGES	EST. / PLANT NUMBER ON PRODUCT	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION/ SPECIES LABEL APPROVAL NUMBER	NET WEIGHT <i>(Check one and enter net weight)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> lb. or <input type="checkbox"/> kg.
USDA SEAL NUMBER (S) <i>(If Applicable)</i>				
REMARKS				
SAMPLE				
<p>I CERTIFY that the meat or meat food product specified hereon is from animals that received both antemortem and postmortem inspection and were found sound and healthy and that it has been inspected and passed as provided by law and regulations of the Department and is sound and wholesome, and / or</p> <p>I CERTIFY that the poultry and poultry products specified above came from birds that were officially given an antemortem and postmortem inspection and passed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture and are wholesome and fit for human consumption.</p>				
BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE		NAME OF OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN <i>(Typed)</i>		DATE SIGNED
		SIGNATURE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> FSIS FORM 9135-3 (01/01/2004) PREVIOUS EDITIONS OBSOLETE </div>				

FIGURE G-1-4 Example of FSIS Form 9135-3, Certificate for Export of Meat and Poultry Products

Purpose

FSIS Form 9135-3, Certificate for Export of Meat and Poultry Products, is used for consignments returning to the U.S. from Canada.

FSIS Form 9540-1, Import Inspection Application and Report (Meat, Poultry and Meat, or Poultry Products)

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0583-0094. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS IMPORT INSPECTION APPLICATION AND REPORT (Meat, Poultry & Meat or Poultry Products)		Items 1 thru 22, 24, 25 & 26 are to be completed by the customs broker or applicant	1. (Check appropriate box) <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUATION	2. HEALTH CERT. NO.			
3. U.S. POINT OF ENTRY							
4. NAME & ADDRESS OF CUSTOMS BROKER OR APPLICANT			5a. NAME & ADDRESS OF IMPORTER OF RECORD (IR):				
5a. BROKER/APPLICANT PHONE NUMBER		5b. FACSIMILE NUMBER	6b. IR NUMBER				
7. CUSTOMS ENTRY NO. (XXX - XXXXXX - X)							
8. REFERENCE NO.	9. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	10. EXPORTING EST. NO.	11. PRODUCING EST. NO.				
IN CONSIDERATION of the U.S. Director of Customs granting me/us permission to transfer the packages of foreign food product described on this form which are offered for entry into the United States, I/we agree, under bond filed with said director of Customs and subject to penalties prescribed in laws enacted by Congress and regulations issued there under by the Secretary of the Treasury, to hold the said food product intact at the location indicated below until it has been inspected and passed by a food inspector from the Food Safety and Inspection Service or has been otherwise disposed of under the supervision of a U.S. Customs Officer or a FSIS inspector.							
12. NAME & ADDRESS OF FSIS IMPORT EST.			13. IMPORT EST. NO.				
14. SPECIES		15. PROCESS CATEGORY					
16. LOT NO.	17. DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT	18. SHIPPING MARKS	19. PACKAGE TYPE (check one) Sides Pkgs. Cans	20. NO. OF UNITS	21. NO. OF UNITS PER CARTON	22. NET WEIGHT	Completed by FSIS 23. AIS LOT ID NO.
24. PRINT NAME OF CUSTOMS BROKER OR APPLICANT			25. SIGNATURE		26. DATE		
27. SIGNATURE (FSIS Import Inspector)			28. DATE		29. DATE		
29. SIGNATURE (FSIS Import Inspector)			30. DATE		31. REMARKS		

FSIS FORM 9540-1 (05/07/2002) REPLACES FSIS FORM 9540-1 (9/96) AND FSIS 9510-1 (9/96) WHICH ARE OBSOLETE. Designed on FormFlow software

FIGURE G-1-5 Example of FSIS Form 9540-1, Import Inspection Application and Report (Meat, Poultry and Meat or Poultry Products) (blank)

Purpose

During the process of importing meat, the importer presents FSIS Form 9540-1 to all the agencies responsible for clearing the meat. Ultimately, the form notifies FSIS of the agencies who cleared the meat.

Instructions

Not all ports use this form the same way. If it is port policy to verify and stamp FSIS Form 9540-1, then follow these instructions:

1. Review the form and verify that the proper meat certificates and required statements are present.
2. Stamp “Shipment Authorized” on the reverse side of the white, salmon, and yellow copies. Record the date and your badge number on the stamped impression, and sign it.
3. File the yellow copy with a copy of the meat certificate and other appropriate documents.

Certificates

Certificates are official foreign documents required under 9CFR Parts 93, 94, 95, 96, and 156. These documents must be issued by the national government of the country of origin, and they must be signed by an official of that government.

Foreign Meat Inspection Certificates

We accept two types of meat certificates which are authorized by 9CFR 327.4. One is for meat and meat by-products and one is for meat food products. Either is acceptable with the proper statements attesting to the entry requirements. FSIS requires that the certificates be written in English.



Additional statements may appear on front or reverse of certificates. Check both sides.

Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products

OFFICIAL MEAT INSPECTION CERTIFICATE FOR FRESH MEAT AND MEAT BY-PRODUCTS

Place: _____ Date: _____
(City) (Country)

I hereby certify that the meat and meat by-products herein described were derived from livestock which received ante mortem and post mortem veterinary inspections at time of slaughter in plants certified for importation of their products into the United States, and are not adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and that said products were handled in a sanitary manner in this country and are otherwise in compliance with requirements at least equal to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations.

Kind of Product	Species of livestock derived from	Number of pieces or containers	Weight
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Identification marks on products and containers: _____

Consignor: _____
(Address)

(Address)

Establishment number: _____

Consignee: _____

Destination: _____

Shipping marks: _____

Signature: _____
(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificates for meat and meat by-products exported to the United States)

Official title: _____

FIGURE G-1-6 Example of Foreign Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat and Meat By-Products (blank)

Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products

OFFICIAL MEAT INSPECTION CERTIFICATE FOR MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS

Place: _____ Date: _____
(City) (Country)

I hereby certify that the meat food products herein described were derived from livestock which received ante mortem and post mortem veterinary inspections at time of slaughter, in plants certified for importation of their products into the United States, were handled in a sanitary manner, and were prepared under the continuous supervision of an inspector under control of the national meat inspection system, and that said meat food products are not adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and are otherwise in compliance with requirements at least equal to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations.

I further certify that all products herein described that are prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking and contain muscle tissue of pork were treated for destruction of trichinae as prescribed in §318.10 of the Meat Inspection regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Kind of Product	Species of livestock derived from	Number of pieces or containers	Weight
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Identification marks on products and containers: _____

Consignor: _____
(Address)

(Address)

Establishment number: _____

Consignee: _____

Destination: _____

Shipping marks: _____

Signature: _____
(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificates for meat and meat by-products exported to the United States)

Official title: _____

FIGURE G-1-7 Example of Foreign Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products (blank)

Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings

FOREIGN OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE FOR ANIMAL CASINGS

Place: _____ Date: _____
(City) (Country)

I hereby certify that the animal casings herein described were derived from healthy animals (cattle, sheep, swine, or goats) which received ante mortem and post mortem veterinary inspections at the time of slaughter, and were found clean and sound, and were prepared and handled only in a sanitary manner and were not subjected to contagion prior to importation.

Kind of Casings	Number of Casings	Weight
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Identification marks on the packages: _____

Consignor: _____
(Address)

(Address)

Consignee: _____
(Destination)

Shipping marks: _____

Signature: _____
(Official issuing the certificate)

Official title: _____

Signature: _____
(Official of the national government having jurisdiction over the health of animals in the country in which the casings originated)

Official title: _____

FIGURE G-1-8 Example of Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings (blank)



The Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings is **not** acceptable for entry of hog casings derived from swine originating in ASF countries.

Instructions

All animal casings that originate in a foreign country known to be free from ASF must be accompanied by a foreign official certificate identifying the following information as prescribed in 9CFR 96.1. The certificate must have the insignia of the foreign country's national government or other evidence showing that the certificate is a national document of that country. The certificate must be issued by a person authorized by the government of the country in which the animals were slaughtered and the casings were collected. That person may be either a salaried veterinarian of the country or a non-government veterinarian. The signature must be an original; printed or stamped signatures are **not** allowed.



Animal casings are **not** classed as meat products; therefore, a foreign meat certificate is **not** acceptable for importations of animal casings.

When animal casings are processed (graded, sized, and sorted) in a country **other than** the country of origin, the importation should be accompanied by a certificate which is issued in the country of processing. The certificate has the same descriptive information as does the foreign official certificate. The certificate has a different certifying statement based on the country of origin and country of processing detailed in the *Reference* section covering casings.

USDA Approved Horse Meat Certificate

OFFICIAL HORSE MEAT CERTIFICATE FOR HORSE MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS

Place: _____ Date: _____
(City) (Country)

The undersigned Official Medical Veterinary, CERTIFIES: That the horse meat and/or horse food products herein described were derived from horses which received ante mortem and post mortem veterinary inspection at the time of slaughter, and that such horse meat products are sound, healthful, wholesome, and otherwise fit for human consumption and have not been treated with, and do not contain any preservative, coloring matter, or other substance not permitted by the regulations governing the horse meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, filed with me, and that said horse meat and horse meat food products have been handled only in a sanitary manner in this country.

Kind of Product	Species of livestock derived from	Number of pieces or containers	Weight
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Identification marks on products and containers: _____

Consignor: _____
(Address)

(Address)

Establishment number: _____

Consignee: _____

Destination: _____

Shipping marks: _____
(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificates for meat food products exported to the United States.)

Official title: _____

FIGURE G-1-9 Example of Official Horse Meat Inspection Certificate for Horse Meat Food Products (blank)

Purpose

A USDA-approved Official Horse Meat Inspection Certificate for Horse Meat Food Products must accompany horse meat from Argentina or Paraguay. Refer to ***"Horse Meat from Argentina or Paraguay"*** on **page 3-10-2**.

Certificate for Parma Ham

Certificate Accompanying Parma Ham

CONSORZIO DEL PROSCIUTTO DI PARMA

*Organismo incaricato con Decreto interministeriale 3 luglio 1978
dalla tutela del prosciutto di Parma*

Certificate No 001

The Consorzio del Prosciutto di Parma, in accordance with the supervisory role with which it was entrusted by the Ministerial Decree of July 3, 1978, and having carried all the prescribed verifications.

CERTIFIES

that the hams to be exported to the U.S.A. in accordance with health certificate No. _____ issued on (date) _____ by Local Health Agency No. _____ Region _____ are all Parma hams that were processed for a minimum of 400 days, as it appears from the date processing began (_____) and from the metal seal of the month of _____, placed thereon in compliance with Article 5, first paragraph, of law No. 506 of July 4, 1970, and approved by the Ministerial Decree of October 9, 1978.

All the hams referred to in this certificate were produced in full compliance with the regulations set forth in paragraphs h) and i) of Document 9 CFR 94-17.

Stamp and signature

Parma. _____



Via Marco dell'Arpa 8/b 43100 PR Tel. 0521/206187/8/9 Telex 531629 PROPAR I CCIAA 81486 Trib. PR 4777/rev
Cod. Fisc. P. IVA 00252820345

Note: This form will accompany the Official Meat Inspection Certificate with Parma hams. The hams must come from an approved establishment.

FIGURE G-1-10 Example of a National Government Certificate for Parma Ham (blank)

Instructions

Hams from a country of origin known to be affected with ASF, or affected with ASF in combination with SVD, CSF, or FMD must be accompanied by a certificate which has been issued by the government of the country of origin or a certificate established by a consortium that states:

The ham was processed for a least 400 days and that the product is in full compliance with the provisions of 9CFR 94.17.

This certificate will accompany the official meat inspection certificates for Parma hams. The hams must come from an approved establishment.

FSIS Export Certificate

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE FIELD OPERATIONS MEAT AND POULTRY EXPORT CERTIFICATE OF WHOLESOMENESS		A knowingly false entry or false alteration of any entry on this certificate may result in a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years or both (18 USC 1001). Additional penalties exist under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 USC 611 (b) (1), (2), and (6), 21 USC 678) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 USC 468 (c) (1), (2), and (6), 21 USC 481) for an unauthorized or false alteration or misuse of this certificate.	
DISTRICT OFFICE	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	DATE ISSUED	MPE - 309413
EXPORTED BY (Applicant's name and address including ZIP Code) 		PRODUCT EXPORTED FROM: EST. / PLANT NUMBER (If applicable) CITY	
CONSIGNED TO 1/ (Applicant's name and address including ZIP Code)		<input type="checkbox"/> @ SLAUGHTERING PLANT <input type="checkbox"/> @ PROCESSING PLANT <input type="checkbox"/> @ WAREHOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> @ DOCKSIDE	
TOTAL MARKED NET WEIGHT	TOTAL CONTAINERS		

PRODUCT AS LABELED	MARKED WEIGHT OF LOT 1/	NUMBER OF PACKAGES IN LOT 1/	SHIPPING MARKS 1/	EST / PLANT NUMBER ON PRODUCT

1/ As stated by applicant or contractor

REMARKS

VOID

☐ I CERTIFY that the meat or meat food product specified hereon is from animals that received both antemortem and postmortem inspection and were found sound and healthy and that it has been inspected and passed as provided by law and regulations of the Department and is sound and wholesome.

☐ I CERTIFY that the poultry and poultry products specified above came from birds that were officially given an antemortem and postmortem inspection and passed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture and are wholesome and fit for human consumption.

NOT VALID UNLESS SIGNED BY AN INSPECTOR OF MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION PROGRAM

By order of the Secretary of Agriculture	INSPECTOR AND DISTRICT
--	------------------------

This certificate is receivable in all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained.
 This certificate does not excuse failure to comply with any of the regulatory laws enforced by the United States Department of Agriculture.

FSIS FORM 9060-5 (05/06/1999)
REPLACES FSIS FORM 9060-5 (8/92), WHICH MAY BE USED UNTIL EXHAUSTED
Designed on FormFlow Software.
ORIGINAL

FIGURE G-1-11 Example of FSIS 9060-5, Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness (blank)

Purpose

FSIS 9060-5, Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness, is a certificate used to verify the identity of returned U.S. origin meat or meat products.

Annex to Certificate for Poultry Products Processed in Mexico



SECRETARIA DE AGRICULTURA,
GANADERIA, DESARROLLO RURAL,
PESCA Y ALIMENTACION

Annex to Certificate for POULTRY PRODUCTS processed in Mexico for U.S. Exports:
Anexo al Certificado de PRODUCTOS DE AVES procesadas en México para exportarse a Estados Unidos de América:

1. Poultry carcass, parts or products originate from poultry born and raised in
La canal, partes o productos de pollo se originan de aves nacidas y criadas en
_____*

2. The farm of origin of the birds from which the Poultry carcass, parts or products were obtained
and the slaughterhouse in which the birds were slaughtered are situated in
La granja de origen de las que se obtuvieron las canales, partes o productos y la planta de matanza
en la que se sacrificaron las aves está situada en
_____*

3. The processing plant in which the Poultry carcass, parts or products were processed is situated in
Mexico;
La plata procesadora en la que se procesaron las canales, partes o productos está situada en
México;

Upon importation into Mexico the containers bearing Food Safety
Inspection Service (FSIS) seal number (_____) were re-sealed in
the United States bearing progressive number (_____), reported on
the Certificado de Importación issued by Government of Mexico certifying
that the poultry carcass, parts or products were of United States origin;

Al momento de la Importación a México los contenedores con flejes del Food
Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) No. (_____) fueron
re-flejados en los Estados Unidos de América con los números progresivos
(_____), reportados en el Certificado de Importación emitido
por el Gobierno de México certificando que las canales, partes o productos
avícolas fueron originarios de los Estados Unidos de América;

4. The poultry carcass, parts or products were forwarded by
Las canales, partes o productos fueron enviadas por


(name and number of slaughterhouse/nombre y número de la planta de sacrificio)

To / A _____
(name and number of processing plant in Mexico/nombre y número de la planta procesadora en
México)
in sealed containers bearing progressive number/en contenedores sellados con número progresivo
_____.

Reported on the accompanying certificate issued by the veterinary service of
Anotado en el certificado que acompaña, emitido por los servicios veterinarios de
_____*

certifying that the poultry carcass, parts or products were obtained from birds born, raised and
slaughtered in a country or region free of exotic Newcastle Disease;
certificando que las canales, partes o productos fueron obtenidos de aves nacidas, criadas y
sacrificadas en un país o región libre de la enfermedad de Newcastle;

FIGURE G-1-12 Annex to Certificate for Poultry Products Processed in Mexico (front) (blank)



ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS

SECRETARIA DE AGRICULTURA,
GANADERIA, DESARROLLO RURAL,
PESCA Y ALIMENTACION

5. On arrival at the processing plant in Mexico the sealing was intact and free of any evidence of tampering, and the progressive number matched the one indicated in the certificate of origin;
A su llegada a la planta procesadora en México, el sello estaba intacto y libre de evidencia de haber sido tratado de ser abierto y el número progresivo corresponde al indicado en el certificado de origen;

6. The plant processes exclusively poultry carcass, parts or products originating from countries or regions free of exotic Newcastle disease;
La planta procesa exclusivamente canales, partes o productos de aves que se originan de países o regiones libres de la enfermedad exótica de Newcastle;

7. The plant has complied with the USDA's Code of Federal Regulations title 9, part 94.6 (c) (5) in production of this product mentioned in the inspection certificate.
La planta ha cumplido con el Código de Regulaciones Federales título 9, parte 94.6 (c) (5) en la producción del producto mencionado en el certificado de inspección.

* Fill in the blanks with the name of the country recognized by U.S. as free from exotic Newcastle disease.
** Llene las casillas con el nombre del país reconocido por los Estados Unidos como libre de la enfermedad exótica de Newcastle.*

Place and date of issue
Lugar y fecha de emisión

Signature/firma
name of official authorized by the national government to issue inspection certificate for poultry/meat food products exported to U.S. name) (*nombre del oficial autorizado por el gobierno nacional para emitir certificados de inspección de ave/productos alimenticios de carne exportados a los Estados Unidos*).

FIGURE G-1-13 Annex to Certificate for Poultry Products Processed in Mexico (back) (blank)

Purpose

The Annex to Certificate for Poultry Products Processed in Mexico is attached to an official meat inspection certificate for shipments from the APHIS-approved facility listed in ["List of Approved Mexican Poultry Processing Plants"](#) on **page 3-11-8**.

Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for Preserved Eggs

FOREIGN OFFICIAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE for Preserved Eggs	
This shipment consists of _____ egg cases, _____ eggs per case, which totals _____ eggs originating from Flock Number _____, hereafter called <u>this flock</u> .	
Owner: _____	
Address: _____ _____	
Region of Origin: _____	
Port of Embarkation: _____	
Port of Arrival: _____	
Importer: _____	
Address: _____	
All laboratory tests and analyses were conducted in a laboratory approved by the National government to conduct the tests (name and address of the laboratory):	
The criteria in 9 CFR 94.6 are summarized as follows:	
The eggs were packed on the premises of origin in previously unused cases.	
The eggs are imported in cases marked with the identity of this flock of origin and sealed with the seal of the national government of the region of origin by the salaried veterinarian who signed the certificate.	
All eggs in this shipment originated from this flock and were packed on the premises of origin.	
The eggs were washed, to remove foreign material from the surface of the shells, and sanitized on the premises of origin with a hypochlorite solution of 100 ppm to 200 ppm available chlorine.	
No more than 90 days before the certificate was signed, inspection procedures of this flock were performed and found no evidence of Exotic Newcastle disease (END), <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> (SE), or other communicable diseases of poultry.	
The initial veterinary examination of this flock was performed on (date) _____ by a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the region of origin.	
The veterinary inspections of this flock for this shipment of eggs was carried out between (list inclusive dates) _____ and _____	
Veterinary inspection for END: consisted of the use of sentinel birds in this flock OR necropsy of carcasses from this flock as described below.	
Sentinel birds were present in this flock at least 60 days before a government salaried veterinarian signed this certificate. There was at least one sentinel bird per 1000 poultry, with at least 30 sentinel birds per house.	
Clinical evidence of END was not evident in sentinel birds during the inspection period.	
Blood specimens were drawn from the sentinel birds at 10 day intervals and were immunologically negative for END on the hemagglutination inhibition test.	
-----OR-----	

FIGURE G-1-14 Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for Preserved Eggs (blank)

Sixty days prior to signing this certificate, monthly tests, using the embryonated egg inoculation technique, on tracheal and cloacal swabs from **not** less than 10% of the poultry carcasses of _____ birds, out of _____ birds in **this flock** were negative for END.

Weekly gross necropsy and examination of carcasses after initial inspection found the flock was free of END.

Veterinary inspection revealed **this flock** is free of END and was **not** exposed to END during the 90 days prior to signing this certificate.

Veterinary inspection for *Salmonella enteritidis*: There is no evidence that **this flock** was exposed to *S. enteritidis* during the 90 days prior to signing this certificate.

Salmonellosis caused by *S. enteritidis* was **not** found on the premises of origin or on adjoining premises during the period specified above.

All poultry added to **this flock** during, and following the initial inspection, were tested, and found negative for *S. enteritidis* before being added to **this flock**.

At least 60 days before the government salaried veterinarian signed the official veterinary certificate, a representative number of birds from **this flock** were examined, tested and found negative for *S. enteritidis*.

Blood specimens were collected from a minimum of 300 poultry per house, or all poultry in houses containing less than 300 poultry and tested negative for *S. enteritidis* with *S. pullorum* or *S. enteritidis* antigen using the tube or plate test.

The week following the initial test for *S. enteritidis* and continuing once a week thereafter, 25 carcasses,

OR (which ever was the greater representative number)

10 percent of the carcasses of poultry (carcasses necropsied: _____) that expired during the week were bacteriologically examined and found negative for *S. enteritidis*.

Examination for other communicable poultry diseases:

Not more than 90 days prior to signing this certificate, veterinary examination of **this flock** reveals it is clinically free of Fowl Pest (Fowl Plague) and other communicable poultry diseases.

I hereby certify that this shipment of preserved eggs meets the criteria specified in Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 94.6:

Signature: _____ Date: _____

National government official
having jurisdiction over
the health of **this flock**:
Dr. _____

with official Duty Station

at _____

FIGURE G-1-14 Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for Preserved Eggs (blank) (continued)

Purpose

The Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate is used for the importation of preserved eggs. If the certificate is officially signed, then it is acceptable for the entry of preserved eggs. Most often, preserved eggs will originate from the People's Republic of China or Taiwan, Province of China.



Appendix H

List of Veterinarians

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PPQ-VRS-HQ, VMOs	page H-1-1
PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMOs	page H-1-2
VS, TTSPS	page H-1-3
VS, AVICs	page H-1-4

Introduction

Use this appendix to identify the addresses and telephone numbers of the Veterinary Medical Officers (VMOs) of Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), Veterinary Regulatory Support (VRS); the Technical Trade Services Product Staff (TTSPS) of Veterinary Services (VS), and the Area Veterinarians in Charge (AVICs) in VS. The VMOs of PPQ-VRS are located at PPQ Headquarters (PPQ-VRS-HQ, VMOs) and at various State locations (PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMOs). The locations of AVICs are listed by State.

A VS telephone and address list is available on the Internet at the following address:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/area_offices.htm>.

The area office telephone and address list for AVICs will automatically open in Adobe Acrobat Reader.

PPQ-VRS-HQ, VMOs

State/Location	Name/Address	Telephone Number
PPQ Headquarters	Dr. Maurine Bell Dr. Robert Weir USDA, APHIS, PPQ Veterinary Medical Office 4700 River Road, Unit 129 Riverdale, MD 20737	Comm: (301) 734-7633 FAX: (301) 734-8538

FIGURE H-1-1 List of PPQ-VRS-HQ, VMOs

PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMOs

Territory Covered	Name/Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire New York Rhode Island Vermont	Dr. Connie L. Bacon USDA-APHIS-PPQ 1 Winners Circle, Suite 203 Albany, NY 12205	Office: 518-489-0475 Cell: 518-470-2307 FAX: 518-489-0477 E-mail: connie.l.bacon@aphis.usda.gov
Northern California Idaho ¹ Nevada Oregon ¹ Washington ¹ Wyoming	Dr. Cheryl L. Berthoud USDA-APHIS-PPQ 9550 Micron Avenue, Suite G Sacramento, CA 95827	Office: 916-857-6249 Cell: 916-496-2637 FAX: 916-857-6248 E-mail: cheryl.l.berthoud@aphis.usda.gov
Delaware ¹ Maryland ¹ New Jersey ¹ Ohio Pennsylvania	Dr. Asghar A. Chaudhry USDA-APHIS-PPQ Custom House, Room 212 2nd & Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19106-2910	Office: 215-597-2339 Cell: 856-297-4774 FAX: 215-597-2338 E-mail: asghar.a.chaudhry@aphis.usda.gov
Arkansas Iowa ¹ Louisiana Minnesota ¹ Missouri ¹ Nebraska Southern Texas and Maritime Ports	Dr. Don L. Couch USDA-APHIS-PPQ 11811 East Freeway/I-10 East, Suite 560 Houston, TX 77029	Office: 713-393-1014 Cell: 832-250-4042 FAX: 713-393-1023 E-mail: don.l.couch@aphis.usda.gov
Kansas Mexican Border Ports Oklahoma Northern Texas	Dr. John Cougill USDA-APHIS-PPQ 903 San Jacinto Blvd., Suite 270 Austin, TX 78701-2450	Office: 512-916-5241 Cell: 214-325-9335 FAX: 512-916-5243 E-mail: john.l.cougill@aphis.usda.gov
Arizona Colorado New Mexico North Dakota ¹ South Dakota ¹	Dr. James D. Freund USDA-APHIS-PPQ 3658 E. Chipman Road Phoenix, AZ 85040	Office: 602-431-8930, xt 210 Cell: 602-721-5721 FAX: 602-438-0877 E-mail: james.d.freund@aphis.usda.gov
Alabama ¹ Florida Mississippi Puerto Rico ¹ Virgin Islands ¹	Dr. John D. Parrott USDA-APHIS-PPQ 2nd Floor, Rm 208 903 South American Way Miami, FL 33132	Office: 305-536-4127 Cell: 305-481-2595 FAX: 305-536-4128 E-mail: john.d.parrott@aphis.usda.gov
Alaska ¹ Guam Hawaii	Dr. Columb P. Rigney USDA-APHIS-PPQ Suite G-330 3375 Koapaka Street Honolulu, HI 96819	Office: 808-861-8572 Cell: 808-216-7381 FAX: 808-861-8574 E-mail: columb.p.rigney@aphis.usda.gov

FIGURE H-1-2 List of PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMOs

Territory Covered	Name/Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
Southern California Montana ¹ Utah	Dr. James R. Simms USDA-APHIS-PPQ 11840 S. La Cienega Blvd. Hawthorne, CA 90250	Office: 310-725-1949 (Hawthorne) Office: 562-499-6224 (Long Beach) Cell: 310-877-1305 FAX: 310-725-9518 E-mail: james.r.simms@aphis.usda.gov
Georgia Kentucky North Carolina ¹ South Carolina Tennessee Virginia ¹	Dr. Glendell L. Snider USDA-APHIS-PPQ Suite 200 1498 Klondike Road Conyers, GA 30094	Office: 770-922-9784 Cell: 770-318-1449 FAX: 770-922-6311 E-mail: g.l.snider@aphis.usda.gov
Illinois ¹ Indiana Michigan Wisconsin ¹	Dr. Lisa S. Whiting USDA-APHIS-PPQ Inter'l Terminal, Room 228 Detroit Metro Airport Detroit, Michigan 48242 <i>also</i> PO Box 42735 Detroit, MI 48242-0735	Office: 734-942-7042 Cell: 313-304-9739 FAX: 734-942-7409 E-mail: lisa.s.whiting@aphis.usda.gov

FIGURE H-1-2 List of PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMOs (continued)

¹ Temporary territory coverage until vacancy is filled.

VS, TTSPS

State/Location	Name/Address	Comm Number	FAX Number
VS Headquarters (personnel authorized to release restricted materials being held at ports of entry)	Dr. Joyce Bowling Dr. Wayne Burleson Dr. Eddy Carter Dr. Masoud Malik Dr. Terry Morris Dr. Waleid Muhmed Dr. Chris Robinson Dr. Reed Rollo Dr. Kristin Schmitz Dr. Pamela Simpson USDA, APHIS, PPQ VS Technical Trade Services Product Staff (formerly Import-Export Products Staff) 4700 River Road, Unit 40 Riverdale, MD 20737	301/734-3277	301/734-8226

FIGURE H-1-3 List of VS, TTSPS

VS, AVICs

State/Location	Name/Address	Comm Number	FAX Number
Alabama	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 1445 Federal Drive (packages) P.O. Box 70429 (letters) Montgomery, AL 36107	334/223-7141 334/223-7147	334/223-7352
Alaska	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite B 2604 12 th Court, SW Olympia, WA 98502	360/753-9430	360/753-9585
Arizona	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite 245 1400 E. Southern Avenue Tempe, AZ 85282	480/491-1002	480/491-1895
Arkansas	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite 300 1200 Cherry Brook Drive Little Rock, AR 72211	501/224-9515	501/225-5823
California	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite E 9580 Micron Avenue Sacramento, CA 95827	916/857-6170	916/857-6196
Colorado	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 755 Parfet Street, Suite 136 Lakewood, CO 80215	303/231-5385	303/231-5390
Connecticut	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Sutton Square Plaza Suite 20 160 Worcester-Providence Road Sutton, MA 01590-9998	508/865-1421 508/865-1422	508/865-9317
Delaware	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Jemal's Bay 50, Suite A 1598 Whitehall Road Annapolis, MD 21401	410/349-9708	301/261-8113
District of Columbia	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Jemal's Bay 50, Suite A 1598 Whitehall Road Annapolis, MD 21401	410/349-9708	301/261-8113

FIGURE H-1-4 List of VS, AVICs

State/Location	Name/Address	Comm Number	FAX Number
Florida	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 7022 NW 10 th Place Gainesville, FL 32605-3147	352/333-3120	352/333-6849
Georgia	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite 200 1498 Klondike Road Conyers, GA 30094	770/922-7860	770/483-9000
Hawaii	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite B 2604 12 th Court, SW Olympia, WA 98502	360/753-9430	360/753-9585
Idaho	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 9158 W. Black Eagle Drive Boise, ID 83709	208/378-5631	208/378-5637
Illinois	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite 104 2815 Old Jacksonville Road Springfield, IL 62704	217/241-6689	217/241-6695
Indiana	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 6960 Corporate Drive Indianapolis, IN 46278-1928	317/290-3300	317/290-3311
Iowa	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Federal Building, Room 891 210 Walnut Street Des Moines, IA 50309	515/284-4140	515/284-4156
Kansas	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite F 1947 NW Topeka Blvd. Topeka, KS 66608	785/235-2365	785/235-1464
Kentucky	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 643 Comanche Trail (packages) Frankfort, KY 40601 P.O. Box 399 (letters) Frankfort, KY 40602	502/227-9651	502/223-7121
Louisiana	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Room 1140 5825 Florida Blvd. Baton Rouge, LA 70806-9985	225/389-0436	225/389-0524

FIGURE H-1-4 List of VS, AVICs (continued)

State/Location	Name/Address	Comm Number	FAX Number
Maine	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Sutton Square Plaza, Suite 20 160 Worcester-Providence Road Sutton, MA 01590-9998	508/865-1421 508/865-1422	508/865-9317
Maryland	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 1598 Whitehall Road, Suite A Annapolis, MD 21401	410/349-9708	301/261-8113
Massachusetts	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Sutton Square Plaza, Suite 20 160 Worcester-Providence Road Sutton, MA 01590-9998	508/865-1421 508/865-1422	508/865-9317
Michigan	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite 325 3001 Coolidge Road East Lansing, MI 48823	517/324-5290	517/324-5289
Minnesota	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Bolander Building, Suite 229 251 Starkey Street St. Paul, MN 55107	651/290-3691	651/228-0654
Mississippi	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 345 Keyway Street Jackson, MS 39208	601/965-4307	601/965-5535
Missouri	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 1442 Aaron Court (<i>packages</i>) P.O. Box 104418 (<i>letters</i>) Jefferson City, MO 65110	573/636-3116	573/636-4384
Montana	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite 101 208 N. Montana Avenue Helena, MT 59601-3837	406/449-5407	406/449-5439
Nebraska	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 5940 S. 58 th Street (<i>packages</i>) P.O. Box 81866 (<i>letters</i>) Lincoln, NE 68501	402/434-2300	402/434-2330
Nevada	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite E 9580 Micron Avenue Sacramento, CA 95827	916/857-6170	916/857-6196

FIGURE H-1-4 List of VS, AVICs (continued)

State/Location	Name/Address	Comm Number	FAX Number
New Hampshire	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Sutton Square Plaza, Suite 20 160 Worcester-Providence Road Sutton, MA 01590-9998	508/865-1421 508/865-1422	508/865-9317
New Jersey	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Mercer Corporate Park 320 Corporate Blvd. Robbinsville, NJ 08691-1598	609) 259-8387	609/259-2477
New Mexico	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite 117 6200 Jefferson Street, NE Albuquerque, NM 87109	505/761-3160	505/761-3176
New York	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS One Winners Circle Suite 100, Export Area Office Albany, NY 12205	518/453-0187	518/453-0213
North Carolina	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite 2500 1017 Main Campus Drive Raleigh, NC 27606-5202	919/513-4170	919)/513-4446
North Dakota	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 3509 Miriam Ave., Suite B Bismarck, ND 58501-7902	701/250-4210 701/250-4212	701/250-4471
Ohio	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 12927 Stonecreek Drive Pickerington, OH 43147	614/469-5602	614/866-1086
Oklahoma	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite 101 4020 N. Lincoln Blvd. Oklahoma City, OK 73105	405/427-9413	405/427-9451
Oregon	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 530 Center Street, NE Suite 335 Salem, OR 97301	503/399-5871	503/399-5607
Pennsylvania	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Room 412 2301 N. Cameron Street Harrisburg, PA 17110	717/782-3442	717/782-4098

FIGURE H-1-4 List of VS, AVICs (continued)

State/Location	Name/Address	Comm Number	FAX Number
Puerto Rico	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS IBM Building, 7 th Floor 654 Munoz Rivera Avenue Hato Rey, PR 00918	787/766-6050 787/766-6055 787/766-6060 787/766-6061	787/766-5159
Rhode Island	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Sutton Square Plaza, Suite 20 160 Worcester-Providence Road Sutton, MA 01590-9998	508/865-1421 508/865-1422	508/865-9317
South Carolina	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite 10 9600 Two Notch Road Columbia, SC 29229	803/788-1919	803/788-2102
South Dakota	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 314 South Henry, Suite 100 (<i>packages</i>) Pierre, SD 57501 P.O. Box 640 (<i>letters</i>) Pierre, SD 57501-0640	605/224-6186 605/224-6187 605/224-5943	605/224-8451
Tennessee	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 440 Hogan Road, Jennings Bldg. (<i>packages</i>) Nashville, TN 37220 P.O. Box 110950 (<i>letters</i>) Nashville, TN 37222	615/781-5310	615/781-5309
Texas	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Thornberry Building Room 220 903 San Jacinto Blvd. Austin, TX 78701	512/916-5551 512/916-5557	512/916-5197
Utah	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite 230 Airport Park, Building #4 176 N. 2200 West Salt Lake City, UT 84116	801/524-5010 801/524-5011	801/524-6898
Vermont	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Sutton Square Plaza, Suite 20 160 Worcester-Providence Road Sutton, MA 01590-9998	508/865-1421 508/865-1422	508/865-9317

FIGURE H-1-4 List of VS, AVICs (continued)

State/Location	Name/Address	Comm Number	FAX Number
Virginia	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Washington Building, 6 th Floor 1100 Bank Street Richmond, VA 23219	804/771-2774	804/771-2030
Washington	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite B 2604 12 th Court, SW Olympia, WA 98502	360/753-9430	360/753-9585
West Virginia	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 12927 Stonecreek Drive Pickerington, OH 43147	614/469-5602	614/866-1086
Wisconsin	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Suite 30 14 Ellis Potter Court Madison, WI 53711-2478	608/270-4000	608/270-4001
Wyoming	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS Room 209 5353 Yellowstone Road Cheyenne, WY 82009	307/772-2186	307/772-2592

FIGURE H-1-4 List of VS, AVICs (continued)



Appendix I

List of Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) Regional Offices

Introduction

This appendix contains a *List the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) Regional Offices* by the State they service. AMS Regional Offices can supply importers with the required AMS Form PY-222, Import Request (Shell Eggs).

Please be aware that the Des Moines Regional Office is now located in Little Rock, Arkansas.

If you are located in:	Then refer the importer to the AMS Regional Office:	Comm Number	Fax Number
Alabama	Little Rock	501/224-9201	501/227-4114
Alaska	Modesto	209/522-5251	209/522-7260
Arizona			
Arkansas	Little Rock	501/224-9201	501/227-4114
California	Modesto	209/522-5251	209/522-7260
Colorado			
Connecticut	Gastonia	704/867-3871	704/864-4202
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii	Modesto	209/522-5251	209/522-7260
Idaho			

Appendix I: List of Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) Regional Offices
Introduction

If you are located in:	Then refer the importer to the AMS Regional Office:	Comm Number	Fax Number
Illinois	Des Moines	501/224-9204	501/227-4114
Indiana	Little Rock	501/224-9201	501/227-4114
Iowa	Des Moines	501/224-9204	501/227-4114
Kansas			
Kentucky	Little Rock	501/224-9201	501/227-4114
Louisiana			
Maine	Gastonia	704/867-3871	704/864-4202
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan	Little Rock	501/224-9201	501/227-4114
Minnesota	Des Moines	501/224-9204	501/227-4114
Mississippi	Little Rock	501/224-9201	501/227-4114
Missouri	Des Moines	501/224-9204	501/227-4114
Montana	Modesto	209/522-5251	209/522-7260
Nebraska	Des Moines	501/224-9204	501/227-4114
Nevada	Modesto	209/522-5251	209/522-7260
New Hampshire	Gastonia	704/867-3871	704/864-4202
New Jersey			
New Mexico	Modesto	209/522-5251	209/522-7260

If you are located in:	Then refer the importer to the AMS Regional Office:	Comm Number	Fax Number
New York	Gastonia	704/867-3871	704/864-4202
North Carolina			
North Dakota	Des Moines	501/224-9204	501/227-4114
Ohio	Little Rock	501/224-9201	501/227-4114
Oklahoma	Des Moines	501/224-9204	501/227-4114
Oregon	Modesto	209/522-5251	209/522-7260
Pennsylvania	Gastonia	704/867-3871	704/864-4202
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota	Des Moines	501/224-9204	501/227-4114
Tennessee	Little Rock	501/378-9201	501/224-4114
Texas	Des Moines	501/224-9204	501/227-4114
Utah	Modesto	209/522-5251	209/522-7260
Vermont	Gastonia	704/867-3871	704/864-4202
Virginia			
Virgin Islands			
Washington	Modesto	209/522-5251	209/522-7260

Appendix I: List of Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) Regional Offices
Introduction

If you are located in:	Then refer the importer to the AMS Regional Office:	Comm Number	Fax Number
West Virginia	Gastonia	704/867-3871	704/864-4202
Wisconsin	Des Moines	501/224-9204	501/227-4114
Wyoming	Modesto	209/522-5251	209/522-7260



Appendix J

Maintenance of the Manual

Contents

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Policy for Maintaining the *Animal Product Manual* (APM)

Generally, two copies of the *Animal Product Manual* (APM) will be provided to every work location. However, what constitutes a work location and how many manuals are needed will vary from location to location. At larger ports there should be two manuals placed in every area where animal product importations are regulated. Examples of separate work locations include the air cargo area, each passenger baggage counter, the compliance desk, the international mail facility, and the maritime cargo area.

Some locations may need more than two manuals such as a cargo area and compliance desk where several officers are located and where officers take an APM with them to clear cargo. Some remote work locations such as express air cargo operations may have a mailing address and may only need one manual. For remote work locations without mailing addresses, include your copy count in the one established for the work location that services the remote location.

Each officer no longer needs to maintain an APM. However, it will be necessary to designate an individual(s) at each work location to maintain the manual. PPQ's Veterinary Regulatory Services (VRS) will continue to evaluate the accuracy and currency of the APM during port reviews.

Any addition or change to the established copy count must be approved by PPQ, VRS. Contact PPQ, VRS through channels at 301/734-7633 or e-mail <margaret.m.dziedziak@usda.gov>.

Supporting and Updating the *Animal Product Manual* (APM)

Just as it is cheaper and less time consuming in the long run to properly maintain a piece of the equipment, so it is with a manual. Manuals must be maintained and modified properly. Without a systematic procedure for maintaining manuals, they are likely to fail—substantially reducing the effectiveness of the programs they support. So to maintain manuals, a systematic procedure is a must. A five-point description of how the APM will be supported and maintained—including the user's responsibility for maintaining the integrity of the manual—follows.

Issuing Revisions

PPQ's Manuals Unit revises the APM by distributing immediate updates. New editions are scheduled at fixed intervals—barring budgetary constraints—at least every 4 years or whenever the percentage of updated pages exceeds 30 percent.

All revisions will be issued as either “add a page” or “replace a page.” For critical updates, PPQ, VRS immediately posts a message to PPQ's bulletin board and the Manuals Unit follows up with a page revision. When the percentage of updated pages exceeds 30 percent, the entire manual section is reprinted, barring budgetary constraints. A new page will be issued solely to correct a minor typographical error. Errors that would lead to an incorrect action are immediately corrected.

Keeping Manuals Current

There are three ways to track revisions for your APM: the Update Record, transmittal memos, and control data.

The *Update Record* is located on the reverse side of the title page of the APM. The purpose of the *Update Record* is to let you know when you are missing a transmittal. The *Update Record* also lets PPQ, VRS know how up to date the work location manuals are when conducting an audit. All transmittals are to be recorded on the **Update Record**.

All revisions will be accompanied by transmittal memos. These will be numbered consecutively each calendar year, allowing you to know if you have missed something.

Work locations are to numerically file all transmittals. The filed transmittals will be used by Headquarters to audit the APM during port reviews. Individually, you may want to retain and file the transmittals to assure yourself that you have received all the previous issuances.

In addition to having numbered transmittals, each manual page has control data positioned at the bottom. The revised page's control data alerts you to whether or not you have the most up-to-date version. See [Figure 10-1-1](#) below.

10/2002-01
PPQ, VRS

- ◆ 10/2002 is the month and year the manual was issued
- ◆ -01 is the transmittal number
- ◆ The first transmittal number for the year is always -01

Knowing What Is Revised and the Nature of the Revision

Each transmittal will explain the purpose of the revision and give you directions for making the revision, such as adding or replacing pages.

for changes to the indexes, each revision will be marked with a change bar as located to the left of this sentence.

Knowing Your Responsibilities So Your APM Is Always Up to Date

To maintain the APM effectively and to enhance professionalism, the APM must be kept up to date. If you fail to keep the manual at the work location updated, you run the risk of making a decision that provides the opportunity for an outbreak of an exotic disease. Your diligence is a crucial part of this process.

When you receive revisions, please do the following:

1. Read the revisions when you receive them.
2. Record the transmittal in the [Update Record](#).
3. Add or replace the revised pages in the manual on the day they are received.
4. File transmittal memos.
5. If you have missed a transmittal, let APHIS Distribution know. Make sure that you communicate, through channels, the information that allows APHIS Distribution to update the mailing list.
6. Sound off when you feel you know a way to improve the maintenance of the manual system. Use the Comment Sheet at the back of this manual to let the Manual Unit know of technical errors, procedural changes, or needed enhancements. If the suggestion is complex and you need to explain it to someone, then call John Patterson at 240/629-1934



If you have a situation that requires an immediate response regarding a procedure or regulatory action or you have comments, suggestions, complaints, recommended changes, etc., about the content of the Animal Product Manual, contact PPQ, VRS at 301/734-7633.

The Manuals Unit is obligated to the users of any document produced to identify all the previous documents which contain outdated information and are no longer valid. Also, it has become apparent that supersede statements are critical from a legal standpoint. If a user accessed outdated information which has been formally superseded, our agency can be liable.

Therefore, a supersede statement will be incorporated in each update we produce if the content in fact has superseded existing documents (manual, memorandum, e-mail message, etc.).

TABLE J-1-1 Contacts for Changing Copy Count or Mailing Address for Manuals

If you need to add or change the:	Then contact through the proper channels:
	◆ ◆

When updating mailing lists maintained by APHIS Distribution, always provide the following information:

- ◆ Distribution code: 34043 (for the APM)
- ◆ Access code from a mailing label used to send your work location operational manuals. This code is the top line consisting of numbers and letters, i.e., YM017 34043/20737CGUA 4 0001
- ◆ Old address
- ◆ New address
- ◆ Contact person
- ◆ Telephone and FAX numbers

Mail, FAX, or e-mail APHIS Distribution at the following address:

USDA, APHIS, PDMSC
Printing, Distribution, and Mail Services Center
4700 River Road, Unit 1A01
Riverdale, MD 20737-1229
ATTN: Ed Lawson
FAX: 301/734-8455
E-mail: <edward.s.lawson@usda.gov>

Ordering Additional Manuals and Transmittals

APHIS Distribution is responsible for storing and distributing the APM and its associated updates. The address is as follows:

USDA, APHIS, PDMSC
Printing, Distribution, and Mail Services Center
4700 River Road, Unit 1A01
Riverdale, MD 20737-1229
ATTN: Mary L. Kellington
FAX 301/734-8455
E-mail: <mary.l.kellington@usda.gov>

Use e-mail, FAX, telephone, or mail when requesting services and always provide the following information:

Organization
P.O. Box or Street Address (include room or suite number)
City, State, and nine-digit Zip code
Contact person
Telephone and FAX numbers
Manual title: APM
Transmittal number (i.e., 08/2002-01)
Number of copies needed



Appendix K

Contents

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Instructions	page K-1-28
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Introduction

This appendix covers only those forms related to the importation of animal products and by-products which you are directly responsible for completing (wholly or partially), signing, and distributing.

Forms which you provide to the importers for them to complete are listed in _____ on page G-1-1. For example, see ***VS Form 16-6 and VS Form 16-6A, United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors***

USDA, PPQ/FSIS Notification Sheet for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat From Restricted Countries

USDA PPQ/FSIS NOTIFICATION FOR PERISHABLE COOKED RUMINANT OR COOKED SWINE MEAT FROM RESTRICTED COUNTRIES (PRINT or TYPE)

Section A: USDA/APHIS/PPQ

Today's Date: 9/18/02

Port of arrival: Baltimore
 Phone number: 410/631-0087 FAX number: 410/631-0096

1A. Port shipment ID(s) [Container] Bill, or Truck Entry Number] (Circle one): C15769, C15770, C15771, C15772
 2A. Country of origin: Argentina
 3A. Meat certificate number(s): M876503, M876540, M876521

4A. Species: Ruminant ☒ Swine ☐
 5A. Pink juice test for FMD required at Rapid-Defrost facility? (Refer to SOP Part II, A)
 YES ☒ (APHIS Authorized Hold) NO ☐
 6A. Seal # (if required) S3882ARG Foreign ☒ USDA ☐
 (Containers of cooked meat requiring Pink Juice Test must be sealed)

7A. Product to be transferred to the following FSIS I-house (identified by importer/broker):
 Name of I-House Merchants Terminal
 I-House Establishment Number 1158

(Note: Only APHIS approved Rapid Defrost Facilities are eligible to conduct the Pink Juice Test. Not all FSIS I-Houses are Rapid-Defrost Facilities; refer to Foreign Origin Ruminant Meats and Meat Products Section in the Animal Product Manual. Products not from FMD affected countries are not required to go to a Rapid Defrost Facility but must be forwarded to an FSIS I-House.)

8A. PPQ Officer: Joe Friday Badge # 715
 (PRINT)

(PPQ Port Office must retain a copy, Original to FSIS-I House)

Section B: USDA/FSIS: Fill out bottom portion **ONLY** for shipments requiring pink juice test or for shipments eligible for MIT testing and return entire page to USDA/APHIS/PPQ above.

Today's Date: 9/19/02

1B. The shipment was received intact (as specified above): YES ☒ NO ☐
 2B. Is the meat boneless? YES ☒ NO ☐
 3B. Pink juice test performed? YES ☒ NO ☐
 4B. If test was performed: Pink juice detected ☐ Pink juice NOT detected ☒
 5B. Were samples selected for MIT testing? YES ☒ NO ☐
 6B. FSIS Disposition: Released ☒ Rejected ☐ FSIS Hold ☐ Referred back to APHIS ☐

If Item # 1B, #2B, and/or #3B (if required) is NO, or pink juice is detected, immediately contact the USDA/APHIS/PPQ office indicated above.

7B. FSIS Inspector: Nancy Smythe Badge # FSIS245
 (PRINT)

September 28, 2001

FIGURE K-1-1 Example of USDA, PPQ/FSIS Notification Sheet for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat From Restricted Countries

Purpose

Instructions for Section A (PPQ Officer)

Instructions for Section B (FSIS Inspector)

Immediately

TABLE K-1-1 Instructions for Completing USDA, PPQ/FSIS Notification Sheet for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat from Restricted Countries

Section	Block	Instructions
A <i>by PPQ Officer)</i>	1A	1. Enter the Port Shipment ID Number(s). You may use either of the following: Container number (bill of lading number/airway bill number/rail bill number) Truck entry number 2. Circle the one that you used
	2A	Enter the country of origin for the product
	3A	Enter the meat certificate number(s)
	4A	Enter the species of animal(s) from which the product was derived
	5A	If a Pink Juice Test is required for perishable, cooked ruminant meat ¹
	6A	1. If required, confirm and enter the seal numbers 2. Check whether the seals are foreign or USDA's
	7A	Enter the name of the I-House and its Establishment number
	8A	1. Legibly print or type your name and badge number 2. Make copy of the completed sheet for PPQ records
B <i>(completed by FSIS Inspector)</i>	1B	1. Check whether the shipment was received with seals intact 2. Check whether the numbers match those entered in Block 6A
	2B	Check whether the meat is boneless
	3B	Check whether the Pink Juice Test was done
	4B	1. If the Pink Juice Test was done, check whether pink juices were detected 2. If pink juices were detected, immediately notify the Pork Office identified in Section A; this office will refuse entry to the shipment
	5B	Check whether MIT testing was done on samples of cooked pork
	6B	Check the disposition of the shipment
	7B	Legibly print or type your name and badge number

1 Currently there are **no** APHIS Approved Facilities for cooking pork in countries affected with FMD.

Distribution

1.

2.

PPQ Form 254, Disposition of Plants and Plant or Animal Products

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE		1. CUSTOMS ENTRY NO. 987654321	
DISPOSITION OF PLANTS AND PLANT OR ANIMAL PRODUCTS		2. TO: U.S. Customs Service	
3. THE MATERIAL DESCRIBED BELOW IS SUBJECT TO IMMEDIATE EXPORT. ABANDONMENT TO YOU FOR DESTRUCTION UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THIS AGENCY, OR OTHER DISPOSITION AS NOTED UNDER REMARKS, FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS: Ruminant casings shipped in skins as containers are prohibited entry into the United States regulation cited 9CFR 96.2			
4. MATERIAL 300 lbs. of bovine casings			
5. MARKS AND NUMBERS AWB # 987-1234 5678			
NAME		ADDRESS	
6. SHIPPER	Bovine Casing Company	Bovine Alley 10 London, England	
7. CONSIGNEE	Guts Unlimited	123 Cowlane Ct. Ames, Iowa 02468	
8A. NAME OF CARRIER		8B. S/L	9. DATE ARRIVED
BA 293 Concord SST		N/A	04 July 2002
10. REMARKS Consignee declined to disinfect/denature; shipment refused entry			
11. SIGNATURE OF PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE OFFICER		12. PPQ OFFICE	13. DATE
Inspector Ace		Miami, Florida	05 July 2002
RECORD OF DISPOSITION			
14. METHOD OF DISPOSITION	15. SIGNATURE OF CUSTOMS INSPECTOR		16. DATE
17. DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES			

PPQ FORM 254
 (APR 88)

Replaces PPQ Form 254 (9/74) which may be used.

U.S.GPO: 1999-0-510-264/61079

FIGURE K-1-2 Example of PPQ Form 254, Disposition of Plants and Plant or Animal Products

Purpose

Instructions

not

TABLE K-1-2 Instructions for Completing PPQ Form 254, Disposition of Plant and Animal Products

Block	Instructions
1	Enter the Customs entry number
2	Enter "U.S. Customs Service" Enter the address of the Customs office for the port
3	List the regulation(s) that prohibits the animal products or by-products and/or the entry requirement that cannot be met EXAMPLE 9CFR 94 prohibits fresh beef from a country of origin known to be affected with FMD. 9CFR 96 requires certification for animal casings, or the importer refuses to have a truckload of steer skulls go forward to an approved establishment
4	List the animal products or by-products
5	Fill in
6	Fill in
7	Fill in
8	Fill in
9	Fill in
10	Indicate disposition options or requirements Include any safeguards required pending final disposition of the animal products or by-products
11	Fill in
12	Fill in
13	Fill in
14	Leave blank (Customs will fill in when disposition has been completed)
15	Leave blank (Customs will fill in when disposition has been completed)
16	Leave blank (Customs will fill in when disposition has been completed)
17	List where each copy of the form was sent (see Distribution on page K-1-8)

Distribution

- 1.**
- 2.**
- 3.**

PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE		1. PORT OF ENTRY <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: monospace;">JFKIA</div>	
MAIL INTERCEPTION NOTICE		2. DATE <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: monospace;">07/26/02</div>	3. REFERENCE

The material described below was found to be moving in the mail in violation of the agriculture quarantine regulations pertaining to the entry and movement of plants, plant products, animal products, soil, and plant pests. These violations may result in criminal or civil penalties. Disposition was taken under authority of laws administered by the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Customs Service, and U.S. Department of Agriculture. All inquiries concerning condition, delays, shortages, or breakage should be addressed to the postmaster at the above port (Item 1). Information concerning the quarantine referred to in Item 12 may be secured on application to U.S. Department of Agriculture, APHIS, P.Q., 4700 River Road, Unit 60, Riverdale, Maryland 20737.

4. TO (Addressee) <div style="font-size: 1.1em; font-family: monospace;">A. KATHRYN NICOMETTE 104 EAST MASON STREET NEWBURYPORT, MA</div>	5. FROM (Addressor) <div style="font-size: 1.1em; font-family: monospace;">PASCAL NICOMETTE LOMIDEAU AKA AKA BP84 MATA UTU, WALLIS</div>
---	--

6. INTERCEPTED MATERIAL

ROAST PORK, MANGOES, PAPAYA

7. POSTMARK <div style="font-size: 1.1em; font-family: monospace;">WALLIS & FUTUNA ISLANDS</div>	8. DATE <div style="font-size: 1.1em; font-family: monospace;">07/11/02</div>	9. MAIL REGISTRY NO. <div style="font-size: 1.1em; font-family: monospace;">NONE</div>
--	---	--

10. BREAKAGE <div style="font-size: 1.1em; font-family: monospace;">NONE</div>	11. RECONDITIONING REQUIRED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	12. QUARANTINE OR REGULATION IN VIOLATION <div style="font-size: 1.1em; font-family: monospace;">9CFR 94; 1CFR 319.56</div>
--	---	---

13. DISPOSITION

☒ Prohibited material removed and destroyed.

☐ Container and contents destroyed.

☐ Package returned to origin.

14. REASON FOR DISPOSITION

1. ☐ Addressee, after due notice, failed to apply for permit required by law.

2. ☒ Contains meat not admitted by U.S. Department of Agriculture. Meat may carry animal diseases that do not occur in the United States.

For follow-up cases fill out the below:

a. Type of animal product per label <input type="checkbox"/> Swine <input type="checkbox"/> Ruminant <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry b. Certificates/Permits <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	c. Country of origin per label <div style="font-size: 1.1em; font-family: monospace;">UNLABELED</div> d. Meat product is: <input type="checkbox"/> Dried/Cured <input type="checkbox"/> Foil packaged <input type="checkbox"/> Vacuum packed <input type="checkbox"/> Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Can/Jar	e. Other animal products: <div style="font-size: 1.1em; font-family: monospace;">NONE</div> f. Reason considered not to be shelf stable <i>(Specify below in Remarks)</i>
---	--	--

3. ☐ Material infested or infected and treatment not feasible. Insect pests and plant diseases in fruits, vegetables, or other plant material could become established and threaten U.S. agriculture.

4. ☒ Material not authorized entry.

5. ☐ Material in or contaminated with soil. Soil can carry many plant pests and diseases.

6. ☐ Other *(Specify below in Remarks)*

15. REMARKS *(Include any pertinent information, i.e. condition of material, condition of cans which indicates not shelf stable, etc.)*

PORK APPEARED TO BE HOME-PREPARED -
ROASTED AND PUT IN A JAR

16. OFFICER (Signature) *Hong Theau*

PPQ FORM 287 (FEB 2002) Previous editions are obsolete.

FIGURE K-1-3 Example of PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice

Purpose

Instructions

TABLE K-1-3 Instructions for Completing PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice


Block	Instructions
1	Enter your port of entry
2	Enter the date
3	Leave blank
4	Enter the complete address of the individual who is receiving the package
5	Enter the complete address of the individual who sent the package
6	Describe in detail the animal product or by-product that you have removed, destroyed, or returned
7	Enter the location where the package was postmarked
8	Enter the date of postmark
9	Enter any mail registry number recorded on the package
10	Indicate whether or not there were any breaks, leaks, or spills
11	Indicate whether or not the packaging required reconditioning by the agent of the carrier, broker, or addressee
12	Enter the regulation that governs the unauthorized animal product or by-product If you do not know the regulation, refer to Table K-1-4
13	CHECK the block that states what regulatory action you took—removed, destroyed, or returned DO NOT seek advice from the individual receiving the package as to whether the animal product or by-product should be destroyed or returned to origin
14	CHECK the block that states the reason why you took regulatory action If the reason is not specifically listed, check the “Other” block and record the reason
15	Detail what you did and why you did it so that the individuals who sent and are receiving the package understand what was done and why If the package is being returned to the sender, record in this block “The package was returned by surface mail.” The postal service will not return packages by air
16	Sign your name
Reverse side of PPQ Form 287	When some items are removed from a package, it is good policy to list the remaining contents and condition on the reverse of the port copy of PPQ Form 287 It is also advisable to note who handled the repacking and wrapping of the package before it was returned to the mail; this will be useful to answer any complaints of missing items or breakage

TABLE K-1-4 Determine the Regulation that Governs the Animal Product or By-Product

If the animal product or by-product is:	Then the regulation is:
Semen or embryos	9CFR Part 98
Edible products such as: ◆ Meat and meat products ◆ Milk and milk products ◆ Eggs	9CFR Part 94
Inedible by-products such as: ◆ Bones ◆ Hides ◆ Skins ◆ Hay, straw	9CFR Part 95
Casings	9CFR Part 96
Biological products such as viruses, serum, toxins that are intended for use in treating animals	9CFR Part 104
Organisms and vectors	9CFR Part 122

Distribution

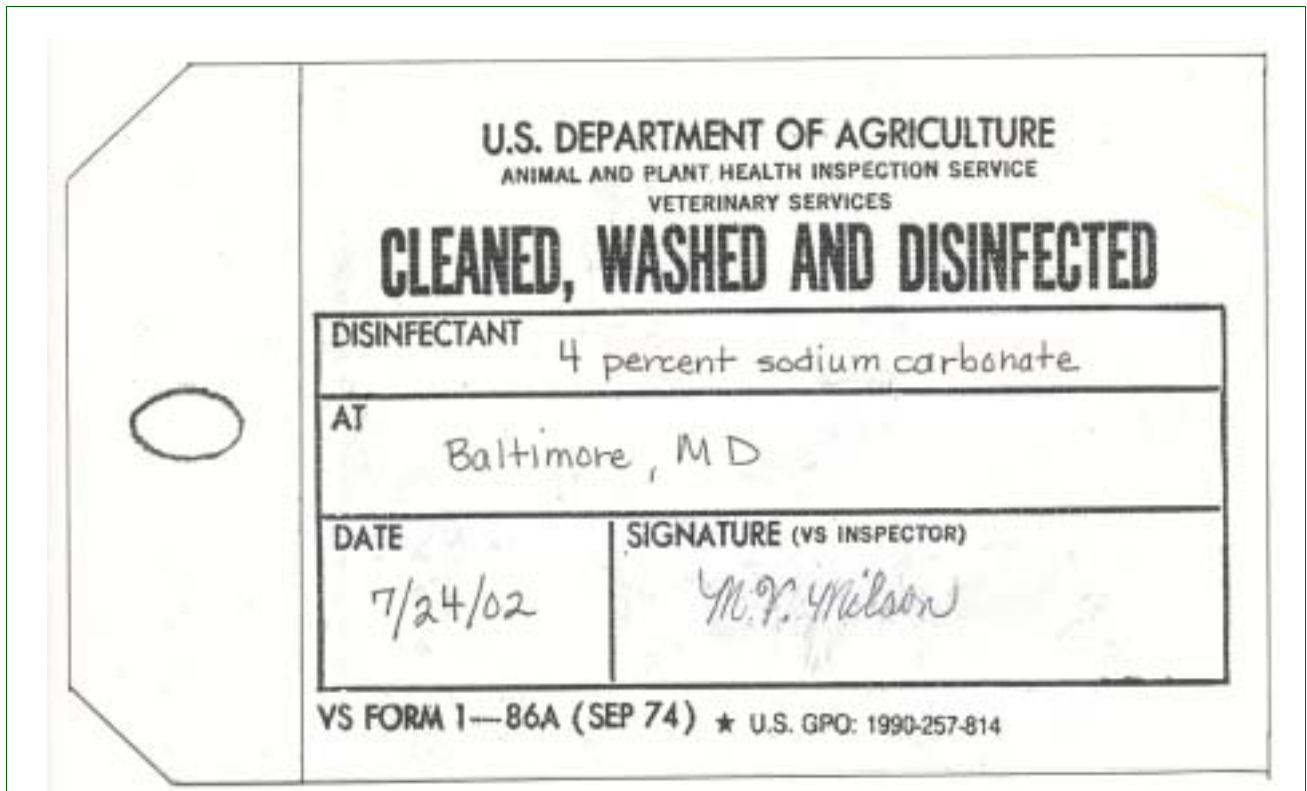
1.

If the package is:	And the animal product or by-product:	Then the original copy is:
Released to the addressee		Enclosed in the package
Destroyed or returned to sender	Was prohibited or restricted	Mailed to the addressee
	Unrestricted	Sent to the postal official

2.



VS Form 1-86A, Cleaned, Washed, and Disinfected Tag



The image shows a sample of VS Form 1-86A, a tag used for animal health inspection. The tag is rectangular with a tab on the left side. The text on the tag is as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
VETERINARY SERVICES

CLEANED, WASHED AND DISINFECTED

DISINFECTANT	
4 percent sodium carbonate	
AT	
Baltimore, MD	
DATE	SIGNATURE (VS INSPECTOR)
7/24/02	M. P. Wilson

VS FORM 1—86A (SEP 74) ★ U.S. GPO: 1990-257-814

FIGURE K-1-4 Example of VS Form 1-86A, Cleaned, Washed, and Disinfected Tag

Purpose

Instructions



FIGURE K-1-5 Example of VS Form 10-4, Specimen Submission

Purpose

Instructions

TABLE K-1-5 Instructions for Completing PPQ Form 10-4, Specimen Submission

Block	Instructions
1	Enter your name, duty station, and office telephone number
2	Enter the name and address of the consignee, broker, or agent
3, 4, 5, 6	Leave blank
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Enter the test procedure you are requesting; for PPQ purposes this would be one of the following: animal species, disinfectant percentage, internal temperature (protein coagulation), pH level ◆ When submitting samples of sodium carbonate with sodium silicate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Specify that the examination requested is for concentrate of sodium ◆ Submit samples in plastic containers; never use glass ◆ Do not refer to any specific disease (such as FMD) when submitting samples to determine pH level or internal temperature
8	Enter the name of the PPQ officer who collected the sample from the importer
9	Enter the date collected
10	Enter "PPQ, VRS"
11	Mark the "Import" box
12	Enter the country of origin
13	Leave blank
14	Mark the appropriate preservation used (preserved condition of product as imported)
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mark the appropriate specimen being submitted ◆ If the specimen is unknown, mark the "Other" box and enter <i>Unknown</i>
16	Enter the total number of specimens submitted
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mark the appropriate species or source submitted ◆ If the species or source is unknown, mark the "Other" box and enter <i>Unknown</i>
18	Leave blank
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Enter the sample identification as consecutive numbers beginning with 1 ◆ Enter the animal identification with a sequence of numbers legible by laboratory personnel; for example, all or the last part of the air waybill would be a good identification number ◆ Mark all containers (not the lids) with the identification numbers ◆ Leave blank the columns for "Age" and "Sex"
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Enter any information about the history of submission, sex of importation, number of containers, number sampled, and additional information ◆ For disinfectant samples, Indicate the article(s) being submitted ◆ For all other submissions, add the statement "Please phone or FAX the results to the PPQ office that submitted the request"
21	◆ Sign and date the form

Distribution

1.

2.

3.

Results of Test



EXCEPTION: Test results of disinfectant samples will be mailed directly to the port.

VS Form 16-4, Export Certificate for Animal Products


<p>UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE</p> <p>HEALTH CERTIFICATE EXPORT CERTIFICATE ANIMAL PRODUCTS</p>	<p>FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY</p> <p>PORT Milwaukee</p> <p>DATE 11/21/03 AND NO. C5555</p>	
<p>This certificate is for Veterinary purposes only. It is valid for 30 days after the date of signature. In the case of transport by ship or rail, the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage.</p>		
<p>This is to certify that rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, hog cholera, swine vesicular disease, African Swine fever, bovine fever, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia do not exist in the United States of America.</p>		
<p>ADDITIONAL DECLARATION</p> <div style="height: 200px; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; position: relative; margin: 10px 0;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> </div>		
		
<p><i>Martina Marlin</i></p> <p>(SIGNATURE OF ENDORSING OFFICIAL)</p>	<p>Martina Marlin</p> <p>(TYPED NAME)</p>	<p>APHIS Officer</p> <p>(TITLE OF ENDORSING OFFICIAL)</p>
<p>DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSIGNMENT</p>		
<p>NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXPORTER</p> <p>House of Wisconsin Cheese 107 State Street Madison, WI 53703</p>		<p>NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE</p> <p>Barbosa Cheese Shop 1381 Campinas Sal Paulo Brazil</p>
<p>PRODUCT (quantity, unit of measure, and kind)</p> <p>1 case Knight's Vaile Cheese cheese product of bovine origin</p>		
<p>IDENTIFICATION</p> <p>HOW Cheese ID Case #ANC 37943</p>		<p>CONVEYANCE</p> <p>United Airlines Flight 3573</p>
<p>No liability shall attach to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of the Department with respect to this certificate</p>		
<p>VS FORM 16-4 (MAY 2003) (All previous versions are obsolete after Jan. 2004.)</p>		

FIGURE K-1-6 Example of VS Form 16-4, Export Certificate for Animal Products

Purpose

Instructions

Review

Never

- ❖
- ❖
- ❖

origin"

- ❖ Identification (waybills, marking, etc.)
- ❖ Conveyance

Check the accept and confirm statements. The exporter most likely will have entered the required and requested additional declarations. See [Table K-1-7](#) and [Table K-1-8](#).

EXAMPLE

[business or company]
[list States]

Draw a diagonal line from the upper, left corner just under the statement to the lower, right corner.

7. Sign and enter your title as “APHIS Officer” on the designated lines. **Never sign as a PPQ officer.**
8. The exporter will ask for VS Form 16-4. The exporter is responsible for completing the description of the consignment which includes:

Name and address of exporter

Name and address of consignee

Product (kind, quantity, weight)

Identification

Conveyance

TABLE K-1-6 Instructions for Completing VS Form 16-4, Export Certificate for Animal Products

Block	Instructions
	must be
	Do not
	after
	PPQ Officer never sign as
	must must
	must

TABLE K-1-7 Determine Which Statements to Accept and Confirm

If the exporter:	And:	Then:
		<div><div>[Name of laboratory]</div><div>not</div></div>
	<div>→</div>	
	<div>→</div>	Table K-1-8

TABLE K-1-8 Determine Which Additional Statement to Accept

If the statement is:	And the affidavit is:	And the product is:	Then:
		<div>→</div>	<div>enter name</div>
	Not o or		not
		Other than	Appendix H
false	<div>→</div>	<div>→</div>	

Distribution

1.
2.
3.

VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry, Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products and Animal By-Products, and Other Material

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE VETERINARY SERVICES REPORT OF ENTRY, SHIPMENT OF RESTRICTED IMPORTED ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS, AND OTHER MATERIAL		1. CASE NO.	
		2. PORT OF ENTRY New Orleans, LA	
A. REPORT OF ENTRY, AND FORWARDING OF SHIPMENT FROM FIRST PORT OF ARRIVAL			
3. NAME AND ADDRESS OF IMPORTER OR SHIPPER (Include Zip Code) International Casein 2024 Swan Street Slidell, LA 70460		4. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN France	
		5. CUSTOMS ENTRY NO. 140-93-19606	
		6. PRODUCT OR MATERIAL Casein	
		7. DATE OF ARRIVAL 10/30/02	
8. VETERINARIAN IN CHARGE IN STATE WHERE APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT IS LOCATED (Include Zip Code) Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 5825 Florida Blvd., Room 1140 Baton Rouge, LA 70806-9985		9. NAME OF VESSEL Am. Sealand Express	
		10. NAME OF CARRIER (Include R.R. Car No. or Truck License No.) LA Trucking, Inc. LA 45389	
		11. SEAL NOS. OR QUARANTINE TAPE USDA 8369, 48370	
12. TOTAL QUANTITY RECEIVED AT PORT OF ARRIVAL (Lbs. only) 450,000 lbs.		13. NO. UNITS RECEIVED AT PORT OF ARRIVAL (Specify Carton, Boxes, Bundles, etc.) 300 casks	
14. NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT (Include Zip Code and phone no.) International Casein 2024 Swan Street Slidell, LA 70460 985/643-0315		FROM PORT OF ENTRY TO APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT	
		15. NO. LBS. 450,000 lbs.	16. NO. UNITS 300 casks
17. REMARKS Invoice #IC383154			
18. PRINTED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR Ronald Rockefeller <i>Ronald Rockefeller</i>		19. PPQ STATION France Road Work Station New Orleans	
		20. DATE 10/30/02	
B. REPORT OF RECEIPT AND TREATMENT BY ESTABLISHMENT (To be completed by Approved Establishment)			
21. DATE RECEIVED	22. NAME OF APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT		23. WAS SHIPMENT INTACT <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (If "No" explain in Item 30)
24. DATE TREATMENT COMPLETED	25. WERE R.R. CARS, TRUCKS, ETC. CLEANED AND DISINFECTED? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		26. DISINFECTANT USED
27. METHOD OF TREATMENT		28. DISPOSITION OF REFUSE	
29. REMARKS			
30. PRINTED NAME OF APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT OWNER		31. SIGNATURE OF APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT OWNER	
		32. DATE	

VS FORM 16-78 (FEB 2002) Previous editions are obsolete. PART 1 - ORIGINAL

FIGURE K-1-7 Example of VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry, Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products and Animal By-Products, and Other Material

Purpose

Instructions

TABLE K-1-9 Instructions for Completing VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry, Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products and Animal By-Products, and Other Material

Block	Instructions
1	Optional (used for identification by the port of entry)
2	List the port of arrival (city, State)
3	List the name and address of the importer or consignee
4	List the name of the country of origin
5	List the Customs Entry Number if applicable, or air waybill number
6	List the product or material
7	Enter the date of arrival
8	List the name of the AVIC in the State the approved establishment is located (See List of Veterinarians on page H-1-1 and Appendix E)
9	List the name of the incoming carrier
10	List the name of carrier moving the importation to the address in <i>Block 14</i>
11	Identify the seal numbers and whose they are, e.g., USDA, Customs
12	List in pounds only , the total quantity received at port of arrival
13	List the number of units and type of units (box, bundle, carton, cask, etc.) received at the port of arrival
14	If the importation is moving to an approved establishment, then list the name, address, zip code, and phone number of the approved establishment (see Appendix E)
15	List in pounds the total weight of the shipment moved from the port of entry to the approved establishment
16	List the total number of units and type of units moved from the port of entry to the approved establishment
17	List items such as air waybill number and detailed description of animal products
18	Print the name of the inspector and sign
19	List the name and location of the work station
20	Enter the date
21-32	Leave blank (these blocks will be completed by the approved establishment)

Distribution

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 14 |
| 2. | |
| 3. | |
| 4. | |

VS Form 17-8, Agreement of Pet Bird Owner

This report is authorized by law (9 CFR 92). Failure to complete and sign form will result in abandonment of birds.		See reverse side for additional OMB information.		FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 0579-0040	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE AGREEMENT OF PET BIRD OWNER			1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER (Include Zip Code) Barry Brown 119 Meadowlark Drive Kansas City, MO 64123		
INSTRUCTIONS: Complete items 1 through 8 and the applicable Agreement A, B, or C. Distribute copies as indicated.			2. PASSPORT NO. (If none, give Social Security No., or Driver's License No.) SS#371-82-2117		3. DATE OFFERED FOR ENTRY March 16, 2002 4. FROM (Country of Origin) Guatemala
			4. NO. OF BIRDS 2	5. KIND OF PET BIRDS Parrots	
7. OWNER'S AGREEMENT - SIGN A - B - C OR D BELOW (Refusal to sign this form, automatically places option D into effect)					
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> A I do hereby declare that the pet birds identified above will be maintained in my personal possession, separate and apart from all other birds and poultry at the location indicated in item (1) below for a minimum of 30 days until released by an inspector of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. If the birds must be moved, I agree to contact the official in item (2) below <i>prior to such movement</i>. I hereby agree the bird(s) will be available for inspection during the aforementioned period of confinement at the address in item (1) below and at such times as deemed necessary by an inspector of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. I further agree to immediately notify the Federal Official in item (2) below if any signs of disease are noted or if the bird(s) die during the confinement period. I understand if a laboratory specimen is taken and if found to contain the virus of Newcastle disease that the birds will be disposed of by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. </div>					
(1) LOCATION WHERE BIRDS WILL BE HELD 119 Meadowlark Drive Kansas City, MO 64123 STATE Missouri			(2) NAME AND ADDRESS OF FEDERAL OFFICIAL TO CONTACT Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-PPQ 1442 Aaron Court, P.O. Box 104418 Jefferson City, MO 65110 PHONE NUMBER (Include Area Code) 573/636-3116		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LABORATORY SPECIMEN TAKEN SPECIMENS SUBMITTED BY (Name) A. Smith REFERRAL NO. 006-02 </div>					
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> B Section B applicable to Canadian pet birds and U.S. birds that have been outside the U.S. for less than 60 days (9 CFR 92.2(c)(1) & (2)(i)). I certify that the birds have been in my possession for at least 90 days; that they are apparently healthy; and that they have not been exposed to any other birds during those 90 days. </div>					
SIGNATURE OF OWNER		DATE SIGNED		OWNER'S TELEPHONE NO.	
		3/16/02		AREA CODE	PHONE NO.
				555	555-1212
WITNESSED BY (Signature)		TITLE		DATE	
		PPQ Officer		3/16/02	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> C In lieu of A above, I agree to export my birds to (Country) _____ SIGNATURE OF OWNER _____ DATE SIGNED _____ </div>					
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> D In lieu of any of the above options, I hereby abandon my bird(s) to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture for disposal. SIGNATURE OF OWNER <i>Barry Brown</i> DATE SIGNED <i>3-16-02</i> </div>					
8. PORT OF ENTRY		9. CARRIER AND FLIGHT NO.		10. POST-ENTRY NO.	
11. DETAINING OFFICIAL (Signature)		12. TITLE		13. AGENCY	14. DATE
I certify that I have, this day, inspected the birds identified above offered for importation, and have found them to be free of evidence of communicable disease or exposure thereto, and release them for the purpose as stated above.					
15. PORT RELEASING OFFICIAL (Signature)		16. TITLE		17. DATE RELEASED	
I have inspected the birds inspected above, and find that all applicable provisions of 9 CFR Part 92 as amended have been met.					
18. FINAL RELEASING OFFICIAL (Signature)		19. TITLE		20. DATE RELEASED	

VS FORM 17-8 (JAN 90) Previous edition may be used. STATE OF DESTINATION

FIGURE K-1-8 Example of VS Form 17-8, Agreement of Pet Bird Owner

Purpose

Instructions

TABLE K-1-10 Instructions for Completing VS Form 17-8, Agreement of Pet Bird Owner

Block	Instructions
1	Fill in
2	Fill in
3	Fill in
4	Fill in
5	Fill in
6	Fill in
7	<p>The pet bird owner must complete and sign either Section A, B, C, or D</p> <p>If the owner refuses to sign the form, do the following:</p> <p>Advise the owner that option D is automatically in effect</p> <p>Attach a note to sign the form explaining the circumstances</p> <p>Let VS know if the owner is going to contact VS</p>
7A	<p>Fill in one of the following:</p> <p>If being held, address where the bird will be held for 30 days</p> <p>If in transit:</p> <p>Write "Bird in transit" in this block</p> <p>List the name, address, and telephone number of the AVIC in the State where the bird will be held</p> <p>Have the owner sign and date the form and list a telephone number where he can be reached</p> <p>You may sign the form as a witness to the owner's signature</p>
7B	<p>Have the owner sign, date, and enter a telephone number</p> <p>If the bird is a returning U.S. origin bird, this section must be witnessed by VS</p> <p>If the bird is a Canadian origin bird in transit to Canada, a PPQ officer may sign the form as a witness to the owner's signature</p> <p>If the PPQ officer signs as a witness, write "Bird in transit" just after 90 days</p>
7C	<p>Have the owner fill in the country where the birds are to be exported</p> <p>Have the owner sign and date the form</p>
7D	Have the owner sign and date the form when the owner abandons birds to APHIS
8	Fill in
9	Fill in
10	If postentry by carrier, enter postentry number
11-14	Fill in
15-20	Leave blank; VS will complete

Distribution

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



Appendix L

User Fees

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Introduction

Directions for collecting user fees for export certificates on animal products are covered in this appendix. Collect a fee for **each certificate issued**.

Collect fees for the following four types of certificates or certification endorsements:

- Export Certificate for Animal Products, VS Form 16-4

- Official USDA Letterhead

- Rubber Stamp Export Certificate applied to a port letterhead

- Certification accompanying grain shipments attesting to freedom from animal diseases

Exporters must pay by check¹ or money order made payable to “USDA, APHIS.” Require exporters to pay by personal check, money order, cashier's check, certified check, or traveler's check. **Never** accept cash.

Every certificate or certification signed by a PPQ officer must be recorded. As officers sign certificates, they must log in the appropriate information on a form or log. APHIS Form 80-R, Export Certification Record, may be used to record Phytosanitary Export Certificates may be used.

¹Make certain that the following information appears on the face of the check: complete mailing address and telephone number, Social Security number or driver's license number or taxpayer identification number, and APHIS Form 81 control number.



If the exporter is willing to pay the overtime, you may Issue certificates or sign endorsements of animal products **outside** of regular business hours.

There are five major tasks associated with collecting user fees. The tasks are listed in **Figure L-1-1** and are further explained in this appendix.

Tasks for Collecting User Fees

1. Set the fee
2. Collect the fee
3. Record fees collected
4. Remit fees collected
5. Manage records

FIGURE L-1-1 Overview of Tasks for Collecting User Fees

Materials

Have the following on hand to collect user fees:

Blank copies of the Export Certificate Record (ECR) or similar log

Book of blank receipts, SF Form 1165, or your own in-house book of receipts

Blank copies of APHIS Form 94, Record of Public Funds Received, for remitting fees to the lock box in St. Louis, MO

Blank copies of VS Form 16-4, Export Certificate for Animal Products

Set the Fee

Set the fee as follows:

1. Charge \$31 for each certificate for any animal or nonanimal products (including grain).
2. Use **Table L-1-1** to determine whether to charge or how much to charge if you must correct, replace or reissue a certificate or certification.

TABLE L-1-1 Fees for Replaced or Reissued Certificates

If the error:	Then:
Requires more than a minor pen and ink change	CHARGE \$31
Can be corrected by a minor pen and ink change	CORRECT the certificate and don't charge anything for it

Collect the Fee

Collect the fee only after signing the certificate or endorsement.



Accept a personal check only if the charge is for \$100 or less. If the exporter asks for a receipt, issue one using SF 1165 (a generic receipt form). Checks must be drawn on a U.S. Bank and must be payable in U.S. Funds.

Record Collected Fees

Record and log your actions on APHIS Form 80-R, Export Certification Record, or a similar form, as follows:

1. Date the certificate or certification.
2. Assign a consecutive number based on your port's current system or a new numbering system beginning with 001 preceded by the initials of the port's designation and the fiscal year (for example, Chicago could begin ORD 02-001, CHI 02-001, IKK 02-001, etc.). Examples of current numbering systems:

BOS 0357236, BOS 0357237, BOS 0357238...

Oakland 02-001, Oakland 02-002, Oakland 02-003...

Knoxville 47001, Knoxville 47002, Knoxville 47003...

3. Keep the log scrupulously. It may be audited. Modify the APHIS Form 80-R, Export Certification Record, to log certificates or certification signed. You may create your own form. As a minimum, include the following information:

Unique number assigned

Date signed

Signature of endorsing PPQ officer

Amount of the fee collected (\$31)

Method of payment

Date payment was remitted

Remit Collected Fees

When a check or money order is collected, remit it to the lock box using an APHIS Form 94, Record of Public Funds Received. Make a copy of the check for your port records. You may enter more than one transaction on an APHIS Form 94.

Directions for completing and submitting APHIS Form 94 are as follows:

1. Enter your complete mailing address in _____ of the APHIS Form 94.
2. Enter the 10-digit Accounting code and the 4-digit Budget Object Code (BOC) for each payment. Your use of the full accounting code and revenue source (BOCs) on the APHIS Form 94 allows you to enter more than one type of payment on each form.
3. Make sure all checks are made payable to USDA, APHIS.



Checks drawn on a foreign bank must be marked, "Payable in U.S. Dollars."

4. If cash is received, get a money order; **never** take the cost of the money order from the cash received. You may receive reimbursement by completing an SF-1164, Claim for Reimbursement for Expenditures on Official Business.
5. Send the checks or money orders (collected fees) along with the original and one copy of the APHIS FORM 94 to the following address within 24 hours of receipt:

USDA, APHIS, User Fees
P.O. Box 952180
St. Louis, MO 63195-2180



Never send cash. Send check or money order only.

6. Retain one copy of the APHIS Form 94 until a receipted copy is received from MRP-MBS. Please notify the Accounts Receivable Team if you have **not** received the receipted copy within 3 weeks of your submission.

Manage Records

Since the user fee program for export certification is an APHIS program where money is collected and handled directly, certifying officials must maintain an audit trail. Therefore, to prevent future difficulty, each issuing office is to maintain a sufficient audit trail as follows:

Annual Maintenance

Collect and maintain records and file as follows:

1. Collect both the issuing office copies of the export certificates associated with the log of certificates issued and each copy of the APHIS Form 94 used to send in money for the certificates listed on the log (ECR), together with a copy of each check.
2. Highlight, on the APHIS Form 94, the amounts that pertain to the certificates listed on the log (ECR).
3. Attach the associated export certificates, a copy of each check, and APHIS Form 94 to its log (ECR).
4. File the assembled records for the current fiscal year. After you close out a fiscal year, you must store the records. Records must be stored on site for two complete fiscal years plus the current fiscal year.
5. Following storage of the records on site for the appropriate time, forward them to the Records Retention Center. This center will hold on to records for an additional 4 fiscal years and 6 months prior to destroying them.

Examples of Forms for Collecting User Fees

The forms listed below are related to collecting user fees:

APHIS Form 47, Transmittal and Receipt for Accountable Items
APHIS Form 80-R (ECR), Export Certificate Record
APHIS Form 94, Record of Public Funds Received
VS Form 16-4, Export Certificate for Animal Products

TRANSMITTAL AND RECEIPT FOR ACCOUNTABLE ITEMS				USDA-APHIS	1. DATE PREPARED
ISSUING OFFICE: Complete applicable items 1 through 9. Original and one copy to accompany the items to the receiving office. Retain one copy. RECEIVING OFFICE: Complete items 11 through 15 and return original to issuing office in item 3.					
2. TO:			3. FROM:		
4. ACCOUNTABLE FORMS ENCLOSED					
A. FORM NO.	B. TITLE	C. QUANTITY	D. UNIT OF ISSUE	E. SERIAL NOS. (Inclusive)	
				FROM	THROUGH
SF-1103	U.S. Government Bill of Lading				
AD-107	Report of Transfer or Other Disposition of Construction of Property - For Sales				
APHIS-89	Report of Reimbursable Inspection and Quarantine Service				
	Identification Card				
5. CREDIT CARDS - LICENSE PLATES ENCLOSED					
A. TYPE	B. NAME OF ISSUING COMPANY	C. NO. ENCLOSED	D. CREDIT CARD OR LICENSE PLATE NOS.		
			FROM	THROUGH	
Telephone Toll Credit Card					
Auto Rental Credit Card					
GSA National Credit Card (Service station use) (Return expired credit cards being replaced)					
License Plates					
APHIS Decals					
6. ACCOUNTABLE ITEMS					
A. DESCRIPTION	B. QUANTITY	C. SERIAL NOS. (Inclusive)			
		FROM	THROUGH		
7. REMARKS					
8. SIGNATURE OF ISSUING OFFICIAL		9. TITLE		10. DATE	
ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT <i>I acknowledge receipt of the above items except as noted in item 11 below.</i>					
11. EXCEPTIONS					
<input type="checkbox"/> 12. "X" IF EXPIRED CREDIT CARDS ARE ATTACHED	13. SIGNATURE OF ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER		14. TITLE		15. DATE RECEIVED
APHIS FORM 47 (APR 2001) Previous editions may be used.					

FIGURE L-1-2 APHIS Form 47, Transmittal and Receipt for Accountable Items (blank)

[illegible]

FIGURE L-1-3 Example of APHIS Form 80-R, Export Certificate Record (blank)

L-1-8



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE HEALTH CERTIFICATE EXPORT CERTIFICATE ANIMAL PRODUCTS	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY PORT Milwaukee DATE 11/21/03 AND NO. C5555	
This certificate is for Veterinary purposes only. It is valid for 30 days after the date of signature. In the case of transport by ship or rail, the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage.		
This is to certify that rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, hog cholera, swine vesicular disease, African Swine fever, bovine fever, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia do not exist in the United States of America.		
ADDITIONAL DECLARATION		
		
 (SIGNATURE OF ENDORSING OFFICIAL)	Martina Marlin (TYPED NAME)	APHIS Officer (TITLE OF ENDORSING OFFICIAL)
DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSIGNMENT		
NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXPORTER House of Wisconsin Cheese 107 State Street Madison, WI 53703	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE Barbosa Cheese Shop 1381 Campinas Sal Paulo Brazil	
PRODUCT (quantity, unit of measure, and kind) 1 case Knight's Vaile Cheese cheese product of bovine origin		
IDENTIFICATION HOW Cheese ID Case #ANC 37943	CONVEYANCE United Airlines Flight 357	
No liability shall attach to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of the Department with respect to this certificate.		
VS FORM 16-4 (MAY 2003) (All previous versions are obsolete after Jan. 2004.)		

FIGURE L-1-5 Example of VS Form 16-4, Export Certificate for Animal Products

Glossary

Introduction

Use this glossary to find the meaning of specialized words, abbreviations, acronyms, and terms used in regulating animal products. When applicable, the meaning includes the animal product or section with which the word is associated. To locate where in the manual a given animal product or by-product is mentioned, use the [Index](#).

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

Abattoir—A slaughterhouse.

Acid casein—See **Casein**.

Acidophilus milk—A cultured milk product wherein *Lactobacillus acidophilus* bacteria have been added to the milk in order to aid in the digestion of lactose (milk sugar). Regulate as [Cultured Milk Products](#).

African Swine Fever (ASF)—A viral disease that affects only swine. The disease is acute, causing the swine to die within 7 days of having a high fever.

Albumin—A type of protein found in blood, egg white, milk, and seeds.

Albumin serum—A protein that accounts for 55% of the total protein in blood plasma. Imported for biological use. Covered under [Blood and Related By-Products](#).

Amnion—A thin membrane forming a closed sac around the embryo of birds, mammals, and reptiles. The amnion contains amniotic fluid in which the embryo is immersed. If amniotic fluid cells, it is covered under [Live Animals and Related Material](#); regulate as an organism or vector. If it is amniotic fluid or liquid to be incorporated as an ingredient in cosmetics, it is covered under [Miscellaneous Products](#).

Amphibian—Cold-blooded vertebrates, such as frogs, toads, or salamanders, intermediate in characteristics between fish and reptiles; have gilled, aquatic larvae and air-breathing adults.

Animal by-products, inedible—Parts or products of ruminants, swine, and poultry unsuitable for human consumption, such as hides, glue stock, bone meal, blood meal, glands, organs, skins, hair, wool, bones, hoofs, horns, hoof meal, horn meal, meat meal, tannage.

Animal digest—A powder or liquid mixture of breakdown products from animal tissue resulting from the controlled action of one or more enzymes. Digest contains only trace amounts of feathers, hair, horn, or teeth. Digest must name its animal source (such as beef, chicken, or pork digests). Regulate as rendered and processed protein under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Animal feed—See **Feed**.

Animal glue—A protein derived from the chemical breakdown of collagen, which is the principal protein constituent of animal hide, connective tissue, and bones. There are two types of animal glue: hide glue and bone glue. Hide glue and bone glue are considered inedible gelatin or technical gelatin. Both are allowed **unrestricted** entry.

Animal products, edible—Parts or products of ruminants, swine, and poultry suitable for human consumption such as meat and meat products, milk and milk products, edible offal and eggs.

Ante-mortem—Preceding death.

Anthrax—A worldwide disease of wild and domesticated animals that is transmitted by contact with infected animals or their products and, rarely, by vectors. The most prevalent form of this disease first appears as a small pimple which rapidly develops into a black pustule. Prompt diagnosis and early treatment are important in combating this disease in humans. Many antibiotics are effective in the treatment of human anthrax including penicillin, chloramphenicol, tetracycline, erythromycin, and streptomycin.

Antibiotic resistance—The ability of a bacterium to synthesize a protein that neutralizes an antibiotic. The gene for antibiotic resistance may be carried on a plasmid.

Antibody(ies)—Any of various proteins in the blood that are generated in reaction to foreign proteins, microorganisms, or polysaccharides and neutralize them or produce immunity. Imported for biological use or pharmaceutical use. Covered under ***Blood and Related By-Products***.

Anticoagulant—Substance that inhibits the clotting of blood.

Antigen—A substance, usually a protein or carbohydrate, capable of stimulating an immune response.

Antiserum(a)—Human or animal serum containing antibodies against at least one antigen. Imported for biological use. Covered under **Blood and Related By-Products**.

Antivenom—An antitoxin derived from antibodies created in a horse's blood to neutralize snake venom in a snake bite victim.

Antlers—The solid deciduous bone of an animal of the deer family. Antlers are shed annually. Covered under **Bones and Related By-Products**.

Approved defrost facility—An establishment where FSIS inspects defrosted samples of frozen, cooked beef from South America.

Approved dye—Proprietary substance or food compound used to decharacterize meat. The substance or compound must be accepted and used according to FSIS regulations.

Approved establishment—A business which has received prior approval from VS for further processing or storage of restricted import meat and animal products.

Aquaculture feed—Food for fish, alligators, crocodiles, crustaceans, turtles, and shellfish which, in addition to plant material, may contain high levels of rendered animal protein ingredients.

Ascitic fluid—Fluid formed in the abdomen and which may contain monoclonal antibodies (usually from mice or rats).

ASF—See African swine fever.

Asian medicinal products (animal)—Animal products used in Asian medical practice for the treatment of human illnesses. Products include horn, bone, skin, glands, muscle tissue, and extracts. Usually found in a fresh or minimally processed condition. Frequently manifested as medicine, medicinals, or medicinal herbs.

Avian (Aves)—Pertaining to birds. Regulate as poultry under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Backfat—The subcutaneous fat on the back of hog carcasses. Regulate as **Lard and Pork Fat** under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine**.

Bacon—A side of a pig that has gone through a curing process. When the bacon is processed in a container, treat it as perishable. When the bacon is a hanging side or slab, treat it as fresh products (chilled, or frozen). Covered under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine**.

Bacterin—A vaccine made from either entire bacteria or bacterial components, such as a protein. When the bacterin is injected into an animal it produces an immune response which provides protection against the disease causing bacteria.

Bacterium (Bacteria)—Unicellular round, spiral, or rod-shaped single-celled microorganisms that are often aggregated into colonies.

Balut egg—A fertilized duck egg (rarely chicken) which is artificially incubated for about 14-18 days for embryos to develop. After incubation, it is usually boiled and packed in salt. Most baluts originate in the Philippines. **NOTE:** Some importations of baluts have **not** been cooked after incubation and contain live embryos.

Beef—The flesh of a slaughtered bovine. Covered under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Beef bone stock—The broth from boiled bovine used as a base in preparing soups, gravies, or sauces. Covered under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants**.

Beef extract—A concentrated preparation of the essential protein constituents of ruminant meat. Covered under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants**.

Beef jerky—Cured and fully dried meat of a ruminant. Has a tough, chewy consistency and may be smoked, unsmoked, air or oven-dried. Covered under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants**. If for a pet chew, covered under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**.

Bile—A yellow or greenish secretion of the liver. Also known as gall. Covered under **Organs**.

Biltong—Meat (usually beef, venison, or ostrich) that is cut into long slices or strips and dried in the sun. No smoke or artificial heat is applied. Keeps several months, but becomes brittle with age. Covered under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Bird—All members of the class Avian (including eggs for hatching) **other than** poultry or game birds. See also the definitions for **Poultry** and **Game bird**.

Bird's nest, edible—The dried glutinous secretion of the salivary glands of southern Asian swifts. Used in making soup. Covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Bird's nest, inedible—The place in which a bird lays eggs and raises young. May be made of mud, animal hair, and grasses and their straw. Covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Bladder—A membranous sac in animals that receives a secretion (like urine) or contains gas. May be used for casings.

Blood—The fluid circulated by the heart through the vertebrate vascular system, carrying oxygen and nutrients throughout the body and waste materials to excretory channels.

Blood albumin—A simple class of protein derived from blood. Imported for biological use. Covered under **Blood and Related By-Products**.

Blood fraction—Component separated from whole blood. For example, fibrin, plasma, plasminogen, platelets, prothrombin, red blood cells, white blood cells.

Blood meal—The ground, dry blood of animals characterized by a high protein content and used for feeding livestock and as a nitrogenous fertilizer. Covered as rendered products, under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Blood plasma—The liquid part of blood often used in transfusions in the place of whole blood.

Blood pudding or blood sausage—Sausage containing a large proportion of blood so that it is very dark colored. Covered under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Blood serum—Blood from which the fibrin and suspended material, like cells, have been removed.

Blue chrome—A partially tanned animal skin (hide). The hide has been sulfided and limed, pickled with salt and acid, and chromed. Chrome imparts a blue-green color to the hides; hides are in a “blue” state. Chroming is the first step of the final phase of tanning; only softening and finishing remain. Regulate as chrome-tanned hides under **Hides and Related By-Products**.

Bologna—A precooked and highly-seasoned sausage made of finely-cured pork and beef in artificial or natural casings. Italian bologna sausage is called mortadella. Regulate under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Bone—The hard part of the skeleton of a vertebrate. When the intended use is a trophy, the bones are covered under ***Trophies***. When the intended use is **other than** a trophy, the bones are covered under ***Bones and Related By-Products***. If for a pet chew or pet toy, covered under ***Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed***.

Bone ash—The powdery residue of burnt bones.

Bone black—A black substance made from crushed, defatted, carbonized bones, used as a pigment and decolorizing agent. Regulate as ***Bones and Related By-Products***.

Bone char—See **Char**.

Bone glue—See **Animal glue**.

Bone grist—Ground bone. Regulate as ***Bones and Related By-Products***.

Bone greaves—See **Greaves**.

Bone marrow—The tissue that occupies the cavities of most bones. Bone marrow consists of maturing blood cells and fat cells, supporting connective tissue and blood vessels. Covered under ***Organs***.

Bone marrow extract—A protein extract (normally dried) of bone marrow. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under ***Organs***.

Bone meal—Crushed or ground animal bones used for feed and fertilizer. Covered as rendered products under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Bone meal, degelatinized—Derived from the manufacture of glue or gelatin. Covered under ***Bones and Related By-Products***.

Bouillon cube—A small cube of evaporated seasoned meat, poultry, or vegetable stock. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Bovine—An animal of *Bos* or of a closely related genus of the family Bovidae (cattle); a ruminant.

Bovine fascia or facia—A sheet of tissue covering the muscles. Imported for biological use. Covered under ***Animal Tissue***.

Bovine growth hormone—See **Bovine somatotropin**.

Bovine placental extract—A growth factor found in the placenta of mammals. This factor can stimulate cellular division of blood vessels and increase the permeability of some cell layers found in blood vessels and the lymphatics. Regulate as proteins under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Bovine somatotropin (bovine growth hormone, bST)—A growth hormone found in cattle. The hormone can be produced by genetically engineered microbes. If the hormone is derived from cattle, it is covered under ***Organs***. However, if the hormone was produced by microbes, it is covered under covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)—Abbreviation for bovine spongiform encephalopathy; a neurological disease affecting ruminants.

Braunschweiger—A smoked pork liver sausage (liverwurst) enriched with eggs and milk. See also **Liverwurst**. Regulate under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine***.

Bresaola—A cured and dried beef product from Italy with a more delicate texture, but stronger flavor than that of prosciutto. Bresaola is obtained from salted, spiced, and air-dried, lean meat (usually beef, but may be horse meat) and contains almost no fat. A Swiss version is called bundnerfleisch.

Bristles—Stiff, coarse hairs as found on the back of swine. Regulate as bristles under ***Hides and Related By-Products***.

Brushtail opossum—A marsupial of Australia belonging to the genus *Trichosurus*. Brushtail opossums are susceptible to bovine tuberculosis.

bST—See **Bovine somatotropin**.

Bully stick—See Pizzle.

Bundnerfleisch—See **Bresaola**.

Bung or bung cap—The cecum, a blind pouch forming the beginning of the large intestine of slaughtered animals. When the intended use is for sausage casing, then bungs or bung caps are covered under **Casings**. When the intended use is for manufacturing prophylactics, then the bung caps are covered under **Organs**, **not** casings.

Burro—A small donkey. Covered by the term equine or horse.

Butter—A dairy product whereby milk is first separated into cream and skim milk; the cream is then pasteurized, cooled and churned to form a solid mass (butter). Butter is formed by the milkfat and the liquid (buttermilk) is then drained away and used for other purposes. Regulate as **Milk and Milk Products**.

Buttermilk, fresh, chilled, frozen—The sour liquid that remains after the butterfat has been removed from whole milk or cream by churning. A cultured sour milk made by adding certain micro-organisms to sweet milk. Can also be in a dried state. Regulate as **Milk and Milk Products**.

Butter oil—A product derived from butter scraps or butter or cream **not** meeting the requirements of US Grade A or AA.

Cajeta—A thick, dark syrup or paste made from caramelized sugar and milk (goat's or cow's milk) that is used primarily as a dessert or topping for ice cream or fruit in Mexico and some South American countries. Although milk is an ingredient, the product is classified as a confectionery and is **unrestricted**.

Calpis—A cultured, lactose-based drink that is popular as a beverage in Asia. Regulated as **Cultured Milk Products**.

Candy—A food made of sugar paste or syrup often enriched and with varied and enriched flavorings that may contain milk products. Candy is **unrestricted**.

Cap—The cecum of sheep casings which are washed, salted, and dried. Covered under **Casings**.

Cape, bird—The short feathers covering the shoulders of a fowl below the neck feathers. The feathers are usually attached to skin. When the intended use is a trophy, the cape is covered under **Trophies**. When the intended use is **other than** a trophy, such as tying fishing flies, the capes are covered under **Hides and Related By-Products**.

Cape, mammal—The pelt from the head, neck, and forepart of the shoulders of an animal, especially for mounting as a trophy. Covered under [Trophies](#).

Caprine—Of or pertaining to goats; a ruminant.

Carcass—The dead body of an animal, especially one slaughtered for food or for rendering.

Cartilage—Tough, white fibrous connective tissue attached to the articular surfaces of bones. Also known as gristle. As such, regulate cartilage as glue stock under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#). Cartilage, when imported as raw material for pharmaceuticals, is called chondroitin sulfate and covered under [Live Animals and Related Material](#).

Casein—The predominant protein in cow's milk. This protein can be separated from milk by either treating with an acid-like hydrochloric acid (acid casein) or using the enzyme rennet (rennet casein) to produce an insoluble curd. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products](#).

Caseinate—A compound of casein with a metal. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products](#).

Casing—A membranous case for processed meat. May be of animal or artificial origin. Examples of animal structures used for casings are the bladder, bung, bung caps, ceca, intestine, stomach, rectum, and weasand.

Cattle fever (bovine piroplasmiasis)—A disease of red blood cells caused by the protozoan parasite, *Babesia bigemina*. Ticks are the principal agents in the spread of cattle fever.

Cecum—Blind pouch forming the beginning of the large intestine. Also called bung. Covered under [Casings](#).

Cells, cell culture, or cell line—A structured unit of an organism cultivated in a media that is conducive to growth. The media may contain fetal bovine serum or another derivative from animals. Imported for biological use. Covered under [Organisms and Vectors](#).

Certificate—Official foreign documents which attest that handling and processing conditions have been met. Certificates are required under 9CFR Parts 92, 94, 95, 96, and 156. These documents must be issued by the national government of the country of origin, and they must be signed by an official of that government. Refer to [Appendix G](#) for examples of acceptable foreign certificates for casings, meat and

meat products, by-products, and hams. Whenever the term is used in the manual, “certificate” refers to an **official** government document endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian employed by the region of export.

Certificate of origin—For meat and meat products, the country where the originating animal was both raised and slaughtered. For animal by-products, the country in which such products were taken from an animal or animals. For other materials, the country in which such materials were produced. You must determine the country of origin in order to further determine the entry requirements of meat and meat products, animal by-products, or related material.

Certificate of processing—One endorsed by a full-time, salaried government veterinarian of the exporting country confirming the required processing for the product. Differs from a certificate of origin in that a certificate of processing is proof of a process to render the product free of exotic animal disease agents.

Certification—A statement of fact which must appear on an official government certificate and which must be endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinarian employed by the region of export. Contrast with declaration.

Cervelat—A family of sausages that combines chopped pork and/or beef with various mixtures of herbs, spices, and other flavorings. Cervelats are preserved by curing, drying, and smoking, and can range from semi-dry to moist and soft. Both thuringer and mortadella are cervelats. Regulate under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Cervidae (cervids)—The family of even-toed, hoofed animals most of which are characterized by antlers that are shed and include deer, elk (wapiti), moose, muntjaks, reindeer, sika, and takin.

Char—A black substance made from crushed, defatted, carbonized bones, used as a pigment and decolorizing agent. Covered under ***Bones and Related By-Products***.

Cheese—A solid food prepared from the pressed curd of milk, often seasoned and aged. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Chew(s)—An object or toy made from various animal parts for pets to gnaw on. Chews may be made from such parts as bones, ears, hoofs, ligaments, meat, organs, pizzles, skin, snouts, or rawhide. They may come from any animal including equine, poultry, ruminants or swine. Covered under ***Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed***.

Chemically synthesized proteins/peptides—Compounds which have been manufactured or built artificially. The final product is identical to or closely resembles the natural product. Synthesis is usually done in the laboratory using sophisticated equipment and reagents.

Chicharrones—Spanish word for pork rind. See **Pork rind**.

Chilorio—Meat filling, usually made with pork but sometimes beef, that is boiled, shredded, and then fried with ground chilies and other spices.

Chitterlings—Also known as chitlins or chitlings. Intestines of animals cooked and prepared for human consumption.

Chlorinated lime—Bleaching powder used as a disinfectant.

Cholesterol—A steroid alcohol present in animal cells and body fluids. Regulate for pharmaceutical use under **Organs**.

Chondroitin sulfate—A sulfated glycosaminoglycan (complex sugar) that is a major constituent in various connective tissues, especially in the ground substance of blood vessels, bone, and cartilage. Covered under **Bones and Related By-Products**.

Chorizo—A highly seasoned, coarsely ground, pork sausage flavored with garlic, chili powder, and other spices. Chorizo from Mexico is usually made with fresh pork, but can also be made of young goat, javelina, venison, beef, or whatever is available. Spanish chorizo is made with smoked pork. Regulate under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Chrome leather—Chrome-tanned leather used largely in the manufacture of shoe uppers.

Chrome tan—To tan an animal skin by impregnating with chromium salts.

CITES—Abbreviation for The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. CITES establishes a world-wide system of controls on international trade in specified threatened animals and plants, as well as products derived from them, and ensures that the international trade in wildlife does not threaten the survival of the species being traded.

Classical swine fever (CSF)—A highly-contagious viral disease of that affects only swine. The disease begins with a high fever and then kills the animal 5-19 days after exposure. Also known as hog cholera (HC).

Clotted cream—Cream that is allowed to rise on milk, is set by heating (steamed) and then cooling, and skimmed from the underlying skim milk. Also called Devon or Devonshire cream. Covered under **Milk and Milk Products**.

Coating—A layer of a substance spread over a surface for protection, flavoring, or decoration. For example, rawhide imported as pet food may be coated with a red or brown colored glaze or icing.

Collagen—A structural protein found in bones, cartilage, connective tissue, and skin; covered under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**. Casings can be manufactured from collagen and are covered under **Casings**. Collagen as an ingredient in cosmetics is covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Collagen casings—A membranous case for sausages manufactured from collagen usually derived from split beef hides.

Colostrum—The yellow, milky fluid secreted by the mammary gland a few days before and after giving birth. Colostrum is rich in maternal antibodies and provides the newborn with passive immunity against diseases for the few weeks of life. May also be listed as beestings, beastings, or biestings. Covered under **Milk and Milk Products**.

Commercial restricted imports—Those animal products or by-products entering the United States which will ultimately enter trade channels. For example, wet salted hides and skins, bones for industrial purposes, glands for use in the pharmaceutical industry.

Commercially accepted manner—A method used by the trade to apply heat. When the heat is applied, the temperature and time curve are such that a long time is taken to reach 156° F.

Condensed milk—Product made by evaporating part of the water from milk and adding sugar. Covered under **Milk and Milk Products**.

Conditioned media(um)—A nutrient material that has already been partially used by cells, but is enriched with material derived from cells (like growth factors). Contact PPQ, VRS for directions on how to regulate.

Confectionery—A sweet preparation (such as candy) that may be made from milk or milk products or have dairy products as an ingredient. Examples include burfi, cajeta, gulabjamun, kalakand, khoya, lacto king, milk candy, pastillas de leche, and polvoron. Covered under **Milk and Milk Products**.

Connective tissue—Tissue-forming ligaments, tendons, and aponeuroses. Regulate as glue stock under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Contaminated aircraft—One with animal contamination such as blood, manure, hay, and straw which may carry animal diseases. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Cooked (chilled or frozen)—A condition that results from the heat process applied to meat and meat products. The fresh, boneless meat is cooked without curing agents, except salt, for a sufficient period and at temperatures so that when inspected, the meat or meat product appears to be thoroughly cooked throughout. Then the meat or meat product is kept chilled or frozen during shipment.

Cooked, perishable—A condition that applies high temperature to containerized pork and pork products. The process used is as follows: (1) Pack the pork in containers. (2) Completely seal the containers against the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed). (3) Cook the pork using a commercially accepted method. The internal (center of pork) temperature must reach a minimum of 156° F. This condition is hot enough to kill viruses, but **not** hot enough to render the pork or pork product fully sterilized. The pork or pork product requires refrigeration.

Cooked, shelf stable—A condition that applies a high temperature to meat and meat products which render the products shelf stable. The process used as follows: (1) Pack the meat in containers. (2) Seal the containers completely against the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed). (3) Cook the meat. The temperature must be high enough to produce a fully sterile product (one that is free from bacteria or other microorganisms). See **Shelf stability**.

Cosmetic—A preparation that is applied to the body for beautifying, preserving, or altering the appearance. It may also be used to cleanse, color, condition, or protect the skin, hair, nails, lips, eyes, or teeth. If it is an animal product ingredient to be used in cosmetics, it is covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***. Cosmetics which contain animal products, but are in finished form, ready for sale are unrestricted.

Cottage cheese—A soft, white cheese made of strained and seasoned curds of whole or skim milk, to which cream and salt are added. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Cotto—See **Salami**.

Country of origin—For meat and meat products, the country where the originating animal was both raised and slaughtered. For animal by-products, the country in which such products were taken from an animal or animals. For other materials, the country in which such materials were produced. You must determine the country of origin in order to further determine the entry requirements of meat and meat products, animal by-products, or related material.

Crème fraîche—A cultured, thickened cream that has a slightly tangy, nutty flavor and velvety texture. Covered under ***Milk Products or Mixtures that Contain Milk Products***.

Cresylic compounds—Of or relating to cresol or creosote made synthetically or from coal tar or petroleum. Used as an approved disinfectant against END (formerly VVND).

Crop—A sac dilatation of the gullet of birds and poultry. When the intended use is for consumption, crop is covered under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry***. When the intended use is **other than** for consumption, crop is covered under ***Organs***.

Cryo-vac (Kyro-vac)—A type of container used to package meat. The process uses freezing and vacuum packing. Cryo-vac containers are acceptable only for commercial importations where certification would accompany them.

CSF—See **Classical swine fever**.

Cubed hay—Grass or other plants (like alfalfa) that have been chopped, heat dried, and formed into the general shape of a cube.

Culatello—A lean, rosy-red, raw Italian ham that has been cured and soaked in wine during aging.

Culture—Microorganisms or living tissue cells cultivated in a media which may contain fetal bovine serum or another derivative from animals. Imported for biological use. Covered under ***Organisms and Vectors***.

Cultured cream—See ***Crème fraîche***.

Culture media—See **Media**.

Cultured milk product—The result of culturing milk with specific microorganisms (bacteria or yeast) so as to induce specific changes in flavor, and physical and chemical qualities. The most noticeable change is the increase in titratable acidity and reduction in pH. The

lowering of pH destroys viruses and causes denaturation or coagulation of the milk protein which results in the great increase in viscosity. Cultured milk products include acidophilus milk, buttermilk, calpis, crème fraîche, cultured cream, dahi, kатык, kefir, kumuss, lactic acid, laban, leben, madzoon, mast, matzoon, naja, qurut, raib, ripened cream butter, rob, roba, smetana, sour cream, sour cream dip, taho, tiaourti, yaourt, yogurt, zabady, and zabade.

Curd cheese—The coagulated part of milk, used to make cheese. Covered under **Milk and Milk Products**.

Cured and dried—A condition used to describe a combination of processes applied to meat and meat products rendering the products shelf stable. Cured and dried combines the processes of drying, pH, heat, and exposure. For meat to be cured and dried, it must meet a certain degree of processing depending on the animal class from which the meat was derived and the country of origin. Compare with **Shelf stability**.

Cytokine—A soluble molecule that a cell produces to control reactions between other cells. For example, interleukins are cytokines. If the molecule was produced by microbes, it is covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Dairy products—Those products derived from milk. Covered under **Milk and Milk Products**.

Decharacterize—A process using charcoal or dyes which makes meat unfit for human consumption.

Declaration—A formal, written statement specifying the facts as they relate to an importation. The declaration may appear on any document, including a certificate, that accompanies the importation. Contrast with **Certification**.

Degelatinized bone meal—Derived from the manufacture of glue or gelatin. Covered under **Bones and Related By-Products**.

Devonshire cream (Devon)—See **Clotted cream**.

Diagnostic samples—Specimens of various animal parts or body fluids imported for biological use. Covered under organisms and vectors, **Live Animals and Related Material**.

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)—A chemical inside cells that carries and passes information from one generation to the next. Regulated because DNA may be from livestock or poultry and could harbor

livestock or poultry disease agents (such as viruses) that are exotic to the U.S. or may be in media that could have been derived from livestock or poultry. Covered under **Live Animals and Related Material**.

Dietary supplements—Products (taken by mouth) that contain a dietary ingredient intended to supplement the diet, and come in many forms e.g., gel caps, liquids, powders, and tablets. Dietary ingredients may include amino acids, herbs, minerals, vitamins, and substances such as enzymes and organ tissues.

Diseases of concern—A phrase used to represent the foreign animal diseases listed in the regulations that PPQ is involved in controlling. The diseases of concern related to ruminants are BSE and FMD. The diseases of concern related to swine are ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD. The diseases of concern related to poultry are END and SE.

Disinfectant—An agent that cleanses by destroying, neutralizing, or inhibiting the growth of harmful microorganisms.

DNA—See **Deoxyribonucleic acid**.

Doogh—A spiced, watered, and carbonated beverage made from reconstituting yogurt that has been concentrated to dryness. Covered under **Milk and Milk Products**.

Dragon blood—A dark-red, resinous substance derived from certain plants and used for coloring in various industries. Dragon blood is **not** regulated.

Dressed—To prepare an animal for market: slaughter, eviscerate, remove feet and head, and clean.

Drug—See **Pharmaceutical**.

Dry blood—Blood meal from animals. Regulate as a rendered product under **Blood and Related By-Products**.

Duff or fruit duff—A pudding made of flour and possibly suet, and boiled in a bag.

Dunglocks—Clumps of dung (manure) in the wool or hair of animals. Covered under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Earthworm—A cylindrically-shaped worm with a segmented body that burrows into and helps aerate and enrich the soil. Earthworms belong to the family Lumbricidae of the annelid phylum. Earthworms are

regulated because viruses, like that which cause foot and mouth disease (FMD), may be transported in or on earthworms. To regulate, see **Earthworms** under **Live Animals and Related Material**.

Edible offal—The waste parts of a butchered animal fit to be eaten; includes beef or pigs feet, tongue, brain, thymus (sweetbread), heart, liver, lung, spleen, tripe (omasa and abomasa), hog stomach, kidney, tails (beef, calf, and horse), poultry feet, poultry giblets (heart, liver, and gizzard), ova from fowl, comb from fowl, and animal heads (including lips and cheek). Regulate as meat.

Egg—The oval, thin-shelled ovum of a bird. When the intended use is consumption or breaking and pasteurization, the eggs are covered under **Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds**. When the intended use is for hatching, the eggs are covered under **Live Animals and Related Material**.

Egg products—Eggs that are removed from their shells for processing. The processing of egg products includes breaking eggs, filtering, mixing, stabilizing, blending, pasteurizing, cooling, freezing or drying, and packaging. Egg products include whole eggs, whites, yolks, and various blends with or without non-egg ingredients that are processed and pasteurized; and may be available in liquid, frozen, and dried forms.

Embryo (live)—The fertilized egg of a vertebrate animal. Covered under eggs for hatching, **Live Animals and Related Material**.

Emu—A swift-running Australian ratite bird with undeveloped wings that is related to, but smaller than the ostrich.

Enzyme—An organic catalyst produced within body cells of plants and animals, and has the ability to accelerate organic reactions. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under **Organs**.

Equine—A member of the family Equidae, which includes horses, asses, and zebras.

Erinaceus—See **Hedgehog**.

Erythropoietin—Mammalian hormone involved in the regulation of erythrocyte differentiation and the maintenance of a physiological level of erythrocytes in the bloodstream.

Esophagus—A hollow, muscular tube that connects the mouth to the stomach. When the intended use is for consumption, the esophagus is covered under **Meat and Meat Products** or **Casings** (weasands). When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, the esophagus falls under **Organs**.

Evaporated milk—Pasteurized, unsweetened milk from which half the water has been removed through evaporation by heat and before being hermetically sealed in a can so as to be shelf stable without refrigeration. Covered under **Milk and Milk Products**.

Eviscerated—Internal parts and organs removed. In birds, this would include the crop.

Excretion—Animal material discharged as waste from the blood, tissue, or organs.

Exotic Newcastle disease (END)—(formerly VVND). A contagious and fatal viral disease affecting all species of birds. Exotic Newcastle disease is one of the most infectious diseases of poultry in the world.

Exotic—From or introduced from another country; **not** native.

Eyran—A beverage made from reconstituting yogurt that has been concentrated to dryness. Covered under **Milk and Milk Products**.

Fat—Any of various soft solid or semisolid organic compounds comprising the glyceride esters of fatty acids and associated phosphatides, sterols, alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and related compounds. When the intended use is for industrial use (manufacturing) or for fertilizer, regulate the fat as a rendered product under **Organs**. Otherwise, regulate the fat as meat under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Fatback—Salt pork from the back of a hog carcass. Regulate as **Lard and Pork Fat** under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine**.

Feather—Light, horny structures forming the plumage of birds, consisting of numerous slender, closely arranged, parallel barbs forming a vane on either side of a tapering hollow shaft. When the intended use is trophies, the feathers are covered under **Trophies**. When the intended use is for making fishing tackle or jewelry, the feathers are covered under **Hides and Related By-Products**.

Feather meal—Rendered feathers from poultry packing plants. Used as a feed additive. Regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Feces—Waste matter discharged from the intestines. See **Manure**.

Feed—Food for livestock, poultry, or aquaculture which is usually a combination of plant and animal by-products (bone meal, meat meal, dried milk etc.), that has been through a simple process of preparation (drying, pelleting, grinding), ensiling or compounding.

Feta cheese—A soft, white, crumbly, and rindless cheese traditionally made of sheep's or goat's milk, but now commercially produced from cow's milk. Feta cheese is cured and stored in its own salty whey brine (thus sometimes called pickled cheese). The texture of the cheese ranges from soft to semi-dry.

Finished veterinary biological product—One that is bottled, sealed, packaged, and labeled as required by regulation; it is ready to be administered.

Fish—Cold-blooded, aquatic vertebrates that have limbs in the form of fins and gills to oxygenate the blood. Unrestricted if imported for human consumption.

Fish feed—See **Aquaculture Feed**.

Fixed—A process that prevents tissue degradation. Most common fixative is formalin.

Flint dried—Hides cured by exposure to the sun until they are stiff and inflexible. The term flint dried describes hides and skins. When bent to a 90° angle, the hide or skin will crack and break. Also called hard dried or air dried.

FMD—Abbreviation for **foot-and-mouth disease**. FMD affects ruminants and swine. Symptoms of the disease are blisters in the mouth and between the toes.

FMD/SR—Abbreviation for a disease status category of a given country which is free of **foot-and-mouth disease** (FMD) with special requirements to apply. Even though a country is known to be free from FMD, the country is known to supplement their national meat supply by importing meat from infected countries, importing live ruminants or swine from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States, or having a

common land border with an affected country. This disease status category only applies to meat imports. It does **not** apply to importations of meat by-products.

Folk medicine—Traditional medicine as practiced non-professionally by people isolated from modern medical services. Remedies relied on compounds derived primarily from plants.

Formalin—Mixture of 37-40 percent water, and usually 10 percent formaldehyde. Used as a tissue fixative.

Fomite—An inanimate object or substance that is capable of transmitting infectious organisms to an animal. For example, footwear, container, straw, or stall.

Fowl—A bird of any kind. Covered under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry**.

Frankfurter—A smoked sausage of beef and pork made in links. Covered under **Meat and Meat Products**. Regulate as a fresh meat product. When heated and served in a roll, it is called a hot dog.

Fresh chilled—A condition used to describe a cold temperature process applied to fresh meat and meat products. The meat is **not** considered canned, cooked, or cured and dried.

Fresh frozen—A condition used to describe a freezing temperature process applied to fresh meat and meat products. The meat is **not** considered canned, cooked, or cured and dried.

Fully dried—When referring to meat thoroughly cured and fully dried, fully dried means dried to the extent that the water-to-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product does **not** exceed 2.25 to 1.

Galactose—A breakdown product of lactose that has a structure similar to glucose. Regulate as **Dry Milk Products**.

Gall—A yellow or greenish secretion of the liver. Also known as bile. Bile is stored in the gall bladder of most mammals. Covered under **Organs**.

Gall stone—An abnormal, hard mass of mineral and salts formed in the gallbladder or biliary passages.

Game bird, migratory—Wild, free-flying birds (as opposed to commercial, domestic, or pen-raised birds) characterized by seasonal flight to and from the United States. Migratory game birds include the

Anatidae or waterfowl (brant, wild ducks, geese, swans); Guidae or cranes (little brown crane, sandhill crane, whooping cranes); Rallidae or rails (coots, gallinules, sora, other rails); Limicolae or shorebirds (avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plovers, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, yellowlegs); Columbidae or pigeons (doves, wild pigeons). Compare with **Game birds, nonmigratory**.

Game bird, nonmigratory—Birds **not** characterized by seasonal flight to and from the United States, but are free-flying and wild (as opposed to commercial, domestic, or pen-raised birds). Examples of nonmigratory game birds include quail, pheasant, and grouse. Compare with **Game birds, migratory**.

Gelatin—A colorless or slightly yellow, transparent, crystalline protein formed by either acid or alkaline extraction of fresh livestock skins, slaughterhouse bones, waste skins from tanneries, or marine organisms (fish). Gelatin may be classified as either edible or inedible. Edible gelatin is used in foods, drugs, and photographic film. Gelatin which does **not** meet the requirements for edible gelatin is referred to as non-edible, inedible, or technical gelatin. Regulate as gelatin, covered under **Bones and Related By-Products**. See also **Technical gelatin**.

Genoa—See Salami.

Genus—A taxonomic category of related organisms ranking below a family and above a species. The scientific name (binomial) of an organism consists of the generic name (genus) written with a capital letter and the specific name (species) written with a small letter. In the binomial, *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella* is the genus.

Ghee—A semi-liquid form of butter which has the milk solids and water removed by heating and straining. Ghee is 100 percent fat. Covered under **Milk and Milk Products**.

Giblets—The edible heart, liver, or gizzard of fowl. Covered under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry** as edible offal.

Gizzard—The muscular enlargement of the digestive system of poultry that immediately follows the crop.

Glands—Organs that secrete specific substances such as hormones, saliva, and sweat. Examples are pituitary, pancreas, ovaries, testes, thymus, liver, spleen, parathyroid, and mammaries. When the intended use is for consumption, glands are covered under **Meat and Meat Products** as edible offal. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, glands are covered under **Organs**.

Glue stock—Fleshings, hide cuttings and parings, tendons, or other collagenous parts of animal carcasses. Regulate as **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Goat antisera—Serum containing antibodies. Imported for biological use. Covered under **Blood and Related By-Products**.

Greaves—An incompletely processed, intermediate product in rendering, after the extraction of tallow, which may be further processed into meat and bone meal. Regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**. If greaves cakes are to be fed to pets, regulate as pet food under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**.

Greaves meal—See **Greaves**.

Green salted—Neither cured nor tanned, but treated with salt or a salt solution. A term related to hides and skins.

Guano—A substance composed chiefly of the dung of birds or bats, accumulated along certain coastal areas or in caves and used as fertilizer. Covered under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Gullet—The esophagus or windpipe. Regulate as a rennet under **Organs**.

Gut string—Collagen fibers derived from intestines and used for musical instrument strings, racquet strings, and strings used in some grandfather clocks. Covered under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Hackle—The neck plumage of the male domestic fowl. When the intended use is trophies, the hackles are covered under **Trophies**. When the intended use is **other than** trophies, the hackles are covered under **Hides and Related By-Products**.

Haggis—A pudding especially popular in Scotland, made of the heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep or calf, minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, and seasonings and boiled in the stomach of the animal. Covered under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants**.

Hair—Growth of pigmented filaments growing from the epidermis of animals forming their coats. Covered under **Hides and Related By-Products**.

Ham—The meat from the thigh of the hind leg of a hog; available either fresh or cured by smoking or drying.

Hard dried—Dried until stiff and inflexible. The term hard dried describes hides and skins. When bent to a 90° angle, the hide or skin will crack and break. Also called flint dried.

Hatching eggs—Eggs which are incubated in order to produce chicks.

Hay and straw—Dried grasses, cloves, legumes, and similar material or stalks or stems of various grains, such as barley, oats, rice, rye, wheat, and used as food or bedding for animals. Regulate as fomites, covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

HC (Hog cholera)—See **Classical swine fever**.

Headcheese—A sausage made from edible parts of the head, feet, and sometimes the tongue and heart of swine or ruminants. The meat is combined with a gelatinous meat broth and cooked in a mold. Covered under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Heart—An organ. When the intended use is for consumption, hearts are covered under **Meat and Meat Products**. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, hearts are covered under **Organs**.

Hedgehog—Any of several nocturnal, Old World, insectivorous mammals that belong to the genus *Erinaceus*. The upper part of their bodies has prickles or spines mixed in the hair. Hedgehogs are able to roll themselves up so as to present the spines outwardly in every direction. Hedgehogs are susceptible both to FMD and bovine tuberculosis. See also **Tenrec**.

Heparin and heparin sodium—Substance derived from the liver and lungs that prolongs the clotting time of blood. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under **Organs**.

Hermetically sealed containers—Air-tight containers designed and intended to protect the contents against the entry of microorganisms during and after thermal processing.

Hide—A raw or tanned pelt (skin) taken from an animal (for example, a cow or ostrich). When the intended use is trophies, the hides are covered under **Trophies**. When the intended use is **other than** trophies, the hides are covered under **Hides and Related By-Products**.

Hide glue—See **Animal glue**.

Hog cholera—See **Classical swine fever** (CSF).

Hoof—Covering of horn that protects the digits of ruminants, horses, and swine. When the intended use is a trophy, the hoofs are covered under **Trophies**. If for a pet chew, hoofs are covered under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**. When the intended use is **other than** a trophy or chews, the hoofs are covered under **Bones and Related By-Products**.

Hoof and horn meal—Ground up hoofs and horns used for feed and fertilizer. Hoof and horn meal is coarser and darker than bone meal. Covered as rendered products under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Hormone—A product of living cells that circulates in body fluids and produces a specific effect on the activity of cells remote from its point of origin. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Horns—Paired processes on the heads of hoofed animals. In cattle, sheep, and some antelopes horns are composed of keratin overlying a bony core which projects from the skull. Horns are unbranched and permanent. Deer have antlers. Antlers are composed entirely of bone and are shed annually. When the intended use is for a specimen for mounting, horns are covered under **Trophies**. When the intended use is for a pet chew, the horns are covered under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**. When the intended use is for **other than** trophies or pet chews, horns are covered under **Bones and Related By-Products**.

Horse—A large, hoofed mammal of the family Equine, having a short-haired coat, a long mane, and a long tail. Wherever horse is used in this manual, it includes burros and mules.

Hot dog—See **Frankfurter**.

Hot-pack cream cheese or hot pack sour cream—A shelf stable form of cream cheese or sour cream in which the hot molten product (158° to 185° F) is sheared by batch or continuous cooking.

Hundred-year eggs—Eggs that are uncooked, but have been preserved by being covered with a coating of lime, ashes, and salt before being shallowly buried for 100 days. Over time, the egg petrifies, making it look like it has been buried for at least a century. The black outer coating and shell are removed to reveal a firm, amber-colored white and creamy, dark-green yolk. Also called pedan eggs, thousand-year eggs, and Ming Dynasty eggs. Eggs from ducks are generally used, though chicken and goose eggs are also preserved in this manner. Covered under **Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds**.

Hybridoma—A cell hybrid produced by the fusion of antibody-producing lymphocyte with a tumor cell, and used to produce monoclonal antibodies. Hybridoma may be cultivated in a medium which is supplemented with fetal bovine serum.

Ice cream—A frozen food containing cream or butterfat, flavor, and sweetening. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products](#).

Ice cream mix—Formulation usually containing dry milk products. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products](#).

Immunogen—An antigen which produces an immune response; for example, antibody response.

Import (imported, importation) into the United States—To bring into the territorial limits of the United States.

Importer—A company or individual responsible for an importation including a carrier's agent, representative, broker, individual company, or consignee.

Industrial use—Animal products and by-products which are to be used in manufacturing or industry.

Inedible—Adulterated, **not** edible, **not** intended for use as food for humans, i.e., **not** to be eaten by people.

Inedible offal—Animal parts that are intended for use as raw material in the manufacture of inedible by-products. **Not** intended for use as food for humans. Regulate inedible offal as a rendered product under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#). Even if an inedible animal product complies with APHIS requirements, it still may have to comply with FSIS requirements.

Inedible gelatin—See **Technical gelatin**.

Ingesta—Material taken into the body by way of the digestive tract. May be found in stomachs imported for rennet extraction. Covered under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#).

Interleukin—Any of a group of protein factors (cytokine) which are produced by T lymphocytes and macrophages (a type of white blood cell) in the presence of antigens or mitogens. This class of proteins cause the T lymphocytes to activate and proliferate. Interleukins are referred to as IL1, IL2, IL3, etc. If the protein was produced

recombinantly by microbes, it is covered under **Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Natural Products** on page 3-15-15.

Intestine—The portion of the alimentary canal extending from the stomach to the anus. When dried intestines are imported for industrial use, they are covered under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**. When intestines are imported for animal feed or fertilizer, regulate as rendered products under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**. When dried or fresh intestines are imported to use as casings for processed meat, they are covered under **Casings**. When intestines are consigned for human consumption (edible), they are covered under **Meat and Meat Products**. See also **Gut strings**.

In vitro—Outside the living body and in an artificial environment; for example, cultures of cells.

In vivo—In the living body of an animal or plant.

IQF—Abbreviation for individually quick frozen.

Jerked beef—Cured and fully dried meat of ruminant. Has a tough, chewy consistency and may be smoked, unsmoked, air or oven-dried. Covered under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants**. If for a pet chew, covered under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**.

Kashk, Kaskg, Kishk, Kurut, Kushuk—Middle Eastern and Southwest Asian dairy products made from concentrating yogurt to dryness. May be infused with herbs and cereal. Covered under **Milk and Milk Products**.

Kidney—Bean-shaped organ that filters blood and excretes waste products in the form of urine or urea. When the intended use is for consumption, kidneys are covered under **Meat and Meat Products** as edible offal. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, the kidneys are covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Koumiss—A fermented milk product produced by the action of thermophilic lactobacilli and *Saccharomyces* on mares' milk.

Kryo-vac—See **Cryo-vac**.

Kugelham—Cured and fully dried ham. Covered under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Lact, lacti, or lacto—Prefix that indicates a product is or was derived from milk; for example, lacteal, lactic acid, lactase, lactose.

Lactalbumin—An albumin found in milk. Covered under *Milk and Milk Products*.

Lactic acid—A fermentation product of lactose. Present in milk, molasses, various fruits, and wines. Used in foods and beverages as an acidifier, flavoring, and preservative. Lactic acid may also be used for adhesives, plasticizers, and pharmaceuticals. When the lactic acid is derived from milk, the lactic acid is covered under *Milk and Milk Products*. Can be produced synthetically. If you can confirm that the lactic acid is of plant and **not** of animal origin, release.

Lactoglobulin—Major whey protein in the milk of ruminants. Regulate as *Dry Milk Products*.

Lactose—Milk sugar. Covered under *Milk and Milk Products*.

Lactulose—An indigestible sugar formed during the processing of milk or by treating lactose with lime water. Regulate as *Dry Milk Products*.

Lamb—A sheep (ruminant) that is less than 1 year old; the meat of young sheep. Compare to **Mutton**. Regulate under *Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants*.

Lanolin—A yellowish-white, fatty substance refined from wool grease used for soaps, ointments, and cosmetics. Lanolin is **not** regulated. See also **Wool grease**.

Lard—Rendered fatty tissue from the hog.

Leukocytes—Scavenger cells in the blood that help to combat infection. Also called white blood cells. Imported for biological use. Covered under *Blood and Related By-Products*.

Ligament—A sheet or band of tough, fibrous tissue connecting bone or cartilage at a joint or supporting an organ. If the use is for a pet chew, covered under *Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed*. Otherwise, regulate as glue stock under *Animal Waste and Related By-Products*.

Lips—Fleshy folds surrounding the mouth. When the intended use is for consumption, the lips are covered under *Meat and Meat Products* as edible offal. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, lips are covered under *Miscellaneous Products*.

Liver—A large organ that manufactures and secretes bile. When the intended use is for consumption, the liver is covered under ***Meat and Meat Products*** as edible offal. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, the liver is covered under ***Organs***.

Liver concentrate—An extract or derivative of the liver. Imported for pharmaceutical use and as a flavoring for pet foods. Covered under ***Organs***.

Liver extract—A concentrated preparation of the essential constituents of the liver. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under ***Organs***.

Liver powder—Pulverized liver tissue. Imported for pharmaceutical use and as a flavoring for pet food. Covered under ***Organs***.

Liverwurst—A well-seasoned, ready-to-eat sausage made of at least 30 percent pork liver mixed with pork or meat. Comes in large links, loaves, or slices; smoked or plain. Also known as liver sausage. See also ***Braunschweiger***. Regulate under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Livestock feed—See ***Feed***.

Long-life milk—A shelf-stable form of milk that has received a heat treatment of 288° to 291° F for 3 seconds. The milk is processed and packaged so that it can be transported and stored without refrigeration. Regulate as ***Canned or Packaged Shelf Stable Milk Products, Including Mixtures***.

Lungs—Spongy, sac-like respiratory organs. Covered under ***Organs***. If to be eaten, regulate as edible offal under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Machaca—The Mexican equivalent of beef jerky. Beef that has been marinated, cooked, shredded, and dried. Regulate as ***Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants***.

Manifest—An inventory of all the cargo that is in a transport.

Manure—Livestock or poultry excreta, with or without bedding material, used for fertilizer. Covered under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Marine mammal—Vertebrates, such as porpoises, seals, sea lions, walruses, and whales, that live in the sea and nourish their young with milk secreted from mammary glands.

Maw—Animal stomach. When the intended use is for consumption, maws are covered under **Meat and Meat Products** as edible offal. When the intended use is **other than** for consumption, maws are covered under **Organs**.

Meal—Fine-to-coarse ground product. If from animal products, regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Meal, blood—The ground, dry blood of animals characterized by a high protein content and used for feeding livestock and as a nitrogenous fertilizer. Regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Meal, bone—Crushed or ground animal bones used for feed and fertilizer. Regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Meal, hoof and horn—Ground up hoofs and horns used for feed and fertilizer. Hoof and horn meal is coarser and darker than bone meal. Regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Meals, airline—Dinners, lunches, and breakfasts served on airplanes.

Meat—The muscle tissue of cattle, sheep, swine, or goats which is skeletal or which is found in the tongue, diaphragm, heart, and esophagus.

Meat extract—A concentrated preparation of the essential constituents of meat. Covered under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Meat food product—Any article capable of use as human food which is made wholly or in part from any meat or other portion of the carcass of ruminant or swine. Covered under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Meat meal—The rendered and dried carcasses or parts of the carcasses of animals. Imported as a coarsely ground to finely ground substance. Regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Meat scraps—A by-product of meat packing made of bits and trimmings of meat freed from fat. When the intended use is for animal feed, regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Media(um)—A solid or liquid nutrient material used to support the growth of cells, tissues, or entire organisms, such as plants, plant cells, bacteria, fungi in an artificial environment. Media usually contain sugars, salts, vitamins, and amino acids. It may or may **not** contain components derived from animals. For example, media for cell or tissue cultures may contain fetal bovine serum or animal derived proteins like insulin or albumin. Contact PPQ, VRS for directions on how to regulate.

Mice, knockout—Laboratory mice that develop from a genetically manipulated egg or embryo that has had a selected gene disabled (knocked out). Covered under ***Live Animals and Related Material***.

Mice, transgenic—Laboratory mice which are altered through the introduction of foreign DNA from another species by genetically manipulating the egg or embryo. Covered under ***Live Animals and Related Material***.

Microbial coagulants—Extracts primarily from bacteria and fungi that are capable of coagulating milk. May also be called microbial rennets. Release if the importer has a statement that the coagulant (rennet) is of microbial origin. If a live culture, covered under microorganisms, ***Live Animals and Related Material***.

Microbial rennets—See **Microbial coagulants**.

Middles—Natural casings made from the large intestine of beef and hogs. Covered under ***Casings***.

Milk, fresh (chilled, or frozen)—A secretion produced by mammals to feed their young. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Milk protein concentrate (MPC)—A fine, white to light cream-colored powder resulting from the ultra filtration of milk to extract milk proteins. Regulate as ***Dry Milk Products***.

Milk powder—Dry, powdered milk. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Ming Dynasty eggs—See **Hundred-year eggs**.

Mixed meat—Ruminant and swine meat in combination. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Monoclonal antibodies—Antibodies which are identical in that they all: (1) Are produced from cells which originated from the same clone; and (2) Recognize the same foreign substance, such as immunogen. Covered under organisms and vectors, [Live Animals and Related Material](#).

Mortadella—A category of Italian cervelat sausage made of finely ground pork and seasonings stuffed in a natural casing, usually from the bladder of a hog. Pork jowls are chopped and added in order to give mortadella a unique look and distinctive texture. See also **Cervelat**. Regulate under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine](#)

Mouse immunoglobulins—Mouse serum proteins that are made up of light chains and heavy chains usually linked by disulfide bonds. These include antibodies. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products](#).

Mule—A sterile hybrid of a male ass and a female horse; an equine.

Musk—A perfume fixative obtained from a sac beneath the abdomen of a male musk deer. Covered under [Organs](#).

Musk grains or pods—Obtained from a sac of the male musk deer—when dried, is a grainy powder. Covered under [Organs](#).

Mutton—A sheep (ruminant) over 2 years old; meat from sheep over 2 years old, having a stronger flavor, and less tender than lamb. Regulate under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants](#).

Noil—The short fiber removed after scouring and combing wool. Noils are covered as wool under [Hides and Related By-Products](#).

Noncommercial restricted imports—Those animal products or by-products entering the United States that **do not** enter trade channels. For example, hides, skins, and bones imported as trophies, bird specimen material for museums or educational institutions; and small amounts of animal material imported for examination, testing, or analysis.

Nonedible gelatin—See **Animal Glue**.

Nonhuman primate—Any member of the order which includes apes, lemurs, monkeys, and tarsiers.

Nucleic acid—Any of various acids that are composed of nucleotide chains. For example, ribonucleic acid (RNA) and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).

Nutriceutical—Any substance that is a food or part of a food and provides medical and/or health benefits, including the prevention and treatment of disease. Such products may include isolated nutrients, dietary supplements, and processed foods.

Offal—The parts of a butchered animal that are removed in dressing. Offal consists largely of the viscera (as brain, heart, sweetbreads, liver) and the trimmings (as tail, hooves, blood, skin, head meat). Offal may be used to prepare edible products or as raw material in the manufacture of inedible by-products. If inedible, regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**. If an edible product, regulate under **Meat and Meat Products**. If specifically listed as an ingredient in plum pudding, regulate as suet and tallow under ruminant meat.

Official government of origin certificate—Certificate used to verify the description of the importation, the country of origin and statements attesting to entry requirements. It can be on a letterhead or form. An official government of origin certificate is required to allow entry of animal products and by-products, such as: antlers, gelatin, eggs for food, intestines for manufacturing, rennets, meat and meat products, and fresh organs and glands.

Oleic acid—An oily liquid derived from inedible tallow for making lubricants. Covered under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Organ (fresh)—A structure consisting of tissue performing a specific function (e.g., heart, kidney). When the intended use is for consumption, organs are covered under **Meat and Meat Products**. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, organs are covered under **Organs**.

Organism—A living culture or collection of cultures or their derivatives which may introduce or disseminate any contagious or infectious disease of animals. Covered under **Live Animals and Related Material**.

Ossein—The organic constituent of bone that remains after the mineral matter has been dissolved by acid. Ossein looks like grain—small, hard kernels. Regulate as collagen under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Ostrich—A swift-footed, two-toed ratite bird of Northern Africa that has edible meat and valuable wing and tail plumes. See **Ratite**.

Ovalbumin—Albumin that occurs in egg white.

Ovine—Of or relating to sheep; a sheep is ruminant.

Ovum (pl. ova)—The female reproductive cell or gamete of an animal. Regulate ova under **Live Animals and Related Material**.

Owl pellets—See **Pellets** (from birds of prey).

Ox—The domestic bovine (*Bos taurus*); commonly a castrated, male adult used as a draft animal or for food.

Ox gall—Gall of oxen or cattle used in medicine, painting, and marbling books. Covered under **Organs**.

Oxytocin—A pituitary hormone that stimulates the contraction of uterine muscle and the ejection of milk. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Paddywack—Beef neck ligaments that are cooked and then air dried. Regulate as beef chews.

Pancreas—Gland that secretes digestive enzymes and the hormone insulin. Covered under **Organs**. If to be eaten, regulate as edible offal under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Pancreas powder—Dry, finely ground pancreas. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Pancreatic trypsin—An enzyme that metabolizes protein in the stomach. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Pancreatin—A product that is composed of various enzymes extracted from the pancreas of cattle, pigs, or sheep and used as a digestive aid. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Parasites—Various worms, arthropods, and other organisms that live on or in animals. When the parasites are live, they are imported for biological use and covered under **Organisms and Vectors** on **page 3-8-16**. Fixed parasites are those that are killed, hardened, and preserved for microscopic study.

Parathyroid glands—Small glands embedded in or near the thyroid gland. They regulate calcium metabolism. Covered under **Organs**.

Parchment, dry—Hard and stiff like paper. A crease is made when folded.

Parenteral—Introduced by means **other than** the digestive system, for example, intramuscular, intravenous, and subcutaneous.

Parma ham—Prosciutto (dry-cured spiced ham) from Parma, a city in Northern Italy. Covered under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine**.

Pâté—Meat or liver paste that may come from any animal or fish.

Pâté de foie gras—Paste made from poultry livers (usually goose); ingredients may include pork fat, pork liver, or veal.

Pasteurized canned—See **Cooked, perishable**.

Pathogenic—Causing or capable of causing disease.

PCR primers—Technology which enables DNA to be exponentially amplified in the laboratory. Regulate as **Miscellaneous Products** under **Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Natural Products**.

Peedon eggs—See **Hundred-year eggs**.

Pelletized (pelleted hay)—Grass or other plants (like alfalfa) that have been chopped, heat dried, and formed into pellets.

Pellets (from birds of prey)—Indigestible parts of prey which are compressed and regurgitated in round or sausage shaped casts. Covered under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Penoy—Salted, hard boiled egg from the Philippines. Differs from balut in that the embryo is 9 days old, **not** 14 days old.

Pepsin—Acid protease from the stomach of livestock. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Permit—Formal, written permission granted by VS to authorize importation of restricted animal products, by-products, organisms and vectors, or related material.

Pet bird—One that is intended for the pleasure of its owner and **not** for resale.

Pet food—A protein or cereal food for animals.

Pet toy—An object for pets to gnaw on. Pet toys may be made from bones, cows' or pigs' ears, hoofs, rawhide, ligaments, pizzles, or snouts. Covered under ***Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed***. See also **Chew**.

Pharmaceutical—Any chemical compound that may be used: (a) on or administered to humans or animals as an aid in diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of disease or other abnormal condition; (b) for the relief of pain or suffering; (c) to control or improve any physiological or pathologic condition.

Phenol—A coal tar derivative used as a disinfectant.

Pickled cheese—See **Feta cheese**.

Pier area—Area where cargo is off-loaded. Pier areas are regulated as fomites under ***Miscellaneous Products*** when they come in contact with animals or animal products.

Pink juice test (PJT)—Test conducted by Food Safety Inspection Service to determine if meat has been thoroughly cooked.

Pituitary gland—Small gland attached to the brain. Secretes hormones which regulate the function of many glands. Regulate as glands under ***Organs***.

Pizzle—The penis of an animal, such as a bull or ox. Imported as pet chews (may be called bully stick), variety meat, or as an aphrodisiac. If imported as pet chew, it is covered under ***Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed***. If imported as an aphrodisiac, it is covered as ***Asian Medicinal Products*** under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Placenta—The vascular (supplied with blood vessels) organ in most mammals that connects the fetus to the uterus of the mother. Placental extracts, usually of bovine origin, are used in cosmetics. If a placental extract is to be incorporated as an ingredient in cosmetics, it is covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Plasma—The fluid part of blood, lymph, or milk as distinguished from the suspended material.

Plasmid—An autonomously replicating, extra-chromosomal, circular DNA molecule, distinct from the normal bacterial genome and nonessential for cell survival under nonselective conditions. Some

plasmids are capable of integrating into the host genome. A number of artificially constructed plasmids are used as cloning vectors. Plasmids are covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Plum pudding—A boiled or steamed pudding of flour or bread crumbs, tallow (more specifically suet), eggs, raisins, currants, and other fruits with spices and other flavorings. Covered as suet and tallow under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Polyclonal antibody—A collection of different antibodies which recognize the same foreign substance (antigen, immunogen). They are produced by injecting an animal, such as a horse, with a foreign substance, such as part of a virus. The horse will produce different types of antibodies which all recognize the virus. The antibodies will be able to kill the virus.

Porcine—Of, relating to, or suggesting swine.

Pork rind—The cooked, crisp skin from roasted pigs; chicharrones.

Potato flakes—A processed food made by dehydrating mashed potatoes, adding ingredients like dried milk, and packaging. Regulate as **Dry Milk Products**.

Potpourri—A mixture made with aromatic parts along with essential oils and a fixative. When dry milk powder is a fixative in potpourri, the dry milk is **not** regulated; however, dry milk powder alone imported to be used as a fixative is regulated under **Milk and Milk Products**.

Potential of Hydrogen (pH)—The degree of acidity or alkalinity. A pH value of 7 is neutral, as in the case of distilled water; pH values above 7 are alkaline; pH values below 7 are acidic. High or low pH may inactivate viruses.

Poultry—Domesticated birds that serve as a source of eggs or meat. Birds considered poultry include: chicken, turkey, swan, pheasant, grouse, partridge, quail, guinea fowl, pea fowl, and the nonmigratory types of ducks, geese, pigeons, and doves.

Poultry feed—A protein/cereal food for poultry. Covered under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**.

Poultry waste—Parts of domestic birds consisting of head, feet, and viscera; regulate under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**. If an ingredient in feed, regulate under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**.

Pregnant mare's urine—See **Urine**.

Preserved eggs—See **Hundred-year eggs**.

Pressed duck—Uncooked, often seasoned duck which has had its juices extracted either under pressure or by air drying.

Primate—See nonhuman primate.

Primer—A short piece of DNA or RNA complementary to a given DNA sequence; acts as the nucleating point from which replication proceeds via DNA polymerase. Regulate as a biological product under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Probe—A strand of nucleic acid which can be labeled and used to hybridize to a complementary molecule from a mixture of other nucleic acids. In clinical microbiology, short oligonucleotide of unique sequences used as hybridization probes for identifying pathogens.

Probiotic—A live, microbial feed additive which benefits the host animal by improving its intestinal microbial balance.

Processing—Prescribed procedure that eliminates a virus' ability to infect healthy animals. Four processes related to animal products and by-products are temperature, pH, drying, and radiation.

Prohibited product—That which is specified as **not** eligible for entry in 9CFR 93, 94, 95, or 96.

Prosciutto—Dry-cured spiced ham. Covered under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine**.

Protease—An enzyme that breaks down protein. Covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Psittacine—Of, or relating to parrots, macaws, and parakeets.

Psittacosis—A disease, caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia psittaci*, transmissible to humans from association with an infected bird, or by inhaling dried droppings, secretions, or feather dust from an infected bird. In birds, the disease is usually mild and many infections may not be diagnosed; however, in humans, the disease can be severe with other complications involving the heart, liver, or brain. The symptoms in humans are variable, may often include fever, headache, muscle aches, chills, cough, and pneumonia.

Pudding—A category of products that includes blood sausage, sausage stuffing for roast meat, or a sausage-like preparation often containing suet or having a suet crust; or made with minced meat or various other ingredients stuffed into a bag or skin and baked or boiled. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Rack—A pair of antlers; the neck and spine of a forequarter of veal, pork, or mutton; the rib section of a foresaddle of lamb used for chops and roasts; a nearly full-grown young rabbit or its skin.

Ratite—A bird with small or rudimentary wings and flat breastbone belonging to the super order Ratitae. Includes such birds as the cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea.

Rawhide—Untanned cattle skin that is made into leather by dehairing, liming, stuffing, and other processes. Covered under ***Hides and Related By-Products*** when intended for **other than** pet food. If a chew or pet toy, rawhide is covered under ***Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed***.

Reagent—A substance used to detect the presence of other substances by the chemical reactions or biological activity it causes. Reagents may be of animal origin or chemically synthesized and are usually imported for biological use. Amino acids and enzymes can be used as reagents. Covered as organisms and vectors under ***Live Animals and Related Material***.

Regulated cargo—Imported freight that is specifically cited in Title 9 or Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). For example, milk from Denmark would be regulated ***Clearing Regulated Cargo***; used milking machines would **not**.

Render—To subject animal tissue to heat or chemical processes to separate fat from protein and mineral components.

Rendered product—One that results from converting slaughter house or packing house waste and carcasses into industrial fats and oils (as tallow for soap) and various other products (as meat meal for animal feed and bone meal for fertilizer). Rendered products include blood meal, bone meal, meat meal, meat and bone meal, offal, tallow, and tankage. Regulate under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.



Rendered products from countries affected with BSE are **prohibited** from **all** species of animals (including fish), regardless of the purpose for which they are imported.

Rennet and rennin—Rennet is the inner lining of the fourth compartment of the stomach of calves and other young ruminants. Regulate as rennets under **Organs**. Rennin is a milk-coagulating enzyme found in the calf stomach and used as a starter in the milk and cheese industry and for pharmaceutical use. Regulate as pharmaceuticals under **Organs**. Coagulants collected from microbes and plants may sometimes incorrectly be called rennets. See **Vegetable coagulants** and **Microbial coagulants**.

Rennet extract—A liquid or paste preparation from the stomach lining of a ruminant, used to curdle milk. Regulate as rennets under **Organs**.

Reptile—Cold-blooded vertebrates, such as alligators, crocodiles, lizards, snakes, and turtles characterized by short or no legs and bodies covered with scales or bony plates.

Restricted product—That which is allowed entry only if treated, processed, or otherwise handled according to the guidelines presented in this manual. Refuse entry to restricted products if they **do not** meet the specified entry requirements.

Retorted—Sterilized in its container (can, carton, flexible pouch) by high-pressure steam in a strong metal vessel (retort).

Rhea—Large, tall, flightless ratite birds of South America that resemble, but are smaller than, the ostrich.

Ribonucleic acid (RNA)—A chemical found in the nucleus and cytoplasm of cells and plays an important role in protein synthesis and other chemical activities of a cell. RNA's structure is similar to that of DNA. Regulated because RNA may be from livestock or poultry and could carry livestock or poultry disease agents that are exotic to the U.S. or may be in media that could have been derived from livestock or poultry. Regulate under **Live Animals and Related Material**.

Ricotta—A milk product made from the whey that has been drained off while making cheese (such as mozzarella and provolone). Regulate as cheese under **Milk and Milk Products**.

Ripened cream butter—A cultured milk product made from starter-ripened cream. Regulate as **Cultured Milk Products**.

Ruminant—Any of various hoofed, even-toed, usually horned mammals of the suborder Ruminantia, such as cows (bovine), sheep (ovine), goats (caprine), deer, giraffes, and camels. They characteristically have a stomach divided into four compartments and chew cud.

Saccharomyces cerevisiae—Example of recombinant yeast. Covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Salami—A family of sausage that is usually made of a beef and pork mixture, and is boldly seasoned. Kosher salami is made of beef, not pork. Salami is preserved by curing, either hard (dried for 1-3 months) or soft (semi-dried for 2-5 days). Cooked salami is cured for 48 hours and either cooked or air-dried for a short period of time. Italian salamis are Genoa (rich, fatty, studded with white peppercorns), and cotto (studded with black peppercorns). Regulate under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Salmonella enteritidis (SE)—A debilitating and sometimes fatal salmonellosis disease in poultry. Restrictions for SE pertain only to eggs.

Salt pork—Fat from the back and sides and belly of a hog. Regulate as **Lard and Pork Fat** under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine**.

Salt scrapings—Salt claimed from rendered casings.

Salted Eggs—Usually prepared from duck eggs. In the Philippines, the eggs are immersed in a super-saturated solution of salt. After several weeks, the eggs are taken from the salt solution and boiled. The eggs are then colored red to distinguish them from ordinary eggs. Regulate hard-boiled, salted eggs from the Philippines as hard-boiled eggs. In China, the eggs are coated with a paste made of clay, salt, and water. The paste-coated eggs are then rolled in burned rice hulls, placed in wooden boxes, and stored from 25-to-30 days before marketing. Regulate the salted eggs from China as salted eggs.

Sausage—Chopped or ground, seasoned meat frequently stuffed in a casing. May be fresh, cooked, cured, or smoked. Covered under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Scrapple—A seasoned mixture of ground pork and cornmeal set in a mold.

Secretion—A substance, such as bile, digestive juice, hormone, milk, mucus, or sweat that is generated from cells or bodily fluids.

Semen (live)—A whitish secretion of a male animal's reproductive organs, the transporting medium for animal sperm. Handle as **Live Animals and Related Material** which are regulated by VS.

Semen container—Canisters or containers that usually hold liquid nitrogen and tubes or containers of semen. Sometimes semen containers are manifested as nitrogen containers. Regulate empty semen containers as fomites under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Serrano—A ham taken from the hind leg of the pig which is subject to salting, drying, and curing. Covered under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine**.

Serum—The clear, yellowish fluid obtained upon separating whole blood into its solid and liquid components. The plural form is sera or serums. Imported for biological use. Covered under **Blood and Related By-Products**.

Shelf stability—A condition used to describe a process applied to meat, meat products, and milk which renders the products free of microorganisms capable of growing in the products under non refrigerated conditions. The process applies heat, alone or in combination with other ingredients and/or other treatments.

Shell eggs—Unbroken, clean, fresh eggs in their shell to be used as food or for breaking and pasteurization.

Sinew—Long, strong, tendon-like fibers supporting an animal's backbone. Regulate as glue stock under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Skin—Protective outer covering of an animal. When the intended use is as a specimen for mounting, skin is covered under **Trophies**. When the intended use is **other than** trophies, skin is covered under **Hides and Related By-Products**.

Skirted wool—A fleece which has had the head, genital, leg, and stomach wool removed. Also called body skirted, farm skirted, and full skirted wool. Regulated as wool under **Hides and Related By-Products**.

Skull—The skeleton of the head.

Sodium carbonate—A white powdery compound used as a disinfectant. Four percent sodium carbonate is commonly known as soda ash.

Sodium hydroxide—A strong alkaline compound used as a disinfectant against FMD. Commonly called caustic soda or lye.

Soluble blood meal—Dry, ground blood that will dissolve. Regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Soup mix containing meat—A commercially prepared mixture of dry ingredients for soup, usually requiring the addition of water. Covered under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Species—A group of related organisms which have certain characteristics in common and which, if they reproduce sexually, are able to interbreed freely in nature and produce fully fertile offspring. Species is a taxonomic category that ranks below a genus and may be subdivided into several varieties, races, or breeds. The scientific name (binomial) of an organism consists of the generic name (genus) written with a capital letter, and the specific name (species) written with a small letter. In the binomial, *Salmonella enteritidis*, 'enteritidis' is the species.

Spleen—An inedible organ near the stomach that destroys blood cells, stores blood, produces erythrocytes. Covered under **Organs and Meat and Meat Products** as edible offal.

Stag horns—Paired bony processes on the heads of adult male deer. When the intended use is as a specimen for mounting, stag horns are covered under **Trophies**. When the intended use is **other than** trophies, the horns are covered under **Blood and Related By-Products**.

Stall—A small compartment, booth, or cubicle used to house livestock. Regulate as fomites under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Starter—Material containing microorganisms used to cause a desired fermentation (as in making butter, cheese, or yogurt) and being either a sample of a natural population (as yogurt or sour cream) or a pure culture of identified microorganisms.

Steamed bone meal—Ground bones subjected to steam treatment. Covered under **Bones and Related By-Products**.

Stomach—The digestive structure of vertebrates located between the esophagus and the small intestine. When the intended use is for consumption, stomachs are covered under **Meat and Meat Products** as edible offal. When the intended use is **other than** for consumption, stomachs are covered under **Organs**.

Straw—Dried grasses, clovers, legumes, and similar materials or stalks or stems of various grains, such as barley, oats, rice, rye, and wheat, and used as food or bedding for animals. Regulate as fomites, under **Miscellaneous Products**. Same as hay and straw.

Suet—The hard, unrendered fat around the kidneys of cattle and sheep; used in cooking, feeding birds, and making tallow. Covered under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants**.

Suet cake—A formed or shaped article using suet (tallow) alone or as a binder for seeds or similar feed set outside for birds. Covered as suet and tallow under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants**.

Suet pudding—A boiled or steamed pudding made with chopped suet, flour, bread crumbs, raisins, and spices. Compare with plum pudding. Covered under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants**.

Suidae—Family of swine.

Supernatant—The liquid overlaying material deposited by settling, precipitation, or centrifugation. Monoclonal antibodies are frequently shipped as supernatant.

SVD—Abbreviation for swine vesicular disease. SVD affects only swine. The symptoms are blisters on the mouth, snout, and feet.

SVD/SR—Abbreviation for a disease status category of a given country which is free of swine vesicular disease with special requirements to apply. Even though a country is known to be free from SVD, the country is known to supplement their national meat supply by importing meat from affected countries, importing live swine from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States, or having a common land border with an affected country. This disease status category only applies to meat imports. It does **not** apply to importations of meat by-products.

Sweet cream—See **Crème fraîche**.

Sweetbread—The thymus glands or pancreas of a young animal, especially a calf or lamb. Covered under **Meat and Meat Products** as edible offal.

Swine—Stout-bodied, short legged omnivorous mammals with thick bristly skin and a long snout.

Synthetic oligopeptides—Example of peptides that are chemically synthesized. Covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Table eggs—Those imported for immediate human consumption rather than for breaking and pasteurization.

Tag—A dirty, matted lock of wool. Contrast with **Dung lock**.

Tallow—A processed derivative of ruminant (cattle and sheep) fat which has been rendered. If the product is for human consumption, regulate as edible tallow under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants**. If the product is considered to be inedible, regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Tan—To convert skin into leather by impregnation with an infusion of tree bark, mineral salts, or some other form of tanning or a substitute.

Tankage—Animal residue left after rendering fat from animal carcasses or parts of the carcass. Tankage is used as animal feed or fertilizer. Regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Tasajo—Cured and fully dried meat. Covered under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Taxidermy finished—Prepared, stuffed, and mounted hides, skins, or bones of dead animals ready for exhibition.

Technical gelatin—An inedible, collagenous product which is sometimes referred to as “inedible gelatin.” Some uses of technical gelatin are bacteriological culture media, printing industry, and paper and box making. Regulate as animal glue under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Teeth—Bony appendages borne on the jaws. Covered under **Trophies**.

Tendon—A tough cord of connective tissue that unites a muscle with some other part. Regulate as glue stock under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

Tenrec—Any of numerous, small, often spiny mammals of the family Tenrecidae of Madagascar. No person may import a tenrec into the United States from any region where FMD exists.

Thousand-year eggs—See **Hundred-year eggs**.

Throat—See **Esophagus**.

Thuringer—See **Cervelat**.

Thyroid gland—A two-lobed endocrine gland which regulates the body's metabolic rate. Covered under **Organs**.

TID—Abbreviation for temperature indicator device.

Tierce—A cask holding 42 wine gallons for salted meat or casings.

Tissue—An aggregation of morphologically and functionally similar cells, such as fat cells forming adipose tissue. If the tissue is live and cultured, regulate as organisms and vectors under **Live Animals and Related Material**.

Tissue culture—Growth of tissue cells in media for experimental research. The media may contain fetal bovine serum or another derivative from animals. Imported for biological use. Covered under organisms and vectors, **Live Animals and Related Material**.

TNF—See **Tumor necrosis factor**.

Top—A continuous strand of the longer wool fibers after straightening and separating from the short fibers by combing. Regulate as wool under **Hides and Related By-Products**.

Total milk protein—A powdered concentrate made from whey and casein and having the lactose and fat removed. Regulate as **Dry Milk Products**.

Transgenic—Carrying genes transferred from another species or breed; transgenic mice.

Transgenic mammal—Laboratory mammals (mice, rabbits, rats) which are altered through the introduction of foreign DNA from another species by genetically manipulating the egg or embryo. Covered under **Live Animals and Related Material**.

Trichosurus vulpecula—See **Brushtail opossum**.

Tripe—The light-colored, rubbery lining of the stomach of ruminants and swine. When the intended use is consumption, tripe is covered under **Meat and Meat Products** as edible offal. When the intended use is **other than** for consumption, tripe is covered under **Organs**.

Trophy—The entire carcass or parts of dead animals imported for the purpose of taxidermy mounting or preserving. For ruminants and swine, trophies may include hides, skins, horns, hoofs, tusks, and other bony tissues. Bird trophies may consist of the entire carcass, the eviscerated carcass, or only the skin and feathers with head and feet attached.

TTSPS—Abbreviation for Technical Trade Services Product Staff. Formerly Import and Export Products Staff (IEPS).

Tumor necrosis factor (TNF)—A protein secreted by stimulated macrophages which causes tumor necrosis in vivo when injected into tumor-bearing mice. Example of proteins/peptides of non-livestock or avian species that are produced by microbes (yeasts). Covered under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Tusks—Long, protruding teeth. Covered under **Trophies**.

United Kingdom—England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

Untanned—**Not** put through a tanning process. Contrast with **Tan**.

Urea—*Physiological*: The end product of protein metabolism found in the urine of mammals and other animals. *Chemical*: A water-soluble powder synthesized by heating ammonia and carbon dioxide under pressure. Used as a fertilizer or feed supplement, or to synthesize plastics.

Urine—Fluid excreted by the kidney. Consists primarily of water and to a lesser extent urea, acids, and organic salts. Covered under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products** and **Live Animals and Related Material**.

UTH milk—See **Long-life milk**.

Veal—A young calf 1-to-3 months of age; meat of a young calf. Covered under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Vector—A carrier which transfers an infective agent from one host to another. A mechanical vector is one where the infective agent does **not** necessarily need the vector to maintain its life cycle. A biological vector serves as a host in which the infective agent must multiply before becoming infective. Examples are insects, ticks, mites, mice, rabbits, pigeons, dogs, guinea pigs, rats, ferrets, chickens.

Vegetable coagulants—Extracts from plants that coagulate milk (for example, bromelin from the pineapple, papain from the papaya, and ricin from castor oil seeds). May also be called vegetable rennets. Release if the importer has a statement that the coagulant (rennet) is of plant origin.

Vegetable rennet—See **Vegetable coagulants**.

Vell—The stomach of an unweaned animal, used in making rennet. Regulate as rennets under **Organs**.

VVND—Abbreviation for viscerotropic velogenic Newcastle disease. Now recognized as END (Exotic Newcastle Disease).

Waste bagging material—Burlap or cloth previously used to cover meat. Also called scrap bagging. Regulate as fomites under **Miscellaneous Products**.

Weasand—The musculature associated with the throat or esophagus of an animal.

Whey powder—Watery part of the milk separated from the curd that has been dried. Covered under **Milk and Milk Products**.

White blood cells—See **Leukocytes**.

Wiener (wienerwurst)—A type of smoked pork or beef sausage similar to a frankfurter. Regulate as a fresh meat product under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Wool—The dense, soft, often curly hair forming the coat of sheep and certain other animals. Regulate under **Hides and Related By-Products**.

Wool grease—A fatty, slightly sticky wax that is extracted from wool containing other impurities that are **not** removed. Wool grease is **not** regulated. Compare with **Lanolin**.

Wool manure—Refuse from wool production. Could be dung locks.

Wool noil—See **Noil**.

Wool top—A continuous strand of the longer wool fibers remaining after straightening and separating from the short fibers by combing. Covered under wool, **Hides and Related By-Products**.

Wool waste—Refuse from wool production. Could be dung locks.

Wurst—See **Sausage**.

Xarque—Cured and fully dried meat. Covered under **Meat and Meat Products**.

Yeast—Colloquial name for unicellular fungi capable of fermentation and that reproduce by budding. A few yeast are pathogens or can be recombinant.

Yogurt—A food of custard-like consistency, prepared from milk, and curdled by bacteria. Covered under **Milk and Milk Products**.

Yorkshire pudding—Batter of eggs, flour, and milk baked in meat drippings.

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Comment Sheet

Directions

Use this sheet if you have a suggestion for improving the formatting (design, layout, composition), grammar, or spelling in the manual. **Do not** use this sheet to order manuals or change the number of manuals you receive or your mailing address (see [Appendix J](#)).

Description of the problem, error, inconsistency, missing or insufficient information

Description of the recommended change

Reason for improvement or change

Fold this sheet in thirds so that your comments are on the inside and the Manuals Unit's address is in the center. Tape, stamp and mail.

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Frederick, MD 21702
